"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday; probably fair Thursday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,081. .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TO DOUBLE NAVY IN NEXT 5 YEARS

Tentative Program Adds 15 or 20 Dreadnoughts, 100 Submarines, and 70 Destroyers.

BATTLE FLEET FOR PACIFIC

Estimated Cost for First Year, with Increase in Personnel, Totals $248,000,000.

AN ADMINISTRATION BILL

President Will Discuss Naval Program in His Annual Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—From fifteen to twenty fighting ships of the dreadnought and battle cruiser types, with a proportionate number of seagoing submarines, coast submarines, scout cruisers, destroyers and auxiliaries—enough to make a new American fleet—is contemplated by Secretary Daniels for recommendation as a five-year building program for the United States Navy.

It is not known as yet what the plans of the navy are for the organization of the new fleet, but the general belief in naval quarters is that the plan of having a fleet in the Pacific will figure materially in the program.

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have discussed informally the needs of the navy and are agreed that in order to be adequately prepared for defense the present strength of the fleet must be almost doubled in the next five years with the addition of many of the latest types of fast and powerful fighting craft.

It is understood that after studying the naval program carefully President Wilson intends to discuss it in his annual message and to make of it an Administration measure.

Details as to numbers have not yet been finally worked out, but the idea of fixing a ratio for a continuing program over a period of five years is the basic principle upon which the General Board of the navy and Secretary Daniels now are planning their recommendations. Another conference between the President and the Secretary will be held Friday, at which the total number probably will be fixed.

Host of Small Fighters.

The five-year naval program, when completed, would add, in addition to dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, nearly a hundred submarines, about seventy destroyers, several scout cruisers, and a proportionate number of fuel and hospital ships.

An important part of the program, too, will be a large increase in personnel. Appropriation for at least 8,000 additional men will be asked for the first year to make up present deficiencies, and an adequate number will be sought to man the new ships built in the five-year period.

The total cost of the proposed program for the first year, according to present plans, is estimated at nearly $248,000,000, or about $100,000,000 increase over last year. Just what construction should be provided for the first year has not been determined. As to the approximate number of ships the fleet should have at the end of five years, however, officers of the General Board and Secretary Daniels are understood to be in thorough accord. Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, is being consulted daily by the Secretary, and within a few days the complete program is expected to be ready for examination by President Wilson.

First Year the Largest.

It is considered probable that the construction program for the first year will exceed that of succeeding years in order that urgent deficiencies may be filled promptly. The General Board has been consistently recommending four battleships a year, but last year Congress provided for only two in the regular program, although the building of a third dreadnought was made possible by the sale of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho to Greece. The previous year only one battleship was granted. The General Board's original plan of having a fleet of forty-eight first-class battleships by 1920 consequently has suffered materially.

The building program last year provided for sixteen submarines, so that the total of such craft, built and building, now is seventy. Although effective means of combating undersea warfare apparently has been found in Europe, it is the purpose of the Navy Department to recommend at least thirty submarines for next year, so as to furnish an adequate number for defensive purposes. In the next four years, however, an average of sixteen submarines a year, a few of which would be fleet submarines, would be maintained. That would bring the total to about 170 in five years.

Start on Edison Laboratory.

The naval budget also will embrace a recommendation for an appropriation for the establishment of a naval research and experimental laboratory, on the basis of the suggestion made by the Naval Consulting Board, of which Thomas A. Edison is Chairman.

It is not understood that the estimates will call for an expenditure as great as $5,000,000, which was recommended by the board, but will be held within what Secretary Daniels and President Wilson regard as reasonable bounds for the initial appropriation for the project.

Secretary Daniels also will have before him tomorrow complete estimates as to what it would cost to construct a Government armor-plate plant in which the Government might make a considerable portion, if not all, of its armor-plating for battleships. Soon after Secretary Daniels entered he recommended the construction of such a plant. Members of the two Naval Committees of Congress are now ready to press the plan for consideration at the next session.

As a result of the naval war games

Continued on Page 6.

FIVE GERMAN SHIPS SUNK IN 24 HOURS

British Submarines In the Baltic Active—Big Ore Steamer Sent Down.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12.—Activity of British submarines in the Southern Baltic has virtually paralyzed trade between Sweden and Germany. All along the Swedish coast steamers have been stopped, and submarines have been reported frequently in the lanes followed by big German ships.

Within twenty-four hours five vessels of considerable tonnage have been sunk. The Lulea, Germania, Nicomedia, Gutrune, and one other, the name of which is not yet known.

The Germania was chased ashore and shot at from the submarine E-19. When the crew returned after hastily abandoning the steamer it was found she had been boarded by British sailors and partly demolished by dynamite.

The German steamer Nicomedia, with 6,800 tons of iron ore from a Swedish port for Hamburg, was sunk yesterday by the British submarine E-19 off the southern point of Oland, a Swedish Island which Kalmar Sound separates from the mainland.

The crew received fifteen minutes to take to the boats. It was reported that they all landed safely.

There were reports tonight of other German ships being torpedoed.

The ferries of the Swedish State railways from Trelleborg to Sassnitz have been displaced by reserve steamers.

KALMAR, Sweden, Oct. 12, (via London.)—The German steamer Nicomedia, with a cargo of 6,800 tons of iron ore from a Swedish port for Hamburg, was sunk in the Baltic yesterday by the British submarine E-19.

The Nicomedia was sunk off the southern point of Oland, a Swedish island which Kalmar Sound separates from the mainland.

The crew received fifteen minutes to take to the boats. It was reported that they all landed safely.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1:15 A. M.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Karlskrona, Sweden, says that the German steamer Direktor-Reppenhagen, 1,683 tons, of Stettin, has been torpedoed by a British submarine. The fate of the crew is not known.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12, (via London.)—The Politiken says that British submarines in the Baltic Sea are causing the German mercantile fleet great losses.

"Five steamers are known to have been sunk," says the newspaper. "How many British submarines have got through the narrow sound is not known, but it is evident that Germany was too late in laying the Baltic mine fields."

FINDS SUBMARINE BASE OFF COAST OF GREECE

British Agent's Discovery Leads to Seizure by Athens Authorities.

ATHENS, Oct. 12, (via Paris.)—A British agent has discovered a submarine base in the Gulf of Nauplia, southeastern Greece, from which it is believed here the submarines which recently sank allied transports received their supplies.

The discovery was reported to the Greek authorities, who immediately seized a large quantity of petroleum and other supplies at the base.

BRITAIN TO EXTEND COTTON EMBARGO

Grey Announces Piece Goods and Other Products Will Be Made Contraband.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons today as to whether the Government was still allowing cotton to go into Germany in certain cases or under certain circumstances, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that raw cotton, cotton waste, and cotton yarn had been declared contraband, and that every possible step had been taken to prevent any supply of these from reaching Germany.

It was intended, the Foreign Secretary added, forthwith to declare as contraband cotton piece goods and other cotton products, and prohibit the export to neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria of such goods, capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

BREAK WITH WILSON DENIED BY MARSHALL

Vice President Scouts Rumors of Discord Sent Out From Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 12.—When Vice President Marshall's attention was directed today to dispatches from Washington appearing in several Western newspapers to the effect that President Wilson had said he did not want Mr. Marshall for a running mate in the 1916 campaign the Vice President said he was sure Mr. Wilson had made no such statement.

In the dispatch Mr. Wilson is quoted as saying it is "unlucky to run the same team twice."

The author of the dispatch intimates a coolness between the President and Mr. Marshall because of the latter's refusal to support several measures, particularly the Rivers and Harbors bill.

"I don't believe the President said any such thing," said Mr. Marshall. "My attitude is well known. I never was a candidate for any office in my life. I am for the President's renomination and for the convention to nominate the Vice President.

"If there is any coolness between the President of the United States and myself I have never observed it. There has never been a suggestion that I was not heartily in favor of his policies."

BALTIMORE & OHIO PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO GETTYSBURG, Harper's Ferry and Washington, Oct. 16. All expenses $23. For details apply J. B. Scott, G. E. P. A., 1,276 B'way.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT BARS THE HYPHENATED

No Room in This Country for Dual Nationality, He Tells Knights of Columbus.

TREASON TO VOTE AS SUCH

Makes Ringing Argument for Preparedness, Physical and Mental.

DENOUNCES LABOR STRIKES

All Elements In Nation Must Be Properly Fused—"Malign Activity" of Two Embassies.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at the Columbus Day celebration at Carnegie Hall last night, under the auspices of the New York Chapter, Knights of Columbus, gave full vent to his feelings about hyphenated Americanism and preparedness for war. The Colonel's topic was "Americanism," and he was spurred on to his best efforts by 2,500 enthusiastic men and women who cheered themselves hoarse when the national anthem was played and fairly shouted their approval on hearing the Colonel hailed as the "first American citizen" by Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney.

The Colonel, who has often heard the plaudits of his fellowmen, said with undisguised emotion that the reception would have been sufficient reward for all of his strenuous life if he had received no other.

"But," he said, "I have. I've had a bully good time."

This started the crowd cheering again.

In a long speech, delivered with all the vigor and earnestness of which he is possessed, the Colonel told of his convictions, scored as traitors those who were not whole-heartedly for their country first, last and all the time, and offered his suggestions for the Americanization of those who come to the United States as immigrants. The foreign population, he said, must be an American population and Americanism was a matter of the spirit and of the soul. His beliefs he characterized as a "declaration of principles" which must be carried out if the great democracy represented by this country were to exist.

Labor Troubles Not American.

"There is no place here for the hyphenated American," he said, "and the sooner he returns to the country of his allegiance the better."

The Colonel took a fling at Germany and Austria for attempting to stir up strife in the munition factories of this country, and spoke a bit scornfully of labor troubles here which were not caused by foreign agents. These must cease, he said, if we were to have the true American spirit. He characterized as worse than hyphenated Americans rich men who kept down the wages of immigrants employed so that they could not enjoy life and fostered discontent which tended to prevent true allegiance to the United States.

Reasserting his advocacy of the adoption of the Swiss plan of universal service, he put aside his manuscript to make this point:

"I would have the son of the multimillionaire and the son of the immigrant who came over in the steerage, sleep under the same dog-tent and eat the same grub. It would help mightily to a mutual comprehension of life."

Hits at a Popular Song.

While talking of preparedness, he broke in also with this bit of sarcasm, which pleased the crowd immensely:

"I want to call the attention of the individuals who sing about the mother who didn't bring up her boy to be a soldier, to the fact that if the song had been popular from 1776 to 1781 there wouldn't be any one to sing it today."

There were addresses by Joseph Forrester and Justice Victor J. Dowling, and then Mgr. Mooney paid the tribute to Colonel Roosevelt which set the crowd cheering and so deeply touched the Colonel.

"It is peculiarly fitting," said Mgr. Mooney, "that we should have here tonight the first American citizen, who in every act of his life, either public or private, has exhibited every quality of true American manhood. If the Knights of Columbus have his approval then they can well submit their doctrines to the American people."

In the opening paragraphs of his address Colonel Roosevelt attacked those who permitted religion to creep into their political activities. It had invariably resulted, he said, in putting unworthy men into office, and no such movement could ever permanently succeed here. Continuing, he said:

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

"There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americans. When I refer to hyphenated Americans I do not refer to naturalized Americans. Some of the very best Americans I have even known were naturalized Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is not an American at all.

"The one absolutely certain way of bringing this nation to ruin, of preventing all possibility of it continuing to be a nation at all, would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities, an intricate knot of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, Scandinavian-Americans, or Italian-Americans, each preserving its separet nationality, each at heart feeling more sympathy with Europeans of that nationality than with the other citizens of the American Republic."

By reviewing history, Colonel Roosevelt pointed out that some of the great Generals in wars in which this country has been engaged, as well as men who were in his Cabinet while he was President, were of foreign birth, but nevertheless true Americans. Continuing, he said:

"For an American citizen to vote as a German-American, an Irish-American

Continued on Page 5.

The Kaiser Weeps Over Fate of France; Republic Condemned to Death, He Says

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The newspapers here relate a story of Emperor William which comes, they say, from a Socialist member of the Reichstag. In the course of a conversation the Emperor, with tears in his eyes, is alleged to have said that France was the greatest disappointment of his life and that he was sincerely sorry for that country, which, he thought, was destined to ruin. The Emperor is also quoted as saying:

"The French method of warfare is one of a terrifying nature, brutal and inhuman, the details of which will only be known after the war."

The Deputy says that the Emperor actually cried when he said that France was condemned to death.

"The aim of this war," added the Emperor, "is that Germany, in its great unity, should become the heart of Europe, and lead in the work of civilization and humanity."

The Hungarian papers give great prominence to the interview.

FORD'S PEACE VIEWS FORCE COUZENS OUT

Vice President of Motor Company Withdraws Because of Inventor's Talk.

TO REMAIN AS DIRECTOR

Tells of Daily Disagreements with the Inventor—Situation at Last Became Intolerable.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—James Couzens, Vice President and General Manager of the Ford Motor Company, resigned from the company today.

"I could not agree with Mr. Ford's public utterances on peace and unpreparedness," he said.

The resignation will be considered by the Directors of the company tomorrow morning. Rumors of disagreement among the officials of the Ford Motor Company have been heard from time to time, but were always denied by men in the confidence of the officials.

Mr. Couzens's resignation created a sensation in financial circles. He has been regarded as an important element in the Ford organization, and quite generally receives credit for being in the business affairs of the company what Mr. Ford is in mechanical and inventive matters. Like Mr. Ford, Mr. Couzens has had a remarkable career. He has risen from moderst circumstances to be a man of great wealth.

Later Mr. Couzens said:

"What Mr. Ford has to say is considered by many to be of wide importance, because the business of the Ford Motor Company has been built up to such magnitude that the public eye is always on him.

"I disapprove of his views on preparedness, and it was of so serious moment to me that I decided to break relations with him. The friendly relations that have existed between us for years have been changed of late. Our disagreements daily became more violent.

"I finally decided that I would not be carried along on that kind of a kite. We started in the automobile business thirteen years ago, and it was through my efforts that the Ford Motor Company was built up around one man—Henry Ford.

"I have never in my life worked for any man. Even when I was a car checker, a few years ago, I had no boss; but I was, and am today, willing to work with any man. I was willing to work with Henry Ford, but I refuse to work for him.

"The world is perhaps interested in the fact that I have resigned from the Ford Motor Company, because the concern occupies such a unique position in the business world. Concerning the personal differences between Mr. Ford and myself, they ought not to be of public interest."

Mr. Ford said he knew of no reason for Mr. Couzens's action further than that Mr. Couzens had said in tendering his resignation that Mr. Ford's public utterances were the cause of the breach.

"I do not know what specific utterance Mr. Couzens meant," said Mr. Ford, "but I presume he referred to my announced intention to oppose piling up a big armament in the country and to my disapproval of the Anglo-French loan.

"We are still friendly and I believe his action was based wholly on our difference of opinion as to the expression of my ideas. I do not believe his feeling toward me has changed in any respect."

When the directors of the Ford Motor Company in June increased the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000, it was announced that Mr. Couzens held 10 per cent. of the original stock of a par value of $200,000. Of the new stock, $48,000,000 was distributed among the eight stockholders as a dividend. The share of Mr. Couzens in this dividend was $4,800,000.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

Crew of the Halizones Saved—Details Are Withheld.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The British steamer Halizones, 5,033 tons gross, has been sunk.

The crew were saved.

TRELLEBORG, Sweden, Oct. 12.—The crew of fifty-four men of the Hamburg collier Gutrune, which was torpedoed yesterday off Meland, have been landed here.

A dispatch from Copenhagen on Monday night said that a German coal steamer had been sunk in Calmar Sound, Sweden, by a submarine, presumably British. The Trelleborg dispatch apparently alludes to this incident.

The Gutrune was probably the Hamburg-American Line steamer of that name, which before the war was engaged in the South American service. She was last reported at Ramburg shortly after the outbreak of hostilities. She was built in 1905, her tonnage being 5,039 gross.

WALES HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Leaves His Car Just Before Shell Destroys It and Kills Chauffeur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHEFFIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Sheffield Telegraph quotes the following from a soldier's letter:

"The Prince of Wales reached a certain point in the firing line in a car, from which he alighted in order to make a closer inspection of the trenches.

"When he returned he found there was no car left, it having been destroyed by a shell and the chauffeur killed."

PEARY IN AEROPLANE DROPS 1,200 FEET

Engine Balks and Explorer's Pilot Slides Down in a Spiral Into Long Beach Inlet.

WOMAN OF 60 IN A FLIGHT

Santos-Dumont, the First to Fly in Public, Makes His Initial Ascension In This Country.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, took his first aeroplane flight yesterday afternoon, and had the additional excitement of having to volplane into Long Beach inlet when the engine stopped 1,200 feet above the earth. Apparently he enjoyed the experience hugely, pleased that the mishap allowed him a privilege that was denied the other members of the flying party.

The arctic explorer made the trip with Frank H. Burnside, a pilot employed by Truman W. Post, who has been making daily flights at Long Beach. The aircraft was a flying boat of the Curtiss type. In Admiral Peary's party were Alberto Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aviator; Allan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the Aeronautical Association and a member of Secretary Daniels's Naval Advisory Board; Mrs. William H. Bliss, whose husband is an aviation enthusiast; Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, and Lansing K. Tevis of California.

Mr. Post tied an aviator's life equipment about Admiral Peary before he stepped into the boat, and the explorer watched with interest the preparations for the flight. The pilot cranked his engine in vain for several minutes, but there seemed to be nothing wrong except chilled cylinders or some other trivial fault. Finally the engine started, and the flying boat sped along in the water at a speed of more than seventy miles an hour and then rose gracefully over the inlet. The course of the flight was about two miles down the inlet, when the aircraft was turned toward shore.

Peary Ignorant of Danger.

It had risen to a height of 1,200 feet and was sailing back to the float over a row of houses when it dipped—suddenly, it seemed to the observers on land—and descended in a big spiral toward the ground. It soon sailed over the inlet again and was spiraling with planes tilted to an angle of 45 degrees. The aircraft straightened up again just before the water was reached and swooped down gently into the inlet.

The flight ended about a mile from the starting point, and, when it was seen that the pilot was unable to start the engine, a motor boat set out from shore and towed the aircraft back. Admiral Peary was smiling when he stepped on land and said that it had been a great experience.

"I thought it was all part of the game when we started to come down," he said. "I hadn't the slightest idea that there was anything wrong with the machinery. There wasn't a moment of the flight that I didn't enjoy."

"How would you like to make a trip to the pole in an airboat?" one of the party asked.

"That would be fine," he said, then added smilingly: "In the Summer time."

The fault which caused the airboat to descend was diagnosed as magneto trouble. The magneto, Mr. Post said, was merely a temporary one, but the engine had never stopped with it before. Mr. W. Wood and Mr. Woodhouse had to miss their flights because of the impossibility of repairing the engine.

Flight by Santos-Dumont.

Mr. Santos-Dumont, who made the first exhibition flight ever made with an aeroplane, had his first ride in an aeroplane in this country yesterday with Mr. Burnside. The Brazilian aviator is here to head a Pan-American Aeronautical Committee which is to take charge of a movement to develop aeronautics in South and Central America. Admiral Peary also is a member of the Pan-American Committee.

But it was not to the lot of either Admiral Peary or Mr. Santos-Dumont that the distinction of making the first flight yesterday fell. The honor went to Mrs. William H. Bliss, who is more than 60 years old. She was not at all perturbed when the life equipment was placed over her head, and she laughed in delight when the aircraft started on its journey.

"It was perfectly delightful," she told her friends after the descent. "At first I found it a little hard to breathe going at such a high rate of speed, but that feeling soon passed. I am more than anxious to go up again."

The spiraling of the airboat into the water when the engine stopped during Admiral Peary's ride was proof that under the guiding hand of a competent pilot there was little danger in a craft of that type, Mr. Post said. To Mr. Wise Wood the accident—or incident, as the aeronautical party termed it—was a demonstration of the advisability of having multiple motors.

"Every air-craft should have at least two motors," he said, "so that if one of them stops the other will still be going. On an aircraft of large proportions five or six motors would be a splendid thing. Of course there is no danger if the engine on a flying boat of the type used today stops, but if there were two engines it would not be necessary to descend at all."

The airboat used in yesterday's flights has a 100 horse-power engine, and is of the type which will be delivered to the New York National Guard within a week or two. It carries fuel enough for a four-hour flight.

Dewey's Wine House, Established in 1857, Makes the best American Wines. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St. & 31 Nassau St., N. Y.—Advt.

RUSSIA SENDS AN ARMY TO SERBIA'S AID; BIG CAMPAIGN PLANNED, SAYS VIVIANI; BULGARIA STRIKES HER FIRST BLOW

Tokio Discusses Sending an Army to Europe In View of Bulgaria's Entrance Into the War

TOKIO, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Bulgaria's participation in the war and advices received here from London that British opinion, in some quarters, at least, favors the dispatch of Japanese troops to the Balkans, have suddenly reopened the question in Tokio of what Japan's future course will be. There is a strong impression here that the return from Paris today of Baron Kikujiro Ishii, the recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and previously Ambassador to France, is likely to be followed by a full reconsideration of the international situation, with special reference to Japan's policy for the preservation of her own permanent interests.

Another factor in arousing discussion on this subject is the arrival of Hugues le Roux, editor of the Paris Matin, who, although without official mission, comes, it is understood, with introductions from and the approbation of M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, to discuss military questions with prominent Japanese, with a view to determining whether the latest developments justify a change in Japan's decision not to send an army to aid her allies and the likelihood of dispatching troops to the Balkan theatre.

BULGARS ATTACK AT THREE POINTS

Cross Serbian Frontier North and South of Nish, but Are Thrown Back.

GERMANS TAKE SEMENDRIA

Grand Duke Nicholas to Command Russians in Balkans—Italy to Stay Out.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Serbia is now being attacked from the north and the east. The Austro-Germans, after their capture of Belgrade, have occpied Semendria, on the Danube east of the capital, and are advancing southward, while the Bulgarians have sent forces to endeavor to interrupt communications north and south of Nish, the war-time capital of Serbia, and attack the Serbs on the flank if they are driven back by the German Field Marshal von Mackensen.

The Serbian Legation yesterday received this telegram from Nish:

Last night Bulgarians began an attack in the direction of Vlasina, (Vlasolince?) All attacks up to the present have been repulsed decisively.

Vlasolince is twenty-five miles southeast of Nish and eight miles from the Nish-Uskub Railroad.

A dispatch to the Paris Temps from Nish announced that the Bulgarians were attacking the Serbian positions also at Velikslisove (Vrazoginac) in the region of Zasitchar (Zaiecar) and at Kadibogaz, in the region of Kniashevatz. The Temps in explanation of the movement pointed out that the distance between Zasitchar and the Rumanian frontier upon the Danube was not more than fifty miles in a straight line, and that this attack was directed against the railway from the Danube to Nish, Uskub, and Saloniki, connecting Rumania with the Aegean Sea.

The Berlin War Office bulletin yesterday announcing the taking of Semendria on Monday contained no further reference to the operations in Serbia. It merely said:

Our forward movement over the whole front is making good progress. Both the town and fortress of Semendria were taken yesterday.

The Austrian account of the operations in Serbia is as follows:

South of the Save and the Danube, and on the lower Drina, we are attacking on the whole front. The Austro-Hungarian troops, advancing from Belgrade, have stormed the mountain of Lipar, east of the town, and the Laudon entrenchments, capturing three guns and one searchlight. All the heights around Belgrade, which command the river passages within field gun range, are in the possession of the Allies.

The Germans captured Semendria and drove the enemy back to Possarowitz.

Situation Grave for Allies.

The situation in the Balkans as the result of Bulgaria's attack is admitted to be a very serious one, not only for Serbia, but for the whole allied cause. It is asserted that the Serbians are inflicting very heavy losses both on the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, but with their army of about a quarter of a million men they are believed to have little chance of making any prolonged resistance against 300,000 or 400,000 Austro-Germans and probably 200,000 Bulgars. They already are arranging for the transfer of the capital to Monastir, in the extreme southwestern corner of the kingdom.

Greece apparently has decided to ignore the treaty under which she is supposed to go to the assistance of her Serbian ally in case of an attack, Premier Zaimis having said when officially notified of the Bulgarian attack that Greece "remains in a position of armed neutrality."

The followers of the Quadruple Entente, however, have decided to take energetic action. As soon as the news of the Bulgarian attack on Serbia was received in London, the Bulgarian Minister received his passports, and M. Viviani, the French Prime Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that France, Great Britain, and Russia had decided to take joint action, and that tomorrow Russian troops would be fighting by the side of their French and British comrades.

Grand Duke to Command Russians.

An Anglo-French force is known to be landing in Saloniki, but there is considerable speculation as to where Russia will enter the Balkan conflict. It is reported that Grand Duke Nicholas is to command the Russian Balkan army, which, it is believed in military circles here, would make the Bulgarian people less willing to fight against

Continued on Page 2.

NEW BALKAN PERIL AROUSES LONDON

Bulgaria's Sudden Entrance Into the War Admitted to be a Serious Blow.

ALLIES MUCH OUTNUMBERED

Have Six Weeks to Meet the Teuton Stroke, According to One Estimate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Bulgaria has taken the expected action. Her definite entry into the war has come even more quickly than had been calculated, as it was thought her mobilization would not be completed before the 15th.

The situation which now confronts the Allies is admittedly very serious. At the present stage of the war game in the Balkans, Serbia, and such of the Franco-British contingent as has been landed at Saloniki are probably outnumbered three to one. Turkey's power of offensive in Gallipoli and Egypt has been increased by the liberation of the army which, until Bulgaria's co-operation was assured, had to be maintained on the Ottoman northern frontier.

The problem before the higher commands of the Allies is whether to leave Serbia to struggle for herself against the overwhelming odds—for the Franco-British force which according to original plans was to be sent through Greece was not large enough to redress the balance—or whether to divert a great army from other fields of operations to Balkans. Those strategists, professional and amateur, who favor the latter plan estimate that no force under 300,000 can be adequate.

Until further developments show what has been the decision of the Allied higher commands the diverse aspects of the problem will be hotly debated. In some quarters Italian assistance is called for, but in regard to this point two facts are advanced: First, that Italy has not yet declared war against Germany; second, that Greece's promise of benevolent neutrality might be affected by Italy's direct participation in Balkan warfare.

How far Franco would be willing to go in sending troops to the Balkans and thereby reducing her powers of offensive elsewhere is a matter which undoubtedly is receiving consideration. The French press meanwhile is actively discussing the point of Maurice Barrès, for instance, taking the view in the Echo de Paris taht a joint committee of the higher commands of all the Allies only can resolve the question, and George Clémenceau, on the other hand, arguing strongly in favor of France's devoting all her efforts to ridding French soil of the invaders. In some quarters in London it is urged that Britain must take upon herself the task of assisting Serbia and thereby preventing Germany from opening up the road to Constantinople

A point which requires close consideration is how far the single railway which runs from Saloniki to Nish would prove a satisfactory vehicle for the supply of a large army in addition to the requirements of the Serbians in the matter of arms and munitions. Bulgaria has opportunities of cutting the Saloniki line, and there are other contingencies of interruption of the service which have been remembered.

In this connection it is stated that Greece's reply to Germany's protest against the allied landing at Saloniki is that German diplomatists blamed Belgium for resisting in August, 1914, the peaceful passage of German troops who otherwise would have spared Belgium the horrors of invasion and occupation.

While pessimists here are foretelling the almost immediate success of Germany in linking up with Constantinople and the consequent imperative abandonment of the Gallipoli expedition, and that a German advance against Egypt will have an immediate disturbing influence on India, the voices of the more optimistic school are by no means silent. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, says:

"The position is as serious as any this country ever faced. Let us begin by assuming we have to face it without assistance from any one but ourselves and our ally, France. Let us go further, and assume that, as our own interests are mainly threatened and as France has her hands full already in her own country, the assistance to be derived from France is strictly limited. What, under these circumstances are the prospects?

"A month ago the answer would not

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIA TO CROSS RUMANIA?

French Premier Says Czar's Forces Will Soon Be In the Balkans.

AMPLE TROOPS AVAILABLE

Armies to be Thrown Into New Fighting Line Without Weakening Other Fronts.

SALONIKI MOVE JUSTIFIED

Made with Approbation of Greek People, He Says, Declaring Allies in Full Accord.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—In addressing the Chamber of Deputies, which reassembled today, Premier Viviani said that Russian troops tomorrow would be fighting alongside French and British troops in the Balkans. France, Great Britain, and Russia were in complete accord, he said, and ample troops were available without weakening any front.

The Premier's remarks, which were followed with strained attention both on the floor and by the throngs which filled the galleries, were prompted by a resolution of the Finance Committee adopted this morning, which read:

"The committee is convinced of the necessity of a complete and immediate explanation on the part of the Government."

The Socialist group adopted a similar resolution.

M. Viviani's address follows:

"The country, owing to the grave events now taking place, must be informed, and the Government takes this opportunity to make a declaration of the situation and its policy.

"The Balkan question was raised at the outset of the war, even before it came to the attention of the world. The Bucharest treaty had left in Bulgaria profound heart-burnings. Neither King nor people were resigned to the loss of the fruits of their efforts and sacrifices, and to the consequences of the unjustifiable war they had waged upon their former allies.

"From the first day the allied Governments took into account the dangers of such a situation and sought a means to remedy it. Their policy has proceeded in the spirit of justice and generosity, which has characterized the attitude of Great Britain, Russia, and Italy, as well as France.

"We have attempted to re-establish the union of the Balkan peoples, and in accord with them, seek the realization of their principal national aspirations. The equilibrium thus obtained by mutual sacrifices really made by each would have been the best guarantee of future peace. Despite constant efforts, in which Rumania, Greece, and Serbia lent their assistance, we have been unable to obtain the sincere collaboration of the Bulgarian Government. The difficulties respecting the negotiations were always at Sofia.

"Bulgaria made claims upon her four frontiers at the expense of her four neighbors. We had hoped that Rumania, Greece, and Serbia, to whom magnificent perspectives opened elsewhere, would consent to the sacrifices in exchange for which they would receive large compensation.

"As to Turkey, which had thrown herself into the arms of Germany, there was no need for further consideration.

Rumania Well Disposed.

"Our efforts with Rumania were partially successful. Rumania, the people of which country frequently manifested French sympathies, was not unfavorable to the re-establishment of the Balkan alliance. Her partial mobilization permitted her to repulse any threatened aggression—defend herself against all German pressure and observe with the closest attention events along the frontier, both Austrian and Bulgarian. Rumania knew, moreover, that only victory on the part of the Quadruple Entente could assure her independence and satisfy her national aspirations.

"In their considerate desire to give the Bulgarian people satisfaction in their aspirations, the powers of the Quadruple Entente did not hesitate to ask valiant Serbia to make heavy concessions. Despite the cruelty of such a sacrifice, and desirous of proving their attachment to the Allies which were combating for their common independence, the Serbian people made this extraordinary effort and resigned themselves, hoping for compensations that the victory of the Quadruple Powers would be able to give Serbia elsewhere.

"The equivocal attitude of the Bulgarian Government led the Greek Government to maintain a waiting policy. Our diverse proposals received tardy response from the Bulgarian Government, which asked for additional details and at the same time carried on parallel negotiations with our enemies. Finally, at the moment when the Quadruple Entente informed Bulgaria of the important concessions Serbia was ready to make, King Ferdinand signed an accord with Turkey and engaged himself definitely with Germany.

"To our friendly question as to his

intention, the response was Bulgarian mobilization, in connection with which the concentration of Austro-German troops on the Danube indicated united action against Serbia.

"In the presence of this attitude we immediately declared null and void the advantages and guarantees that we had announced we were ready to offer Bulgaria, and we have resumed with the other Balkan States our liberty of action toward them. On its side, heroic Serbia, whose three successive glorious wars have not had the effect of diminishing her courage, silently prepared to meet upon two fronts the concerted attacks of Berlin, Vienna, and Sofia.

"From a moral standpoint and from the standpoint of military consequences we could not accept the isolation of Serbia, and the rupture of our communications with our ally and friend.

"Our action must be energetic in order to meet the efforts of our enemies, who are dominated on the western front, checked on the eastern front, and who now try to obtain on a new front, with the aid of Bulgaria, a success thus far impossible to realize either in France or Russia.

"In order to succor the Serbians we must go through Saloniki, and from the outset of the Bulgarian mobilization we have conducted negotiations toward that end with the President of the Council at Athens. These negotiations are most natural in view of the definite treaty concluded between Serbia and Greece after the second Balkan war in the event of Bulgarian aggression.

"They say," continued M. Viviani sarcastically, "that we are violating the neutrality of Greece, and they even dare to compare our action to that of Germany in violating the neutrality of Belgium, perjuring her signature and plunging that noble country into fire and bloodshed. The conditions under which we went to Saloniki, the conditions under which we debarked, the welcome we received suffice to demonstrate the stupidity of these accusations.

"This energetic action Great Britain and France, in accord with their allies, have undertaken. They have weighed the difficulties.

"Our principal preoccupation is the defense of our front, the liberation of our territory by mighty efforts, to which we owe the victories already won upon our soil with the valorous support of our heroic allies, with our forces, sacrifices, and our blood. No Governments could do otherwise in a duty so tragic, but so simple.

"But without weakening our front, we have the further task of fulfilling duties which our interest and our honor impose upon us. We are in full accord with the General in Chief of the armies. The understanding between the Governments of Great Britain and France is complete, and I cannot better express it than in the following form, namely, from now France and England, in accord with their allies, are completely agreed to go to the aid of Serbia to the extent she has asked our aid, and to asure to the profit of Serbia, Greece, and Rumania respect for the treaty of Bucharest, of which we are the guarantors. The British Government and the French Government are in accord upon the importance of effectives conforming to the advice of their military authorities. Russia has decided to join with her allies to help the Serbian people, and tomorrow her troops will fight alongside of ours.

"Gentlemen, we have done our duty toward our Allies. Never has an accord been more direct and more complete between allies, and never have we had greater confidence in a common victory."

M. Viviani spoke for just twenty minutes, applause frequently interrupting his periods. The Russian and Italian Ambassadors joined in the applause.

The moment the Premier concluded, M. Klotz, ex-Minister of the Interior, in behalf of numerous Deputies, asked for an adjournment of the sitting until tomorrow so that the members might study the Government's explanations and policy. This was agreed to and the Chamber adjourned.

At tomorrow's session or on Thursday the question of uniting the Chamber and Senate in a National Assembly will be considered.

PARIS PRESS ASKS UNITY.

Says Entente's Balkan Forces Must Be Under Single Command.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The spirit of France was never better shown than in the attitude of the press toward the Balkan imbroglio.

The Paris writers calmly note that the weakest joint in the armor of the Quadruple Entente is its divided counsels and conflicting interests.

Confirmed "oppositionists" like Hervé and Clémenceau naturally seize the opportunity to attack the Government, incidentally setting forth exactly opposite solutions, Hervé demanding 500,000 soldiers for the Macedonian expedition, while Clémenceau clamors for its immediate abandonment.

But the leading newspapers, such as the Temps, the Figaro, the Gaulois, the Echo de Paris face the real danger and admit the Allies are shackled by the lack of simultaneous and concerted action.

Maurice Barrès heads his editorial in the Echo de Paris: "The Necessity for a Supreme Managing Council in the Quadruple Entente." Arthur Meyer in the Gaulois, under the title "A Supreme Will," compares unfavorably the Allies' forceful schemes and consequent delays, with Germany's instant and undivided obedience to imperial will.

The Figaro goes deeper and asks if the brunt of expeditions must fall upon France whose eastern interests are the smallest of the four, and says if Russia's outlet is barred by Teutons, if the road to India and Egypt is in Teuton hands and if the Adriatic becomes a Teuton Sea, it is the affair of Russia, England and Italy, not of France. The Allies to win must act together, forgetting individual interests for the general benefit.

Under the title "Concerted Action" the Temps takes a similar line and says:

"The allied cause can only result in a common victory by the coordination of all efforts toward an identical goal. It is necessary to send an army of several hundred thousand to the Balkans. Russia and Italy, therefore, must co-operate. Above all, time is precious. Beware lest the absence of supreme control of insufficient combination compromise our chances."

One writer declares:

"Let the Entente armies be considered one army under the management of a permanent council of war, whose decisions shall be absolute and unquestioned. In the wars against Napoleon such a council existed and often met at a day's notice. That shows the difficulties are not insuperable; moreover, it is the only road to victory."

The Petit Parisien crystallizes its suggestions for an Allied War Council into a definite proposal that the Ambassadors of the Entente Powers form a deliberative assembly at Paris, the under presidency of the French Foreign Minister to prepare concerted schemes for submission to their respective governments in a concrete form, thus saving time.

The Jourid des Debats, usually better informed than the majority of its competitors on foreign affairs, strikes a more hopeful note as follows:

"Now that Bulgaria has entered the conflict, unless Greece takes part irrespective of her Serbian treaty, she is committing suicide. Similarly situated is Rumania, where Bratiano declared that he would strike at the right moment. The time has come. If Rumania delays further, she loses everything."

ATTACKS BY MONTENEGRINS.

Vienna Reports Fighting on the Herzegovina Front.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, (via London.)—The War Office today made the following announcement:

On the frontier between Herzegovina and Montenegro skirmishes with Montenegrin forces took place at several points.

THE KAISER IN SERBIA.

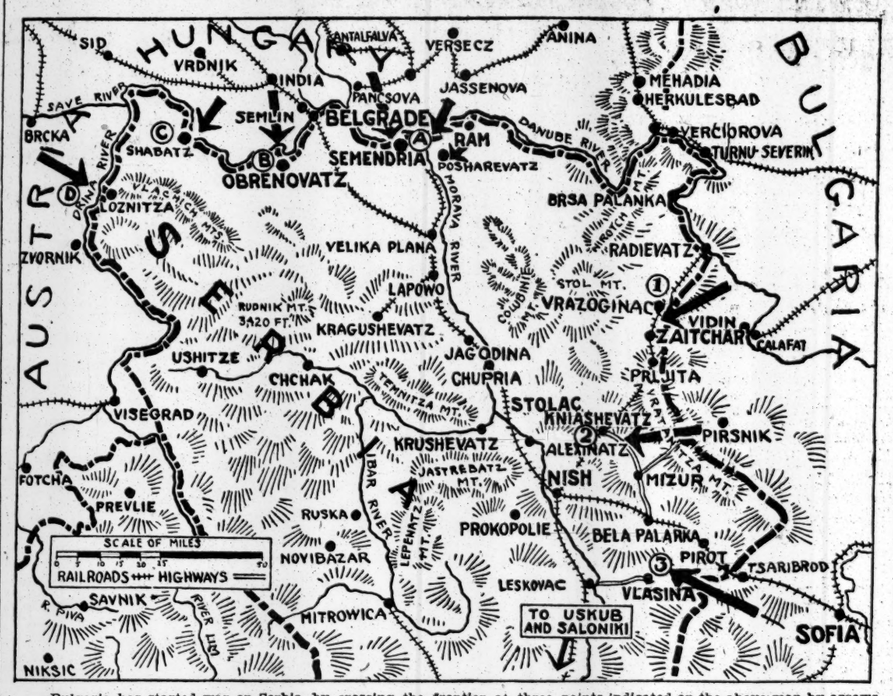
Arrives at Headquarters of Balkans Army, Copenhagen Reports.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13—3:09 A. M.—Emperor William has arrived at the Austro-German headquarters in Serbia, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to The Morning Post.

This gives as authority for the statement a telegram received in Copenhagen from Berlin.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

Map Showing Points of Invasion of Serbia.



Bulgaria has started war on Serbia by crossing the frontier at three points indicated on the above map by arrows and figures. One column crossed to Vrazogrnac (1), another to Kniayevac (2) and a third to Vlasina, (3.) On the Austro-German front the invaders have captured the town and fortress of Semendria, (A.) They are also endeavoring to enter the country at Obrenovatz, (B,) Shabatz, (C,) and Loznitza, (D.) On the Save and Drina Rivers, however, they have so far been unsuccessful.

BULGARS ATTACK AT THREE POINTS

Continued from Page 1.

Russia, there being a deep veneration among the Bulgarian peasants for the Emperor of Russia and his family.

It is understood that Italy has decided not to co-operate with the Allies in the Balkans, the Italian Government being of the opinion that troops cannot be spared for any campaign other than that in Trentino and Trieste.

Now that Austria and Germany have entered on their Balkan enterprise, which is interpreted as the first step toward an endeavor to secure a German empire in the Near East, there can be no drawing back, but the Allies hope that with a vigorous offensive both on the East and the West they will be able at least to prevent the sending of any large reinforcements to Field Marshal von Mackensen.

RUSSIA'S TWO WAYS TO STRIKE BULGARIA

Possibility that Rumania, Like Greece, Might Allow the Passage of Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent, in discussing Premier Viviani's statement that Russia would send help to Serbia, says:

"There are difficulties, both political and geographical, in the way of Russian intervention. Any military attack by Russia must take one or both of two routes. They are: (1) Landing on the Bulgarian coast, probably in the neighborhood of Varna and Burgas, and (2) direct passage through Rumania, probably by the railway to Silistria.

"A supplementary route would be by the transport of troops to the Rumanian port of Constanza, and then through Silistria southward.

"Against an overseas expedition must be reckoned the presence of German submarines in the Black Sea and the danger they would offer to the passage of Russian transports. A landing is never an easy matter, and we have been told that Turkish troops have been brought up from Thrace to strengthen the garrisons of the Bulgarian ports.

"There remains an easier route through Rumania. Whether the Bucharest Government would allow the Russian armies to pass across Rumanian territory is not quite certain. In favor of such a course there would be the Greek precedent. If she liked, Rumania could use the Belgian precedent. It should be remembered, however, that Rumania's long northern and northwestern frontier is exposed to an Austro-German attack ana that the Central Empires have been lavish of threats at Bucharest. And after all Rumania is only a small country. Yet it is still on the cards that the Bucharest Government, whose friendly disposition toward the Allies is not in doubt, may take an opportunity of Russian intervention in the Balkans to throw off her neutrality and plunge into the common struggle."

The Daily Chronicle, editorially discussing the fact that Viviani did not mention Italy as among the allies who are going to aid Serbia, says:

"We need not jump to the conclusion that she will do nothing. The Italian Premier has just been to see the King and the Generals on the front, and he return today to Rome to hold what will presumably be the deciding meeting of the Cabinet. Possibly we shall hear something more definite about it from Sir Edward Grey tomorrow."

The Daily News says editorially:

"Russia can attack Bulgaria only by a demonstration against the port of Varna or landing on the neighboring shores of the Black Sea, or by marching through Rumania. The former seems improbable, if only because it is notorious that measures have been taken to guard against such attacks, and its effectiveness as a method of aiding Serbia, hard pressed as she is, would be doubtful. Yet if the latter course is adopted it must determine almost necessarily the neutrality of Rumania.

"It is possible that such a consummation may have been arranged beforehand. It would explain much that is dark in the confident tone with which Venizelos has throughout faced a situation not too encouraging on the face of it. It would explain his reference a few days ago to the surprise in store for Balkan politics and the almost defiant tone which inspires his last speech. It would explain what in Viviani's speech appears superficially the mere adroitness with which he contrives to represent Bulgaria as throughout the enemy of the reasonable and moderate aspirations of Greece, Serbia, and Rumania.

"If it is true King Ferdinand has walked into a trap carefully laid for him long ago and the dramatic justice of such a finale would be so evident and striking that it perhaps warps the judgment of the probabilities of the case."

SOFIA FEARS RUMANIA, FORTIFIES FRONTIER

Sends Civil Population From Vidin and Digs Trenches at Rustchuk.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—According to The London Times's Bucharest correspondent, the civil population of the town of Vidin, on the Danube in Northwestern Bulgaria, has been ordered to leave.

The Bulgarian bank of the Danube, opposite the Rumanian frontier, the correspondent says, has been mined, and at Rustchuk, on the Bulgarian side of the Danube to the south of Bucharest, trenches are being dug with feverish haste by forced labor.

TEUTON ADVANCE COSTLY.

Serbs Say They Are Inflicting Heavy Losses on the Invaders.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The following Serbian official statement, issued Sunday at Nish, covering operations during the 9th on the Danube front, and telegraphed by the Havas correspondent to Paris yesterday, shows the desperate nature of the resistance by the Serbians:

There were desperate combats for the positions south of Ram, where we repulsed all enemy attacks. Our troops took the offensive between Mlava and the Morava River, throwing the enemy back upon the bank of the Danube and capturing three mortars and four machine guns.

Continued passage of the river between Semendria and Godomins by the enemy was prevented. One detachment that had crossed near Semendria was annihilated in part by our fire and the rest of the troops were driven into the stream.

At Belgrade, following a heavy cannonading, the enemy tried to take by assault Great Vratchar and Dedigne, but was thrown back, with heavy losses, before Great Vratchar and driven out of Dedigne by a counter-attack after having lost a considerable part of his force.

The enemy continued unsuccessful efforts to take our positions toward Seabrezre and Krtinska. We repulsed other attacks at Machva toward Obrenovatz and at Bitua.

On the Drina front several detachments of Austro-Germans crossed the river between Tsara Betra and Padovintze, but were unable to advance. We hold our positions.

OTHER MINISTERS OF RUSSIA RESIGN

Many Changes Made in Secondary Posts—New Representative of the Holy Synod.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says:

"Alexander Volzsin has been appointed the new Procurator-General of the Holy Synod. He has been the head of the General Department of the Ministry of the Interior and is credited with being the initiator of the recently adopted statute extending residential rights to the Jews.

"Other Cabinet changes are imminent. It is stated that the Ministers of Agriculture, (M. Krivoshein,) and Education, (Count Ignatieff,) and Controller-General Haritonoff have all resigned, but that for the present their resignations have not been accepted. Many changes are being made also in secondary Government posts."

CARMAN SYLVA FOR TEUTONS.

Queen of Rumania Calls Them the Ramparts of Virtue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Carmen Sylva, the Queen Dowager of Rumania, contributes to the Wiener Journal a letter in which she declares that a land that has produced a Bach and a Kant cannot be vanquished.

"God cannot abandon in their struggle for existence," concludes the Queen, "two peoples, the German and the Austro-Hungarian, who have been to the world as the ramparts of religion and virtue."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Prince von Hohenlohe, Special Envoy to Turkey, has arrived here from Sofia, and is staying at the Royal Palace.

WHERE SERBIA IS INVADED.

Difficult Country in Which Teutons and Bulgars Must Operate.

Semendria, twenty-five miles east of Belgrade, on the Danube, is the second railway base on the Danube to be secured by the Teutonic armies, Belgrade being the first. From Semendria a railway runs due south, linking up with the Belgrade-Nish division of the Orient Express Line at Velika Plana, twenty-three miles distant. About fifteen miles beyond Velika Plana the valley of the Morava gradually narrows, until the bed of the river rises through a cañon with walled banks 3,000 feet on each side, and where both the railway and the highway have their roadbeds cut or tunneled from the solid rock.

It would be a natural military move for the invading armies coming from Belgrade and Semendria to concentrate at Velika Plana; for the road and railway from Semendria are tapped by another trunk road at Osipaonica, coming from Veliko Gradist, already occupied by the invaders, and meeting the railway and road twelve miles south of Semendria.

It must not be supposed that the Serbians, however, are obliged to retreat through the lines by which the Teutonic armies are advancing. Their strategy, as employed a year ago, is to break up into small detachments, retreat through narrow roads, and then to concentrate at a strategic point on the main line of the enemy's advance further south. For fifty miles from Velik Plana to Stolac, where the valley opens toward Nish, such strategic points are numerous.

The initiative of the Bulgars shows that they are attempting to gain possession of the two railways which, with the frontier as a base and Nish as the vertex, form a triangle of fifty miles on a side. These railways are the Nish-frontier division of the Orient Express on the south and the railway from Vrazogrnac (Velikilisove) via Zaltchar (Zasitchar) and Kniayevac (Kniashevatz) on the north. The latter, north of Vrazogrnac, hugs the frontier as far as its terminal, Radonyevac, along the Timok Valley, and may be cut, but not occupied in force, owing to the difficult approaches from the east.

Half-way on the base line a highway runs through the St. Nicholas pass and branches out at Mizur, in the centre of the triangle. One branch goes northwest to Kniayevac and the other southwest to the Orient Express, cutting it half way between Nish and the frontier.

Two attempts evidently have been made to reach the Vrazogrnac-Nish line. Another attempt has been made to reach the Orient Express in the south. Just south of the point where this railway crosses the frontier the Bulgar territory forms a salient into the Serbian in the direction of Vlasina or Vlasotfice, ten miles from the frontier. From Vlasina highways run north to Pirot, on the Orient Express line and southwest to Leskovac, twenty-five miles south of Nish, on the Nish-Uskub-Saloniki Railway.

Owing to the nature of the country it is evident that the Bulgarians are attempting to cut important veins inland, so as to render the fortified frontier entrances useless. For no army could advance by any of the routes from Bulgaria without being in full possession of the lines up to the points cut, for all lines, railways as well as highways, pass through alternating cañons and blind valleys with shelving mountains on both sides rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. The country is similar to but more difficult than that which will confront the Teutonic armies between Velik Plana and Stolac on the Morava.

BRITISH PREPARE BLOW AT GERMANS

Sir John French to Strike at Foe Immediately, London Hears.

FRENCH GAIN AT TAHURE

And Repulse Violent Assaults by Kaiser's Troops in Lorraine and the Vosges.

GERMANS TELL OF ATTACKS

Report the Checking of Severe Assaults by the Allies at Many Points.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Coincident with the continuance of the French offensive in both the Artois and Champagne regions, evidence reaches London that the British, following their success in repelling the big German attack, are preparing for another move.

At what point this blow will fall, only the commanding Generals know, but now that the Allies have started, it is believed here that the British and French on the western line will give the Germans no rest.

Further progress in the Tahure district is reported in the night bulletin of the Paris War Office, which also chronicles a very severe attack of German infantry in the Vosges, and an attempted offensive by the foe in Lorraine.

The German Headquarters Staff, in its official communication, states that strong attacks are being made by the Allies near Arras and in the Champagne district, ending in severe setbacks.

The Paris bulletin, issued tonight, says:

The enemy this afternoon very violently bombarded the trenches which we took from him by our action of yesterday to the northeast of Souchez. The number of prisoners we took in the course of that action was 165, of whom three were officers. The Germans have suffered heavy losses.

Cannonading, characterized by intensity on both sides, has been going on to the south of the Somme, in the region of Tilloloy and Plennes, and on the Aisne front on the plateau of Nouvron. The enemy having again dropped shells on Soissons, we replied effectively against his trenches and batteries.

In Champagne our progress continues in the direction of the Gully of La Goutte, which we dominate to the west on a somewhat extended front.

The enemy's attempt at the bombardment of our positions in the direction of Maissons de Champagne and to the north of Massiges.

An attempt at an offensive in Lorraine against one of our advanced posts near the Pont de Manhoue was completely checked by our shelling and barrier fire.

In the Vosges, after an intense bombardment with shells of all calibres, a violent infantry attack was delivered against our positions at Linge and Schratzmannele, but was completely repulsed. Some groups, which had taken foot in one of our trenches, were driven out by an immediate counterattack.

The official report of the afternoon from Paris reads:

Fighting continued last night along the trenches that we conquered yesterday to the northeast of Souchez and on the heights of La Folie. The number of prisoners in our hands reaches a total of 150.

The only incident reported from the remainder of the front is a violent bombardment, in which both sides took part, in the Lorraine district, not far from Reillon and Anoerviller.

Germans Report French Defeats.

The German headquarters statement has this to say of operations in the western theatre:

North of Arras the French continued their attacks. Two local attacks made against the trenches, which we recaptured to the southwest of Loos on Oct. 8, were repulsed.

Strong attacks against our front from the northeast of Souchez to the east of Neuville broke down in places, with severe losses to the enemy. Only at places did the French reach our first line.

In the Champagne, French attacks on both sides of Tahure ended in a serious setback for the enemy. In spite of strong artillery preparation the enemy yesterday afternoon nowhere succeeded in gaining ground. An attempt made by him early this morning to break through at the same place also failed.

The Belgian official bulletin says:

After a quiet night and morning the enemy artillery displayed activity in cannonading Furnes, our trenches in the outskirts of Dixmude, and Oostkerke, as well as Nieucapelle.

There has been an engagement with bombs in the direction of the "Feryman's House." In addition to our answering and sustained retaliatory fire we directed our fire on several of the enemy works.

BULGARS WOULD OCCUPY TERRITORY THEY CLAIM

Austria and Germany Told That National Interests Will Be Defended.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Advices from Sofia to the Berlin Tageblatt, the Overseas News Agency says, quote Dr. D. Vatcheff, President of the Bulgarian Parliament, in the Balkanska Pochta, as follows:

"Since the Austro-Hungarian and German troops are approaching territories which are claimed by us, Bulgaria must defend her interests, for Austria-Hungary and Germany will understand that it is incumbent upon Bulgaria to occupy these territories."

BLAMES ENTENTE ALLIES.

Bulgar War Minister Says They Forced the Nation to Fight.

SOFIA, Oct. 9, (via Berlin and London, Oct. 12.)—General Jecoff, Bulgarian Minister of War, who has just been appointed Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian forces, said today in a statement to representatives of the foreign press:

"Bulgaria does not desire war. We mobilized only when the Serbians, instead of giving up Macedonia, concentrated troops on the Bulgarian frontier. Instead of compelling the Serbians to adopt a complaisant attitude, the Quadruple Entente presented an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding an immediate breach with the Central Powers. This would have meant suicide for us. The Quadruple Entente counted upon causing internal disorders by this action.

"Bulgaria is resolved to defend her sovereign rights with dignity and the entire people are united in supporting the Government."

In conclusion General Jecoff expressed the opinion that any attacks the Quadruple Entente powers might make upon the Bulgarian Aegean or Black Sea coasts would be of a difficult nature and intended only to produce a moral effect. Military circles would hardly be influenced by such movements, he added.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Discussing the Balkan situation, particularly with regard to foreign criticism of the policy of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Although the statue of a Russian Emperor stands in Sofia, Bulgaria has owed no debt of gratitude to Russia since the second Balkan war. Every Bulgarian has desired to take back Macedonia since those tragic days. King Ferdinand said, when he dismissed his troops after the second Balkan war, that Bulgaria's allies had acted as traitors. If the King had accepted the offer of the Entente Powers of a part of Macedonia it would have meant an enormous increase in the power and influence of Serbia, which later would have taken back by force what she would have been compelled to concede to Bulgaria."

TALK OF CRETAN SECESSION.

Vienna Reports a Separatist Movement in Greek Island.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12, (via London.)—A dispatch received here from Vienna asserts that a deep impression has been caused in Athens by news from Canea of a Separatist movement demanding complete autonomy for Crete.

The Vienna telegram apparently seeks to create the impression that the movement is inspired in Great Britain.

Crete, which formerly was an autonomous State under Turkish suzerainty, governed by a High Commissioner of the Great Powers, was formally annexed by Greece in 1913. Almost the entire population is of the Greek race.

DISMISSES BULGAR ENVOY.

Great Britain Definitely Breaks Off Diplomatic Relations.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The following official announcement of the dismissal of the Bulgarian Minister to Great Britain was issued last night:

"His Majesty's Government announce that passports have been handed to the Bulgarian Minister and that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Bulgaria have been broken off."

GREECE IN ARMS TO WATCH EVENTS

Premier Zaimis, as He Declares His Policy, Warned by Venizelos.

MUST STRIKE, HE IS TOLD

Question Is Not Whether to Enter the War, but When, ex-Premier Declares.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Greek Chamber was informed by Premier Zaimis at a meeting on Monday that, in order the better to assure the vital interests of Greece, her neutrality "will for the present be armed," says a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

The Premier added that the future course of the Ministry would be adapted to meet events as they occurred, and expressed the belief that the Government's course had the support of the people.

In reply former Premier Venizelos said:

"No one could wish to create internal difficulties in the country in view of the present extremely critical situation. The Chamber will give its support to the Government as long as the Government policy does not alter the principles of my policy, upon which the Chamber already has given its votes. Even if there existed no treaty with Serbia, our interests would oblige us to depart from neutrality, as another State wishes to aggrandize itself at our expense.

"The question is not whether we ought to make war or not, but when we ought to enter the war. In any case we ought not to allow Bulgaria to crush Serbia in order that she then may attack us with all her forces. The national soul says it is to the interest of Greece that Bulgaria should be crushed. If Bulgaria should triumph Hellenism would be completely vanquished."

Premier Zaimis stated in reply to a question that, from information that had reached him, he gathered the impression that the reported German-Bulgarian secret treaty did not exist.

The Government did not ask for a vote of confidence.

Former Premier Venizelos was loudly cheered on his leaving the House after the session had been adjourned to next Monday.

When the Serbian Minister at Athens advised Premier Zaimis officially of the beginning of the Bulgarian offensive against Serbia, Premier Zaimis, according to a dispatch to The Star from Athens, replied:

"Greece remains in the position of armed neutrality."

Venizelos Sees Allies Victorious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent gives the following passages from former Premier Venizelos's speech in the Chamber. Referring to the probable result of the war, he said:

"It is impossible to prophesy with accuracy, but logic must lead us to believe that to accept a victory of the central empires as certain, which the German propaganda endeavored to persuade the Greek people to do, is a dangerous attitude.

"If Germany was not able to win at the beginning of the struggle, when she found her opponents unprepared, we must face the logic of the conclusion that victory is more than doubtful now, when her opponents have at their command much vaster resources in men and treasure to draw upon, and have command of the seas. Indeed, as time goes on, and if they can gain more time, reason points to the conclusion that England and her allies must win."

Referring to the new Cabinet the ex-Premier said that he believed it was inspired with a benevolent attitude toward the Entente, but in its policy of neutrality there could be no doubt that Greece was rendering an immense service to Germany. For that service she was entitled to ask for compensation.

"I have been told," M. Venizelos said, "that Germany offers to guarantee our territorial integrity and to give us some extension of territory in southern Albania. The Government should see that promise regularized in the direction of a declaration to the Government. The Cabinet should also see to it that the guarantee of integrity is not merely for the duration of the war, which would be useless, but for a period, say, of ten years. Inquiry should also be made as to what territory has been promised to Bulgaria.

"Take care, gentlemen," said the ex-Premier in conclusion, "take care of that greater Greece which I have handed over to you. Take care that you do not hand over to your successors a smaller Greece. Gentlemen, I have finished. I feel that I have done my duty."

ASKS WILSON TO AID GREECE.

German Paper Gibes at President and the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—According to the Daily Mail, the Frankfurter Zeitung in an ironical invitation to President Wilson to protect Greece against the Allies' "violation of her neutrality," says:

"Perhaps the President of the United States will come to the relief of the situation in which Greece finds herself. It seems to us that the question whether England and France have the right to threaten a country which sincerely desires to remain neutral is well worth Dr. Wilson's serious study.

"This question appears even more urgent to us than the question of the safety of the American citizens in Turkey [a reference to the Armenian outrages] in the same way as Europe refrains from interfering in the treatment which America metes out to negroes and Indians."

NEW BALKAN PERIL AROUSES LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

have been in doubt. Clearly the right thing would have been to break through the Dardanelles at all costs. The thing could have been done had we been prepared to pay the cost. Whether it could be done now in time is exceedingly doubtful.

"From the Danube to Nish, where the railway branches off to Sofia and Constantinople, is about 100 miles. From Nish to the Bulgarian frontier is perhaps another 40 or 50 miles. To cover this 140 miles might be the work of three weeks for the German expedition, assuming they meet with no very serious reverses. But the object of the Germans is not merely to get through, but to establish through communication, which is a very different matter. What the Turks want is not men, but munitions, and that means that the railway through Serbia must be made secure against attack.

"Assuming that 500,000 men have crossed the frontier of Serbia. Of these, perhaps 100,000 may hope to cross into Bulgaria. The rest will be killed or wounded or engaged in putting down Serbian guerrilla and protecting communications. Allowing for these difficulties, perhaps six weeks remain for us to act."

GREY'S STATEMENT DELAYED.

Commons Must Wait Till Tomorrow for Speech on Balkan Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The eagerly awaited statement of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, on the Balkan situation was not made today in the House of Commons. It was deferred until Thursday.

Premier Asquith also announced that he was as yet unable to give the decision of the Government on the subject of recruiting, but said this would not be long delayed.

Herbert L. Samuel, the Postmaster General, announced the abandonment of the proposal to abolish halfpenny (one cent) postage.

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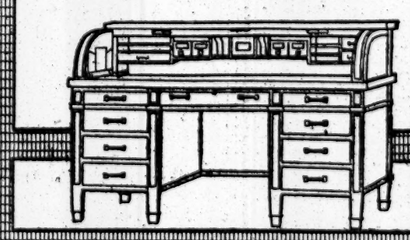

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RUSSIANS IN FORCE CROSS THE STRIPA

Petrograd Reports the Complete Defeat of Teutons at Southern End of Line.

MANY PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Entire Austrian Battalion Captured—Russian Cavalry Join in Pursuit.

ROADS TO DVINSK SEIZED

But Hindenburg Reports Having Gained Trenches in Hotly Contested Region.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Russians who yesterday reported piercing the Austrian line in Galicia, have now crossed the Stripa River southwest of Tarnopol, and the Austrians are said to be retreating on this front in disorder.

Petrograd speaks of the fighting here with greatest confidence, and instances the capture of an entire Austrian battalion as a proof of disorganization in the enemies' ranks.

The Germans claim another success west of Dvinsk, but they are still fighting to the west of Illukst. They also announce that Russian counterattacks have been repulsed south of the Pripet River in Volhynia and in Galicia.

The Russians seemingly have entirely regained the initiative, especially in Galicia." The territory on which this battle was fought marks the extreme left of the Russian battle line. The Russian offensive on this front started several weeks ago when successes were won at Tarnopol and Trembowla. Austro-German reinforcements were rushed up and hard and incessant fighting has taken place since. General Count von Bothner commands the Austro-Germans in this sector, and the German official report of today says that the position of the "German troops" with him is unchanged.

The official report issued last night at Petrograd is as follows:

On the west front German seaplanes flying over the Gulf of Riga were driven off by our destroyers. In the Tukkum district our Ilyamuromets aeroplane threw scores of bombs on an enemy transport and artillery column.

In the Dvinsk region desperate fighting continues. Near the village of Dubelichky, northwest of Illukst, the Germans succeeded in occupying part of our trenches. The fighting has not ceased.

Near Lautzeshei, northwest of Novo Alexandrovsk, our artillery dispersed the Germans. The fire of our artillery also forced the Germans to abandon their trenches and the village of Jorjok, south of Lake Demmen. Under cover of a fog our troops at dawn yesterday, without firing a shot, suddenly attacked the enemy near the southern end of Lake Demmen and captured three lines of his trenches and took prisoners and machine guns.

Near Gresenthal, north of Lake Drisitiata, we gained a success, also taking prisoners. Our aviators, assisting the field troops, threw fifty bombs on the enemy's lines on the front of Lake Medum and Drisitiata.

South of Lake Obole our troops crossed the river Prorva and captured the villages of Rudzi, Golovitch, and Gavrantsi. They also occupied Isthous, on the northern end of Lake Boginskoie.

Near the Oginski Canal the enemy attempted to advance at some points, but was everywhere repulsed.

Southwest of Pinsk the Germans were attacked and dislodged at the point of the bayonet from the village of Komora. They fled in disorder and suffered heavy losses from our machine gun fire.

South of the Pripet region, on the left bank of the Styr, our cavalry made a series of successful raids. Enemy attacks near the villages of Rafalowka and Svizniny, on the Styr below Ciartorisk, and his attempts to cross were unsuccessful.

In the Galicia region, at the village of Haivorenka, west of Trembowla, our detachments, following up the success gained the previous day, forced the enemy's last line of defense and occupied two rows of trenches. They also stormed a farm on a height east of Haivorenka.

This position constituted a strong fort, with a complete system of trenches, covered in and connected by a corridor with loopholes protected by steel plates, and two rows of barbed wire around the works. In the redoubt 252 men surrendered. We captured a gun and three machine guns. In an attempt to recapture the lost work the enemy launched a counterattack with large forces but was repulsed. By a fresh effort in the same region we forced the enemy's line on Mount Mokavia, where we captured an entire Austrian battalion.

As a result of the fighting in the whole of this sector the enemy was completely defeated and began to retire in disorder beyond the Stripa. Our troops pursued him closely and entered Haivorenka by a bridge which was on fire. Toward evening we crossed the Stripa. Our cavalry, which had been thrown forward to break up the enemy's forces, sabred many and captured a convoy.

Germans Driven from Dvinsk Roads.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—Although little stress is laid upon it in the official report, the success obtained by the Russians in a counterattack on a front twelve miles long, from Garbounovka to Lautzessghey, was nevertheless a decided one.

Garbounovka is nine miles northwest of Dvinsk on the railway from Dvinsk to Poniewesch. Lautzessghey is on the River Laukes, eight miles southwest of Dvinck and close to Novo Alexandriev, which lies northeastward. The Germans were compelled to evacuate the territory around the highway from Dvinsk to Novo Alexandriev.

The General Staff regards the blow delivered to the Germans in this district as a serious menace to the disposition of their forces between Novo Alexandriev and the railway from Dvinsk to Poniewesch. Simultaneously a strong movement of the Russians southeast of Dvinsk, between the Dvina and Lake Bogensky, has pressed the Germans to the natural defenses formed by the line of lakes. Pressing them westward from Vidzy, Russian cavalry occupied the village of Ostie, on the west bank of Lake Bogensky. Thus the Germans have been driven further from the Dvinsk group of highways and the roads leading to them.

The new positions occupied by the Russians around Dvinsk fully cover the city and its environs, and the taking up of the new lines has neutralized previous German successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (via London.)—The official German report on the Russian theatre given out today is as follows:

Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On our western front at Dvinsk our attack led up to the storming of an enemy position west of Illukst over a front two and a half kilometers (1.5 miles) wide. Three officers and 287 men were taken prisoners and one machine gun was captured. Russian counterattacks were repulsed.

Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Group of General von Linsingen: Enemy cavalry have evacuated a field near Jezierce.

The position as regards the German troops belonging to the army of General Count Bothmer is unchanged.

Russian Attacks in Galicia.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, (via Paris.)—The Austrian official communication made public today says of the Russian war theatre:

There is no change. In the region south of Buranow, (East Galicia,) we repulsed three Russian attacks. We repulsed a fourth attack which was directed against a front of from two to three kilometers, (1.24 to 1.86 miles.)

On the Kormin and north of Rafalowka, on the Styr, the enemy made unsuccessful attacks.

BOURTZEFF REJOICES AT RUSSIA'S CHANGE

Famous Revolutionist, Now Free, Has Great Hopes of Speedy Reforms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Vladimir Bourtzeff, the Russian revolutionary, who returned to his country on the outbreak of the war, and was sent to Siberia and recently allowed to return to European Russia, where he is now living, expresses high hopes of a new Russia in an interview published by The Petrograd Bourse Gazette.

"During the whole term of my imprisonment in Serbia," said Bourtzeft, "I never doubted I would be set free the moment Maklskov and Tcheglovitov were dismissed, and the news that they had to resign gave me greater joy than even the news that I had been pardoned. The discharge of the two Ministers signified for me the deathstroke to old Russia and revived my hopes that the impending catastrophe which was drawing near would be averted, since these evil spirits of Russia had gone.

"All that followed filled me with the most radiant hopes. I witnessed with intense joy the animation of public spirit in Russia and the insistent resolve to come to the much-needed settlement of important internal problems. I only regretted that such questions as the independence of Poland and abolition of restrictions for Jews had not been settled a year ago. It might have saved millions of Russian lives and we might have advanced far beyond Galicia."

Questioned as to what he thinks of the prorogation of the Duma Bourtzeff said it was a great blow to him but he firmly believed the sittings would be resumed very soon.

"No one can doubt at the present hour," he added, "that the Duma and the country are closely united. Our salvation depends on the Duma. We begin to breathe freely, we live an intense political life, and i do rot doubt for a moment that Russia stands at last on its way to real social progress and will march on in close contact with the whole civilized world. I am also convinced that the triumph of all we have fought for is a thing of almost the immediate future."

RUSSIA'S GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

Has Suffered Enormous Drain in Men and Money.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The enormous drain on Russia's supply of men and the financial strain upon the country are emphasized by The Times's Russian correspondent in a review of the situation in the East. Russia, he says, never expected the war to last longer than six months. She had sufficient money, an abundance of shells, and a superfluity of men for such a war, but was not prepared for so prolonged and strenuous a struggle.

"She strove hard," the correspondent declares, "to meet the demands for ammunition, but she possesses neither the industrial background, the skilled hands, nor the industrial mobility to support her army adequately. She must depend on outside help and has to buy from Japan, the United States, or elsewhere. Thus the problem becomes largely financial.

"It should be remembered that the Russian ruble has depreciated 40 per cent.; that Russia raises nothing by the sale of spirits and scarcely anything by her tariff on imports, and she also has great difficulty in borrowing in America.

"For the time being she continues to hold her own. Soldiers' wages and army bills are paid with admirable punctuality and there is a feeling that all supplies will be obtained easily if once the Dardanelles are taken. But those who know the true inwardness of the situation know how much financial difficulty stands in the way of Russia making up lost ground and entering again upon a vigorous offensive."

HINDENBURG'S DAYS OF WORK.

Headquarters a Place of Iron Discipline, a Correspondent Writes.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A description of life at Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters is given in a letter from the correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, published today.

Hindenburg's headquarters, the correspondent says, is in a small town of rural aspects. There is no theatre, not even a moving-picture show, and no entertainments are held. There are no women among the populace. There is only work in the camp, and iron discipline and Spartan simplicity.

The Field Marshal, the correspondent adds, is the idol of all the inhabitants. Every night when he takes his automobile to drive home large crowds of soldiers and civilians await him, the soldiers respectfully saluting and the civilians lifting their hats. Von Hindenburg amiably bows his thanks.

There is no difference in the routine of the headquarters even on great days like those of the fall of Warsaw and Novo Georgievsk. The only day celebrated was after the recapture of Tannenberg, when the Boy Scouts paraded. The Field Marshal, who was working with his associates, stepped to the balcony with the members of his staff, and saluted Germany's future soldiers. There was no acclamation by the onlookers, the silence being broken only by the commands of the officers.

$4,250,000 MONTHLY NEEDED FOR BELGIUM

Lord Curzon Says Suffering People Must Be Fed During the Coming Winter.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Inaugurating the Committee of the City of London, which has been appointed to raise funds for the relief of Belgium, the Lord Mayor today announced that the British Committee had raised $5,000,000, with which the American Commission had purchased food, distributing it among the Belgians who remained in that country.

Lord Curzon, who was one of the chief speakers, said that this money had been exhausted and that it was necessary to raise £850,000 ($4,250,000) monthly to feed the people during the winter. He pointed out that Germany was doing nothing for the relief of the inhabitants of the devastated country and added:

"If we win this war, and we hope and trust we will, every penny of indemnity which may be exacted should be handed over to Belgium for the recovery of the country."

Sir John Simon, Secretary for Home Affairs, paid a tribute to the American Commission, of which Herbert C. Hoover is Chairman. "We know," he said, "that Hoover's fund is being wisely and economically administered, without at the same time, assisting our enemies."

EAST FROM WARSAW WITH THE GERMANS

James O'Donnell Bennett Describes a Ride Among the City's Fleeing Refugees.

THE SIGHTS OF PRAGA

And On Out to the Warsaw Plain —Pathetic Spectacle in the Wake of the Russians.

By James O'Donnell Bennett.

WARSAW, Russia, Sept. 3.—The German General Staff took us out over the wide Warsaw plain in a black and shining motor bus that held sixteen people uncomfortably and that from one point of view bore a sobering resemblance to an auto-hearse, while from another it recalled those reeling vehicles that hurl the hostess and her entire dinner party through icy streets to the theatre.

Present in the combination pilot house and engine room, which shut off the crew of the bus from its passenger list were two German military chauffeurs, whose mechanical knowledge always enabled them to give civil but negative replies to the two military leaders of the expedition, and a German feldwebel, or underofficer of infantry on the way to being an officer, whose principal task—and he performed it to admiration—was to forage for bread and hard-boiled eggs at nightfall among weary troops who felt no especial enthusiasm about feeding foreign-born sightseers. When a trip that was to have lasted ten hours ran to eighteen or twenty the second chauffeur occasionally relieved the first chauffeur at the wheel, for by that time he was jumpy with nerves.

Besides a dozen cameras that usually got bound when the prime picture of the whole day was about to be taken, and another dozen of field glasses that made us look professional but were seldom used, the impedimenta of the expedition included two rifles which had been of use to the chauffeurs in preceding days but now were mostly reminiscent because the region into which we were going had been pretty well cleared of the enemy. By midnight the occupants of the motor bus would have traded the rifles, the field glasses, and most of the cameras for half a gallon of drinking water.

From the start, which was made as soon after dawn as the representatives of the General Staff coud rout their guests out of bed, our catchword of cheer was "Anschliessen, meine Herren!" which, translated into our vernacular, would be "Close up, gentlemen!" The words were uttered at least twenty times a day by a Prussian Captain who carried in his head a French bullet which had entered by way of the jaw and which the surgeons had thought it better not to remove.

This officer wore the Iron Cross in both classes, won for valor on the field, but it is my conviction that he would rather go back to France and win them all over again than take another batch of foreign correspondents to the east front.

Correspondents' Caretaker.

His sole purpose in life has been for a week, and still is, to keep valiant idiots from standing upright on the parapets of German intrenched positions, and his sincere ambition is to deliver back to Berlin as many correspondents as were delivered to him on the platform of the Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof two weeks ago.

Sometimes in accents of command, sometimes in yearning, and sometimes in despair, he calls "Anschliessen, meine Herren," and if he has luck he may at the third call draw a leisurely Spaniard around a bend in the road, or a Hollander out of a patch of woods, or an American from the middle of a potato field.

No sooner is the party released from the motor bus than it scatters. Objects a furlong distant develop an overpowering interest. Sweden plunges into trenches that the Russians abandoned five hours before; Rumania is manoeuvring to snapshot a shattered church tower; Spain has opened up his little walking kit and is coddling his fevered brow in dabs of cologne water; two Americans have halted to make a fair division of the last cake of the sustaining chocolate.

"Anschliessen, meine Herren," moans the punctilious Prussian.

A hen that has hatched out a brood of ducklings was never more distracted.

It is not that our Captain so loves the correspondents that he is so solicitous for them. Their safety is merely his assignment, and he would take equally good care of an equal number of column horses or of ammunition carts intrusted to him. As the venerable General von Lutt put out by the command once said to an officer who was to take a party out to a stretch of country [cut out by censor] where it was warm, "I have no doubt that these gentlemen would consider it a great experience to be wounded, but be assured, Captain, that that would relieve neither you nor me of our responsibility."

It was the same way once in the trenches near Peronne, when, through our heedlessness, Ed Weigle and I got fired on. The officer in charge of us was mad as a hatter, not at the French riflemen who had taken a shot at each of us, but at us for giving him the chance to do it. And I am sure that Weigle and I were much more frightened by the German Captain's scolding than we were by the Frenchman's bullets. We "anschliessed" all the rest of that day.

Mended in a Day.

Long and dull is the way that leads out of Warsaw and over the plain. The main way out is a broad, clean cobbled road that bears up well under the heavy military traffic, which is more than the smooth, beautiful French roads do, but is painful to ride over. Soon after we got beyond the business district we dropped down to the Warsaw bank of the Vistula (the left) and took an unpaved river road to the first of the [cut out by censor] bridges that lead over to Praga. This road was terribly cut to pieces and the motor bus groaned and reeled along it so desperately that everybody grew apprehensive as to what luck we should have there when we should strike the spot on the return trip at night. By nightfall, however, the road was mended. It is the German way. Besides, by night everybody was so cold and weary and hungry that the prospect of being expeditiously buried under a motor bus was not without a certain allurement.

All along the way out of town triple spans of horses were plunging down the river bank with the munition wagons and out to the pontoon bridge, which was fairly streaming with these wagon trains. On masts at the entrance of this bridge the German flag and the Hungarian flag, which is broad stripes of green, white, and red, and the most striking combination of national colors I ever saw, were flying, and half a mile down the yellow river the shattered spans of the enormous Aleksandrowski Bridge, which is nearly 600 yards long, and which the Russians had blown up, went lurching across to Praga.

Wagon trains and military autos struck into a whirl of frantic horses and peasants' carts and marching troops when they reached the Praga bank and the consequent lashing and shouting and horn tooting and prancing were a source of infinite satisfaction to scores of little peasant boys who sat on top of piles of furniture and bed clothes in their fathers' carts and plainly were well content to be the children of refugees.

To get from the [cut out by censor] bridge to the main street of Praga the procession had to bend off into a shocking slough, where the German road menders were at work. Often they had to stop their road mending to dig a cart out of the black ruts. The scene had numerous diverting and some pitiful aspects, but its principal novelty to an American was the absence of profanity. At home work would have stopped until somebody had blasted the landscape with oaths. Here there were hoarse commands and wild shouts of encouragement to the horses, but Germans and Poles alike seemed to get on without damning each other either up the bank or down.

Most of the refugees' carts were bedded with hay, which the cows, tied to the wagon tails, nipped at anxiously. Over the hay bed quilts were spread and over the quilts were strewn objects as various as new babies, clocks, cooking things, bird cages, colored pictures of saints, and mothers who bore an obvious relation to the new babies, for they lay almost at length on the quilts and looked weary and ill.

Girls Drive Cattle and Geese.

Behind the wagons trudged girls driving cows and geese. The colts they did not have to drive because those frightened creatures kept close to the mares which were drawing the carts. There was one woman who walked by herself and appeared undisturbed by the clamor and scurry around her. She carried a cooking pot with a feather hat stuck in it, and the driver of the four-horse team of an ammunition wagon had to swing his horses half out of the roadway to avoid crushing hat, pot, and woman.

Nearly every child and woman on top of the carts carried a handful of gay field flowers, and that gave one rather a reassuring proof that there is something pleasant left in the world for even a Polish refugee going one way across the plain because he is seeking something to eat in Warsaw, or going the other way because he wants to find out whether in the surge of Russian retreat and German advance his cottage escaped burning. So I tried to draw a proper moral from the sight of the tired, patient people with the field flowers, and I decided that the moral must be that mankind, when you crowd it right back to the elementals, will take what it can and be as happy as it can be, and that the poor and the humble perhaps know best.

Sometimes there were heartrending things to see. Once a little low-hung cart went bouncing by us as we sat stalled in the ruts, and set across the cart on a kind of improvised trestle was a baby's coffin of black wood. There was not a mother nor a mourner in sight but there was an attendant, for a little boy had crawled under the trestle to which the coffin was lashed, and was riding along under the tiny black box, all intent upon the stir of soldiers and horses around him. The glimpse of the wide, eager eyes peering out from between the lattice work of the wagon box and of the tousled head bobbing beneath the little coffin was the most fantastically grisly sight I have seen in the war. It made a man catch his breath.

We passed other civilian funerals on the way through Praga, and dignifying not one of them was a hint of even so much as the pitiful pageantry which the poor have to bestow upon their dead. It was just a case of hurrying a corpse into the earth, and no mourners walked behind the carts.

Aside from these sights and the sight of the thousands of prisoners we passed on the way, which I am saving for another article, there was nothing about Praga that interested me save recollection of an old story.

That story embalms one of the classic laconicisms of military dispatch-writing, a laconicism almost worthy to rank with the "Peccavi" (I have sinned) and "Cantharides" (the Spanish fly) sent by victorious Generals whose names I have forgotten. (One of the burdens of this wandering life is never having a book of reference save Baedeker under one's hand.)

Any way, in 1794, after the second partition of Poland, General Suvorov stormed Praga for twelve hours at the head of 25,000 Russians and routed its defending force, amounting to some 28,000 Poles. And when he sat down at night to tell his Empress about it he wrote merely:

"Hurrah! Praga. Suvorov."

And the Empress, taking a leaf out of his book, gave congratulations and a promotion with these three words:

"Bravo! Fieldmarshal. Katherine."

Musing upon the different aspect of affairs in Praga today, I found myself on the outskirts of the town. Here stood the blackened walls of burned factories and warehouses which had been bombed by the fliers of both armies, and here, where the industrial quarter and the poorer residential quarter straggle off into the grassy plain, were acres of freight yards.

The Awful Waste.

In some places grass was growing between the ties, as it will in ground over which grain cars are moved, but for the most part the yards were just a scorched, blackened waste, and straddling along the rails were what looked like a mile or two of burned freight cars into which the Russians had thrown fire just before their evacuation of the city.

It was war, and it was right, but the vastness of the desolate, silent scene and the knowledge that not only hundreds of cars but also millions of rubles' worth of goods had been destroyed in a night bore in again the dreary consciousness of the shocking waste of war. How many hospitals and homes for the old and universities and libraries and endowed theatres and parks could the world have had for all this, I have thought a hundred times in my wanderings back and forth through the wastage of Belgium and France and East Prussia and Poland and Galicia—and the bitter thought always was that after all the world would not have had them even had no war come.

Just then the motor ceased to rumble over the cobbled streets of the environs and slid smoothly on to a dirt road and we were out on the wide Warsovian plain. What we saw there will make another letter.

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AGAIN ATTACKS CENSORS.

Earl of Selborne Hopes Colleagues in the Government Agree with Him.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in a statement in the House of Lords yesterday referring to his speech at York last week in which he strongly attacked the censorship, said the Press Bureau was not responsible for the excision from an article by the correspondent of The Times of a mention of the bravery of the Germans in the recent fighting in France.

The excision, Lord Selborne said, had been made by military authority, but whether in England or in France he did not know. He believed, however, the authority was given in France for the excision.

Lord Selborne said he withdrew nothing from the opinion he had expressed as to the exercise of discretion.

Asked whether he made the statement in the name of the Government, Lord Selborne said he had not consulted his colleagues, but he would be sorry to learn that any of them disagreed with him.

PARIS PAPERS DEFIANT.

Protest Declares They Will No Longer Be Dictated to by Censor.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The protest of the Association of Paris Newspapers against the suppression of newspapers on account of violations of orders of the censor prohibiting the publication of certain articles complains that foreign newspapers of neighboring countries, both allied and neutral, coming into France contain news held back from the Paris newspapers by the censor.

"The French press," says the protest, "is conscious of having since the beginning of the war taken up the defense of the most sacred national interests. It has not merited the daily injuries inflicted upon it, and manifest its resolution no longer to submit to the violence imposed by those who shelter the arbitrary behind authority in power."

The protest is signed by Jean Dupuy, Arthur Mayer, Stephen Pichow, ex-Foreign Minister; Henri Simond, and other notable managers of Paris papers.

Cut-Over Pine Lands For Sale

About 48,000 acres of Mississippi cut-over pine lands, located in Lamar, Forrest, Pearl River, and Harrison Counties, will be offered at public sale by the undersigned substituted Trustee at the Court House in Purvis, Lamar County, Mississippi, on Monday, Nov. 22, 1915.

The lands are well connected in solid bodies, are served by two trunk-line railroads, and, being located near old-established towns, are particularly attractive for colonization purposes.

The soil is well adapted for raising a great variety of crops, and is also well suited for dairying and stock-raising, as the success of Northern settlers on adjoining lands demonstrates.

Further particulars may be had upon application to

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GERMAN PAPER SAYS GREY CAN'T ANSWER

Evil Conscience the Reason for His Failure to Reply to Bethmann-Hollweg.

ALLEGES NEWS DISTORTION

And Repeats the Story That France and England Told Belgium They Might Have to Invade Her.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is often the mouthpiece of the German Government, says today that the British Government has not yet answered the speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag on Aug. 19 concerning the negotiations in 1912 with a view to a rapprochement between Germany and England. Quoting from this newspaper the Overseas News Agency says:

"No answer has been made, although it was announced (in the letter of Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, on this subject on Aug. 25) that a fulier review would be made.

"This shows all the more clearly an evil conscience. In the meantime the English press has published incorrect and incomplete reports of all German utterances on the subject. It is evident that the British Government is afraid of the truth and wishes the British people to ignore the facts. This also is the reason why a press telegram published in England distorted a German publication on the same subject of Sept. 28, omitting the German statement that the Belgian war plan was approved by the late General Sir James Grierson, who was Chief of the British General Staff. Moreover, there was omitted a reference to Great Britain's breach of faith in 1904 in regard to Egypt."

Discussing the question of the violation of Belgium's neutrality, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung quotes from a paper published before the outbreak of the war in a German magazine from the pen of Emile Vandervelde, now Belgian Minister of State.

"In this paper," says the news agency, "it is related that in 1912 the Belgian Government was informed by several foreign powers that in view of the increase in the German Army they felt that they would no longer be able to prevent violation of Belgian neutrality and that therefore these powers—as, for instance, France or Great Britain—might consider it necessary in time of war to occupy Belgium before Germany could do so. M. Vandervelde further said that the Belgian Minister of War, Charles de Broqueville, repeated these declarations of the foreign powers to the Belgian Parliament in order to have it pass a bill increasing the war budget and the size of the Belgian Army.

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung repeats the question of Sir Edward Grey whether there was a candid soul in Germany who did not now regret that Germany had declined the British proposal for a conference before the present war. The newspaper replies by saying that every one in Germany is now convinced it would have been impossible to act in any other way, and that it would be necessary to act in the same fashion if the same conditions should be again presented. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether British statesmen would still be disposed to act in the same way if a similar situation should again occur.

"Sir Edward said England would suffer but little more by engaging in the war than if she stood aside. This discloses Great Britain's real reason. The Belgian question was only a popular pretext. In the meantime British financial prestige has been shaken, compulsory military service is under consideration, tariff reform probably will be necessary for financial reasons, there is unrest in India, thousands of Englishmen are dead and hundreds of thousands cripples—all victims of the policy of Secretary Grey and Premier Asquith, which bound up England with the fate of the Allies.

"In view of this, the newspaper asks whether candid souls in England do not now wish that in 1912 England had seized the outstretched hand of Germany instead of adding her influence to the warlike tendencies of France and Russia."

If an entente between Germany and Great Britain had been concluded, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung adds, it would have guaranteed the peace of the world, because the French war party would have been checked, and Great Britain would have been able to make the decision in 1914 for peace or war.

As it was, this newspaper says, it was not the British Government which really decided whether Great Britain should go to war, but Serbia. It refers to the conversations between the British Ambassador at Petrograd and the Russian Foreign Office prior to the war as proof that Great Britain was bound to fight in case Russia took up arms. The relations between Russia and Serbia were such, it adds, that the decision for war or peace really lay in the hands of Premier Pachitch of Serbia.

GREY'S STATEMENT DEFERRED.

And London Has Rumors of Favorable Turn in the Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes this morning:

"The statement, anticipated from Sir Edward Grey on the situation in the Balkans, has been deferred until Thursday.

"Rumors were current last evening that events in the Balkans have in the past twenty-four hours taken a turn favorable to the Allies."

GORIZIA SOON TO FALL, ITALIAN REPORTS SAY

Inner Defenses of Tolmino Under Attack—Important Gains Made on the Carso.

GENEVA, Oct. 12, (via Paris.)—The Austrian city of Gorizia, twenty-two miles northwest of Trieste, is about to fall, according to a telegram received here today from Brescia. The Italians, the dispatch says, have brought up a large number of heavy guns and are bombarding the town from five different points.

At the same time the Italians are attacking the inner defenses of Tolmino, while on the Carso the Austrians are said to have been forced to abandon several miles of trenches.

Heavy snows in the Carnic Alps are reported to have buried the Austrian gun positions in deep drifts.

SEES GERMAN VICTORY IN THE ARABIC CASE

National Gazette Gives Highest Praise to the Diplomats Who Made Settlement.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Tonight's National Gazette comments on the Arabic settlement in a long editorial article of the friendliest spirit toward America. It says:

"The announcement of the final settlement of German and American differences will be a painful disillusionment to the French and English. Their anger over the improvement of our relations with the United States cannot be emphasized often or strongly enough. It points to the right way to judge the attitude of our Government toward America in the submarine question. Had Germany taken an unyielding position, she would thereby have done her enemies the greatest possible favor. America's entrance into the world war on the side of the Allies or even a break in diplomatic relations would have been a colossal victory for Sir Edward Grey. To snatch this victory from our enemies, which for a time they thought they had already won, was the great responsible task of German diplomacy which solved the task without sacrificing German rights and advantages.

"This is an unqualified success before which criticism must remain dumb in those circles which thought they could treat a serious conflict with the last neutral great power as a bagatelle and strove to give the impression that they longed for a break. These sentimentalists would have done the Fatherland a very bad turn.

"If they had been listened to today these surely good patriots, but equally surely bad politicians, must see that they were unduly agitated in thinking that conciliation toward America was synonymous with giving up the submarine war on England. On the contrary, the course of events shows it is entirely possible to guard the rights of the German navy without driving the great republic across the Atlantic into the camp of our enemies.

"The settlement of the submarine conflict will have favorable results, already apparent in the sending of the American note to England, which was delayed by the conflict resulting from the Arabic and Lusitania cases. As a result of the settlement, America is now in a position to maintain her standpoint toward England with the necessary energy, and, according to all indications, President Wilson will not fail in the needful firm tone.

"Thus the agreement with America, reached without giving up German interests, is of decisive importance and stands on the credit side of our diplomacy's ledger."

DROPPED 10,000 FEET UPON GERMAN BALLOON

On Fourth Attempt, French Aviator Destroyed Hostile Observation Post.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The destruction by an officer of the aviation corps in the Champagne of a German captive balloon of the type known as "sausage," which has been mentioned in a French official statement, is declared to have been a particularly brilliant and difficult feat, as these balloons always are carefully guarded.

Determined to get rid of this particular balloon, by means of which the Germans had been enabled to obtain valuable information regarding the movements of French troops, the Lieutenant experimented for two months with fire balls. When he was convinced he had an explosive which met all his requirements he started out for the attack.

The aeroplanes guarding the balloon, moored fifteen miles behind the German lines, were so vigilant the Lieutenant had to try four times before he could rise above it. On the fourth attempt he swooped down from a height of 10,000 feet and placed his missiles accurately before the balloon could be hauled down.

In dropping his fire bombs the Frenchman came near enough to the earth to be in full range of German anti-aircraft guns, but he managed to rise safely, and escaped from a perfect hurricane of bursting shrapnel.

A battle between a French aeroplane loaded with 90-millimetre bombs, and a fast double-engined German plane was one of the incidents of the battle in the Champagne when the allied offensive was at its height. The French machine had just set out to destroy a line of railroad back of the German lines when the German craft emerged from a cloud.

The air battle began immediately. Almost as soon as it started the machine gun on the French aeroplane jammed.

"Dive, dive!" shouted the observer to the pilot.

The machine plunged in a swift curve, but the German, no less prompt, dived too, and continued to fly around the French machine, which was hampered by the weight of the bombs it carried. After firing his carbine until his supply of cartridges was exhausted, it occurred to the French observer that an abrupt landing would be fatal to him and to his pilot unless the fuses were removed from the bombs. He cooly set about taking out the fuses, and had just finished the task when a bullet struck him in the back, and a moment later another shattered one wrist.

The pilot was hit in an eye by a piece of the propeller, which had been knocked off by a bullet. Again he was wounded in the abdomen, and fainted. Then the observer seized the levers and guided the machine into the French trenches.

Both the observer and pilot have survived their wounds and the names of both have been proposed for the Legion of Honor.

DESTROY GERMAN HANGARS.

Allies' Air Raid on Ghent Reported as Highly Successful.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12, (via London.)—Press dispatches state that a recent raid of allied aviators on Ghent and the neighborhood town of Gontrode was so successful that not a single hangar of the German aviation grounds was left standing. All of them, with their contents, were burned by incendiary bombs. Ten houses also were burned.

The last airship raid on Ghent which has been reported occurred on Aug. 31, when it was said the aviators destroyed a large building at Ghent which was used by the Germans for housing air craft.

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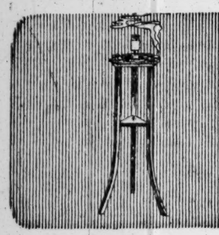

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COMMONS PASS THE WAR LOAN BILL

Chancellor of the Exchequer Declares the Terms Are Fair and Reasonable.

ASKS FOR CALM DEBATE

Dillon Says Success of the Loan Is Proof of American Sympathy for the Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Loan bill to confirm the action of the Government in raising a loan of $500,000,000 in the United States, in conjunction with France, passed through all stages of the House of Commons this evening. It will, it is expected, receive the royal assent as soon as the House of Lords has formally passed it.

Previous to the passage of the bill Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained the reasons for the loan and its terms and replied to criticisms as to the rate of interest charged for the loan and the profit to be made by the underwriters. These criticisms were made by a few members of the House. A large majority of the members gave the bill their unqualified support, and it was passed unanimously.

It is not believed here that the passage of the Loan bill will have an immediate effect on the rate of exchange. In fact, it is believed that the Government will have to come into the market and sell exchange before any pronounced or permanent improvement can be attained. Today's news from New York that the British Financial Commission was discussing the exchange problem and the establishment of a further credit had a slight hardening effect on the rate.

In introducing the bill Mr. McKenna defended as fair and reasonable the terms of the loan as arranged by the commission. He said the true value of these terms could be estimated only by comparing them with the rate of interest paid in this country. Deducting accrued interest, he remarked, the British 4½ per cent. loan now stood at 90½. As the American underwriters took the loan at 96, he argued, Great Britain was merely paying one half of 1 per cent. more than the market rate.

"The loan," said Mr. McKenna, "is for the purpose of paying our trade debt and maintaining our exchange in the United States. Our imports from North America have largely increased since the beginning of the war and our exports have diminished. The increase in imports for the first six months of 1915, apart from Government supplies not included in the customs returns, amounted to £58,500,000 ($292,500,000) and the reduction in exports during the same period was £12,000,000, thus making the adverse balance £70,000,000.

"Some relief from this balance against us may be obtained by the sale in America of securities held in this country. Every effort has been made to obtain relief from this source, but of itself this will be insufficient.

"We should not be doing our duty," continued Mr. McKenna, "if we neglected to take other means of maintaining the normal level of exchange. I am sure the House will desire to express its thanks to the commission. Its members accomplished their task with skill and success.

"The American people are not accustomed to large external loans, and I believe this is the first of any magnitude in the whole history of the United States. We must not overlook the fact that there are many cross-currents of opinion in this country.

"Although the transaction was purely for the purpose of meeting liabilities already incurred, no little opposition was raised by some parties whose sympathies were not on the side of the Allies. I hope the existence of these parties will not be overlooked during the debate, and that care will be taken to avoid the use of any language that might be twisted by a hostile element to its advantage and to the detriment of the Allies.

"The loan is a trade transaction, its terms are fair and reasonable, and I confidently recommend its acceptance by the House."

Mr. McKenna pointed out that when the fact was considered that higher interest was generally paid in America, the terms of the loan were not more onerous than could reasonably have been expected. When the country was at war it could not hope to borrow in a neutral country on as easy terms as at home. He thought that the argument that the freedom of the loan from the income tax was equivalent to paying an additional 1 per cent. was fallacious. Putting the sum that Great Britain owed the United States today for trade engagements at £50,000,000, he said the amount could only be paid by the export of capital, presumably American securities.

"But," he added, "we said to our American creditors, allow us to defer payment, upon such terms as can be arranged. They agreed, and we were thereby enabled to retain £50,000,000 of capital which we must otherwise have exported, and when we retain that capital we get the income tax on the dividends from it."

In the course of the debate on the bill there was some criticism of the rate of interest. John Dillon, supporting the terms, declared the success of the loan was an index of popular sentiment in America toward the Allies. He said:

"It was a business transaction, but it was more than that, and 6, 7, or 8 per cent. would not have succeeded in obtaining the money if it had not been for a deep wave of sympathy in America in favor of the Allies. It is therefore a mistake to criticise the loan, to which we are now committed, as if the people of the United States had taken advantage of our necessities."

Sir Henry J. Dalziel thought Mr. Dillon's interpretation of criticisms of the loan unjustified.

"We are all one in our sentiments toward the American people," he said, "and the criticisms made were honest, and based on financial considerations alone."

Replying to criticisms, Mr. McKenna said the House had received the proposal more favorably than he had expected, as for the nation to pay 6 per cent. for an Anglo-French loan at any time was startling, but when the members remembered the circumstances, he thought they would agree that the commission had done extremely well. It had been said that the Americans got an exceptionally good bargain, he continued, but double the bargain had been offered to them and they would not take it.

"We tried," said Mr. McKenna, "to get £200,000,000, then £160,000,000, then £140,000,000, but we could not get more than £100,000,000. The sending out of the commission was anything but the first step in the proposal to obtain an American loan."

All sorts of statements had been made to him, the Chancellor said, but the only offer he could get was a mere fraction of £100,000,000 at a higher rate of interest than was being paid. He sent out the commission, he added, because he found it impossible to make arrangements at such a rate of interest as he felt justified in presenting to the House.

DINNER TO LOAN ENVOYS.

Given by the Canadian Club—Brief Speech by Lord Reading.

Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who heads the Anglo-French Commission that successfully arranged the loan of $500,000,000 in this country, and who is soon to return to England, was the guest at dinner of the Canadian Club of New York at the Hotel Biltmore last night. With him and also guests of the society were Basil Blackett, one of the British members of the commission, and the French representative, Octave Homberg, and Ernest Mallet.

There was much enthusiasm, and every mention of England and of France was the signal for an outburst of cheering, the biggest demonstration perhaps being when the orchestra struck up the "Marseillaise" in honor of the French guests.

Lord Reading spoke but a few words. M. Homberg also spoke briefly, as did Captain Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché; C. Clive-Bayley, the new British Consul General, and Sir Arthur Herbert, the head of the British-American War Relief Fund.

There was just one speech that went more than fifteen minutes, and that was made by a Canadian soldier, a private in the ranks who has been invalided home and who was among the unfortunates who succumbed to the first use of gas bombs by the Germans. He expects soon to sail again for the front. He is Private Royal Tracey of the Fifth Canadian Regiment, and he sat at the guests' table two chairs removed from the Lord Chief Justice.

John Emery McLean, the President of the society, was the toastmaster. In introducing Lord Reading, who was the first speaker, he referred to the successful consummation of the errand that brought the Loan Commissioners to this country.

Lord Reading said that he and those associated with him had set down a rule on their arrival here not to do much public talking, and when they did do any to make it very brief. Despite the fact that he was addressing Canadians, he said, he felt compelled to follow the rule.

He complimented the Canadians on having sent such a splendid body of men to Europe to fight for the mother country and her Allies, and he added that nothing had touched Great Britain more in this war than the unselfish sacrifices made for the defense of the common empire by Canada and all the other colonies.

"Coming here and looking into your faces and at these flags," said Lord Reading, "makes me feel entirely at home. You have the same interests that we have and in this hour of stress are confident as to the end of the struggle that is taking place. The bravery and courage of your compatriots in France all testify to the common devotion to the British Empire. The Canadians have held high the banner of supreme courage, and have well maintained the ideal of liberty which animates the peoples of the British Empire."

M. Homberg spoke next and in French thanked his hosts for the honor they did him. In closing he eulogized the fraternity and unity that mark the relationship of England and France.

Private Tracey came next. He said in part:

"This is the greatest honor that has ever come to me in all my life, and I shall never forget it. I have been over there and I know what it is. I was billeted in Flanders together with four or five other comrades in the home of a poor Belgian farmer, a fine old fellow, with a wife and one daughter left. Two other daughters had met the awful fate that has come to so many poor women in this war. They may tell you that the stories of these outrages are untrue. I tell you they are true, for I have seen the victims and I ought to know and I do know.

"The British and the French are 'regular' fellows—none better in all the world. Look the world over and you won't find a better friend than the Englishman, the Frenchman, or the American. It was and is a case of good fellows all together, and they are going to win, too. My bunkies were a Newfoundland fisherman, a ranchman from the West, a Montreal banker, a coal miner, and a fellow from the gold mines of the Far North."

The soldier told the story of the great gas attack in Belgium, the first in which Germany resorted to that method of making war.

"We thought the world had come to an end," said Tracey, "and it certainly looked that way. Just imagine, if you can, a cloud reaching up from the ground high into the air and three miles long and every bit of it poison."

Much more this soldier of Canada told of the horror of the war in Flanders. It was awful, he said, but the end could be but one end, and that the victory of the Allies.

HOLDEN FOR THE CABINET.

London Report Says Loan Envoy Is Slated for New Post.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—According to a report in circulation here today, the parliamentary vacancy in the Heywood Division of Lancashire, caused by the death in the Dardanelles region of Captain Harold Thomas Cawley, second son of Sir Frederick Cawley, probably will be filled by Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, who held the seat in the interests of the Liberal Party from 1906 to 1910, and who will be placed in the Cabinet.

Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden is Managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank. He is a member of the British Financial Commission which arranged the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 in this country.

INSIST ON SAFETY FOR OUR CREWS

Frye Note Answer Tells Germany That Small Boats Are Not Sufficient.

WHEN VESSELS ARE SUNK

Germany's "Right" to Destroy American Ships Carrying Contraband to be Decided at The Hague.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The American response to the German note of Sept. 19 dealing with the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was destroyed by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was sent to Berlin early this morning by Secretary Lansing for delivery by Ambassador James W. Gerard to the German Foreign Office. Secretary Lansing did not make public the text of the note, but explained that the note would be made public on a date satisfactory to both Governments, to be agreed upon by them. It is expected that the note will be given to the press before the end of the present week.

Although no information was offered by the State Department as to the contents of the note, it is understood that its outstanding feature is a request that if it should be found necessary to destroy American ships carrying absolute contraband, passengers and crew should be removed to a safer place than small boats. In the note of Sept. 19 the German Government agreed to the American suggestion, made in its Frye note of Aug. 10, that the settlement of the question of indemnity be separated from the question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828, which is to be submitted to The Hague.

With regard to ascertaining the value of the cargo of the Frye, the German Government expressed the belief that the services of an umpire should be dispensed with, on the theory that if the two experts named by the United States and Germany could no agree on the amount of damages to be paid, the point on which they might fail to reach agreement probably could be settled by diplomatic negotiation, in which case there would be present in Germany, the American Government accepts the German suggestion that the umpire be dispensed with. Germany has named Dr. Kepny of Bremen, Director of the North German Lloyds, as its expert, and asked the United States to name a naval officer.

In agreeing to submit the question of interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties to The Hague to be construed the United States in August asked whether, pending the arbitration proceedings, the German Government would govern its future naval operations in accordance with the German or the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations.

Germany replied that from the standpoint of law and equity it thought it was not prevented from proceeding against American ships carrying contraband, according to its interpretation of the treaties, until the disputed question was settled by arbitration, but nevertheless, the German Government in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, had issued orders to German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen carrying conditional contraband, but reserved to itself the "right" to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction was permissable, according to the provisions of the Declaration of London.

It is in response to this portion of the German note that the American communication asks that provision be made for the safety of passengers and crew before American vessels carrying absolute contraband are destroyed. The American Government holds that if, pending the settlement of the case by The Hague, vessels carrying contraband are to be destroyed, warning must be given in time to permit passengers and crew to escape, but that the mere putting of passengers and crew in small boats, where they may be left to the mercy of the sea, cannot be considered as "safety" within the meaning of international law.

This has not been insisted upon in the German submarine controversy in which recent American notes indicated that if provision for warning and safety were made, small boats might be considered places of safety. In the Frye case, however, it is considered especially important that the mere placing of passengers and crew in small boats shall not alone be considered as giving "places of safety," because any American ship carrying absolute contraband would be destroyed while the question of the right of Germany to destroy such vessels was being arbitrated.

In submitting the matter to arbitration the United States Government, in view of the special treaty arrangements, challenges the German contention that it has any right under these treaties to destroy American vessels, even when they do carry contraband, and that the proper interpretation of the treaties renders American ships carrying contraband immune from destruction if the master of the American vessel is willing to deliver out the contraband cargo, in which event, according to the American construction of the treaty, the vessel should be allowed to proceed to its destination.

Germany holds to the opposite interpretation of the treaty, contending that the treaty permits the destruction of vessels carrying contraband. This is the point of the controversy to be submitted to The Hague.

In agreeing to submit the matter to arbitration the American Government is taking the position that, pending the ruling, the minimum amount of injury should fall on American citizens. It wants assurances that passengers and crews on vessels carrying such contraband will be safeguarded pending the decision. It is not believed that there will be any serious issue raised between the two Governments over the enforcement of the German contention, because the German note of Sept. 19 is interpreted here as meaning that Germany, pending the decision, in reserving what it claims as a right only meant to convey the suggestion that American ships carrying munitions of war would be subject to destruction, and not many American vessels are engaged in this traffic.

GERMAN NOTE ON PASSPORTS.

She Denies in Formal Communication Any Complicity in Misuse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Lansing stated today that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin had received and was forwarding by mail a note from the German Government with reference to the alleged misuse of American passports, an investigation of which had been under way for several months. The investigation was the result of Secretary Lansing's note of July 28 calling attention to the alleged infraction.

The Secretary said he would reserve comment until the note reached here and its contents examined. It is understood, however, that from previous conferences between Ambassador Gerard and officials at the Berlin Foreign Office, the German Government denies complicity in the misuse of American passports.

IGNORE CABLE PROTESTS.

Great Britain Disregards Complaints About Confiscated Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Lansing said today that representations to Great Britain regarding the confiscation without notice of commercial cable dispatches from the United States to foreign countries by the way of England thus far had met with no success. Protests in individual cases, it was said, also had accomplished little, although conditions in this regard were somewhat improved.

It was learned that the American Government requested Great Britain at least to notify the senders at their own cost when messages were destroyed. This policy, it was said, was being pursued by the French cable companies, but thus far Great Britain has indicated no willingness to grant event that concession. Department officials explained that inasmuch as the cables were British property, the United States had no right to make demands as to how they should be operated.

Many complaints from American firms have reached the representatives here of neutral nations having business with this country, to the effect that intercepted orders and commercial information were turned over to English merchants to the disadvantage of their American competitors.

THREATENS SAVINGS BANKS.

American Truth Society Continues Anti-Loan Campaign.

The German-Irish-American "American Truth Society," which is holding a series of meetings to oppose the Anglo-French loan, attracted about 300 persons to Arion Hall in Brooklyn last night.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the organization, threatened dire consequences for New York's savings banks if they did not withdraw deposits from the "banks controlled by the Morgan clique." Mr. O'Leary said that the members of his society's "Committee of 100" were not getting much information on their visits to the savings banks, because the officials refused to give it. He declared that the society had enough depositors organized already to force the savings banks to give sixty days' notice if these depositors suddenly asked for their funds. Suggestions of a panic appeared often in his talk.

Pro-German propagandists working in opposition to the Anglo-French loan have issued a circular under a heading which reads, "Wasting Our Money as a European War Loan." It attacks the national administration and J. P. Morgan & Co., and advises depositors in banks to withdraw their money in gold and put it in safe-deposit boxes. It was said yesterday in quarters in touch with this latest effort to cast doubt on the security and the purpose of the loan that 1,000,000 copies of the circular were being printed.

The circular is signed "George Washington (the Modern)" and bears the imprint of the Language Printery, 344-348 West Thirty-eighth Street.

ARMENIAN PROTESTS CHARGED TO ALLIES

Germans Say Entente's Falsehoods Caused Representations by the United States.

SUPPRESSION IS DEFENDED

Writer in Vossische Zeitung Ridicules Report of 800,000 Christians Massacred by Moslems.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The development of the Armenian question between Turkey and America is being followed here with increasing interest, not only in official circles, but in public discussions as well.

It is believed in some quarters that the American protest to Turkey is really aimed at Germany, as it comes just at the time General von Mackenesen's army has begun a drive at Serbia. There is a tendency to regard the Armenian protests as hypocrisy, while many Germans are convinced they are the result of a plot by the Allies to involve America in the world conflict. German opinion in general is voiced by George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung, who writes:

"In America the feelings of all the philanthropists are suddenly gushing over the Armenians. The Turkish Government, after certain events since the outbreak of the war in the Caucasus border zone, has resorted to sharp measures against the Armenians. Of the Armenians something over half live in Turkey, and the rest in Russia. An old enmity exists between the Turks and the Armenians. It is only human that the latter long for a Russian victory.

"Wherever this was the case the leaders of Turkish policy decided to make the Armenians harmless by the process of eviction and then prevent the same state of affairs as took place with the Austrians in the Ruthenian districts of Galicia on a large scale.

"I leave quite out of the question whether atrocities occurred in the process. One can safely assume that Turkey's responsible statesmen did not purpose any atrocities.

"It is quite possible that in carrying out the eviction orders some things have occurred which in civilized lands must be regarded with the deepest regret. It is certain that the rumors current in America of 800,000 or more Armenians having been massacred are lies, but it is equally certain that these lies were made in England consciously for the purpose of creating new friction between the United States and Turkey and thereby between the United States and Germany.

"Why become indignant over these questions? Should our indefatigable Entente need not believe that it can cause Germany any unpleasantnesses by this last means, which bears the stamp of desperation. We went a long way to meet the Americans in the Arabic affair. Just how far has not been authentically determined, as the Ambassador's official report has not been received as yet.

"Should, contrary to expectation, the contents of Ambassador von Bernstorff's letter to Secretary Lansing prove to be as Reuter cabled, we have gone considerably beyond the limit which many Germans believe endurable, in our compromise.

"I desire to withhold final judgment, but in any event it must be plainly stated today that the Arabic and Lusitania cases were matters that concerned the American people and the American President.

"The Armenian question is a purely theoretical discussion about humanity. We have hatreds to fight at present in order to insure our very existence. The political instinct of America's statesmen must tell them as much, especially as the all-around political situation today is very different from that of two months' ago. The Quadruple Entente will, therefore, have just as little success with the stinkbombs of hypocrisy and slander which it now throws as it has had until now in its fight with honorable arms on the battlefields of western Europe."

LONDON, Oct. 12.—All the information in possession of the British Government on the subject of massacres and deportations of Armenians in Turkey was made public in the Marquis of Crewe's recent speech in the House of Lords, Sir Edward Grey told the House of Commons this afternoon.

"There can be but one feeling—of horror and indignation—about it," the Foreign Secretary added.

MASSACRES RENEWED, MORGENTHAU REPORTS

Fresh Outrages Upon Armenians Follow Bulgaria's Stand Favoring Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Armenian massacres in Asiatic Turkey have been renewed with vigor since Bulgaria's practical entrance into the war as Turkey's ally. This information reached the State Department today from Ambassador Morgenthaus, who stated that the majority of the Armenians in Asiatic Turkey had been killed.

Although representations were made by this Government, some time ago, warning Turkey that further atrocities against the Armenians would alienate the sympathies of the American people, no answer has been received.

Earlier representations were met with two concessions, promising that those Armenians who wished to leave the country would be permitted to do so unharmed, and further that Protestant Armenians would be spared. Information recently reaching this country, however, indicates that these conditions have not been strictly adhered to. From one quarter it was asserted that "they were rescinded the next day."

Although $100,000 from private subscriptions has been placed at Ambassador Morgenthau's disposal, for distribution among the Armenian refugees now banished to desert towns, no arrangements have been made for bringing Armenians to this country, as was originally planned, except where friends or relatives send for them. Those Armenians who were spared are now gathered in the country between the Tigres and Euphrates Rivers.

TURKS FEAR ARMENIANS.

American Attribute Massacre Largely to Dread of Uprising.

Fear that the Armenians will rise against them is the principal reason why the Turks are slaughtering their Christian neighbors, according to a letter given out yesterday by the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities from an American professor in one of the American colleges in Turkey.

The Professor says that during the last week in April the Professor of Armenian at his college was arrested and imprisoned with twenty-five other prominent Armenians. Later he was taken to Sivas, where he died on June 26. Many of the prominent and strong men of the city, including Professors Hagopian and Manasdjian, were taken to the soldiers' barracks until the total numbered 1,215.

"These 1,215 Armenians," writes the professor, "were bound together in groups of five or six men and sent away at night under the guard of the gendarmerie by order of the Government. At a place three hours distant from the city, on a lonely road leading to Zileh, all of these men were brutally slain by the gendarmerie and by men called chettehs. Chettehs are murderers released from prison for the express purpose of preying on Armenians."

The writer also tells of the wholesale deportation during July of 12,000 persons from "that section of the city nearest to our institutions," and of how at some distance from the city men and boys were separated from the women and girls, and most, if not all of the males, were killed and the women and girls were sent on and gradually taken from the guards to be appropriated by Turks for their harems or perish by the roadside."

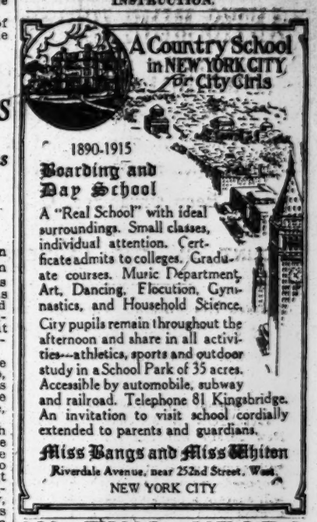
"A Government officer," the writer continues, "declared that the destination of the exiles was to be Mosul, a city about 500 or 600 miles distant in the desert regions of Mesopotamia. These same officials declared to us that it was practically impossible that any of the people should ever reach this place.

"The town of Samsun was similarly emptied of its Armenian population, also Amasia, Vezir Kopru, Chorun, and all other towns and villages in the vicinity of Marsovan.

"The last of August, along the Anatolian Railway, from Angora to Constantinople I saw 50,000 Armenians scattered in the fields and at stations along the road, without adequate supply of food and with no means of shelter. At Merkedjie alone, the station master told us, there were 30,000 exiles. Many were weak from hunger, others almost dead."

The writer says that the American Consul was told that the Turkish Government intended to exterminate the Armenians.

INSTRUCTION.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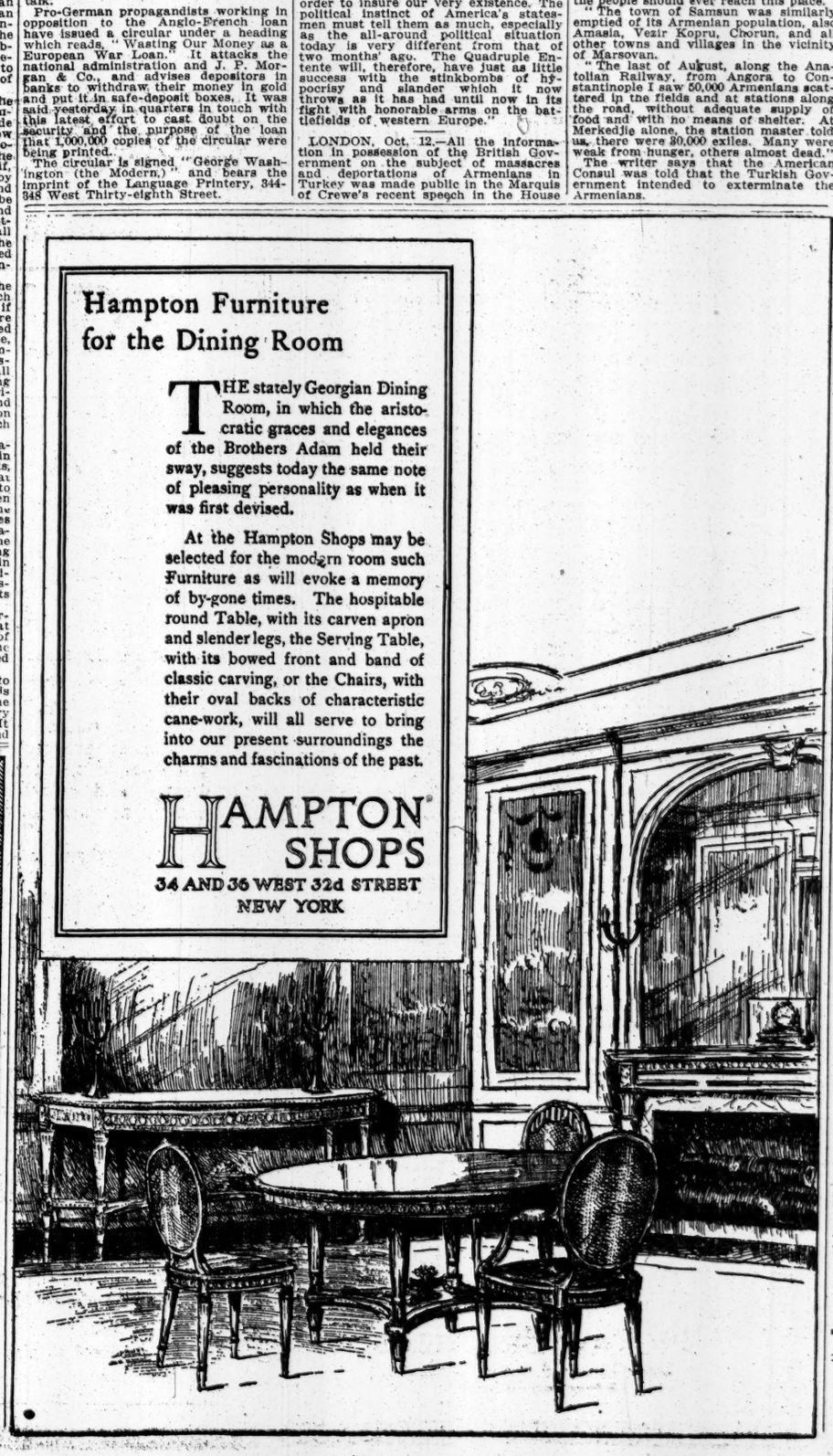

FOREIGN TRADE COMPETITION.
"Barriers Against Foreign Underselling," is the title of an article in the current issue of The Annalist. On all news stands, ten cents weekly; $4 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ANTIS MINE JERSEY AGAINST SUFFRAGE

No Rallies, No Clamor, but an Effective Defensive Has Been Organized.

COUNT ON THE FARMERS

Believe the Foreign Vote and that of the Political Machines Will Go Against Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Women in New Jersey who are opposed to giving members of their sex the ballot predict with some degree of positiveness that the proposed woman suffrage amendment will sustain a decisive defeat at the polls a week from today, when a special election will be held to decide the question.

Like the advocates of woman suffrage, they are making a special effort, because New Jersey is the first of the Eastern States to vote on suffrage, and because they feel that the moral effect of defeat or victory for their cause will be felt in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts where the question of whether women shall be permitted to vote will be decided at the November elections.

Some of the most prominent women in New Jersey have enlisted for the fight on woman suffrage. Mrs. Edward Yarde Breese of this city is President of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which is working in harmony with its sister organizations in all the Eastern States, which will be the battlefield of the suffrage cause this Fall.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of Princeton, who was the wife of President Cleveland, is one of the honorary Vice Presidents and has taken an active part in the fight. Mrs. Garret A. Hobart of Paterson, the wealthy widow of a former Vice President of the United States; Mrs. Karl G. Roebling, and Mrs. Henry M. Darcy of Newark and Mrs. William Libbey, wife of Professor Libbey of Princeton University, are officers of the "anti" association and active workers in the cause.

More Than 25,000 Antis.

The New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has an enrolled membership of more than 25,000 women—all of voting age—and a strong auxiliary organization composed entirely of men. Their methods of campaigning have been radically different from those employed by the advocates for woman suffrage, but they believe they have been more effective. The two organizations conducting the fight for suffrage in New Jersey are filling all the highways and by-ways of the populous cities with clamor for their cause. The antis proudly declare that never in the history of their organization has an open air rally been held under its auspices.

But steady missionary work has been carried on by the thirty-three organizations of antis located in different sections of the State, and on the eve of the special election of next Tuesday the leaders in the anti movement declare without the slightest reservation that their propaganda has told and that woman suffrage will be defeated in New Jersey next week.

"We feel that we have covered pretty much all of the State," said Miss Clara Vezin of Elizabeth, campaign manager for the antis. "I have no figures to offer. We have no organization like the men have for an ante-election canvass, but reports from our workers which are in my possession convince me that we are going to win handsomely a week from today."

The leaders of the woman suffrage movement build strong hopes on the vote in such industrial centres as Paterson, Elizabeth, Jersey City, and Camden. Miss Vezin said with much assurance tonight that these hopes would be rudely shattered next Tuesday.

Antis Count on Foreign Vote.

"Of the so-called labor vote, all the suffrage leaders can be assured of getting is that of the Socialists, and these as we all know are in a minority," Miss Vezin said. "We have had workers among the Italian employes of the silk mills in Paterson. Their reports indicate that 90 per cent. of the Italians and of nearly all the foreigners not enrolled with the Socialists will be cast against woman suffrage."

In the rural counties of Southern New Jersey, where the suffragists admittedly have made many converts among the farmers, the antis, too, have been conducting a vigorous campaign. While the suffrage leaders have conducted an open-air campaign at the county fairs the antis, who under the ethics of their organization, are barred from outdoor campaigning, have sent speakers by invitation to the meetings of the Granges where the farmers and their wives attend. Their activities at the county fairs have been confined to the distribution of anti buttons and campaign literature directed against woman suffrage.

"If the demand for both literature and buttons is any indication of how the farmers feel on the suffrage question, we have no reason to feel uneasy regarding the counties in the southern tier of the State," said Miss Vezin.

Think Labor Against Suffrage.

The fact that the State Federation of Labor in New Jersey has refused to indorse woman suffrage this year for the first time since the suffragists began their struggle here for the ballot is another factor in the present fight which the antis regard as strongly favoring their side in the struggle. Other factors which they regard as favorable are the action taken by the German Catholic societies this Spring in opposition to woman suffrage, and the determined, though not always open, opposition of the machine element and the leaders in both the Republican and the Democratic organization in New Jersey.

"And while women cannot vote," said Miss Vezin, "I think the failure of the Association of Women's Clubs in New Jersey to adopt a resolution favoring the suffrage cause is a factor of importance in our favor. Most women in these clubs are persons of culture and a decided influence in the communities where they live."

"What has been the effect of President Wilson's open indorsement of the suffrage cause?" Miss Vezin was asked.

"I do not care to discuss that," she replied, promptly. "If I were to say anything it would be this: If President Wilson, as he says he will, comes to New Jersey next week to vote in favor of giving the ballot to women, he will vote in opposition to the views and wishes of a large majority of the women of New Jersey."

Not Working with Nugent.

The "antis" in New Jersey feel very bitter over the accusations made against them by their sisters who have actively espoused the suffrage cause. They have charged in platform speeches and open air rallies that the anti movement depends on James R. Nugent, the Democratic boss of Essex County and one of the most influential of the old line political leaders of New Jersey.

Mr. Nugent is best remembered for the fight he made as understudy for ex-United States Senator James Smith on President Wilson when he was Governor of New Jersey. They have also insinuated that the liquor dealers, who came out against woman suffrage at a convention they held in Atlantic City last week, have the anti-movement subsidized.

This latter charge the antis have not gone to the trouble of refuting. Mrs. Henry M. Darcy, President of the Newark Branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, today called attention to a letter from Secretary Fox of the National Association of Liquor Dealers, in which he declared that there was no justification for the charge.

"We have never contributed one cent to the anti-suffrage movement, nor have we been asked to," wrote Mr. Fox. "We have been approached by the other side."

The antis have embodied this passage from the communication of Secretary Fox in one of the pamphlets they are sending out to voters.

Expect 150,000 Votes Oct. 19.

Both sides in the suffrage struggle are looking for a vote much more heavy than is cast usually in special elections in New Jersey. Under a provision of the New Jersey Constitution all amendments proposed to the organic law and submitted to a referendum must be voted on at special elections. In past years the vote on such amendments has averaged less than 20 per cent. of the vote cast at the general election. In 1909, when the last special election was held, only about 80,000 voters went to the polls. In the Gubernatorial election the following year the total vote cast for Governor was 433,000.

The political leaders are looking for much trouble in the assembling of the returns on Tuesday night. As far as can be learned here, no special arrangements like those made on Election Day for having the vote promptly canvassed and the returns sent to the county seats have been made for the special election. For reasons of economy, it is said, the last session of the Registration Boards in the 1,900 voting precincts of New Jersey has been fixed for next Tuesday, and the same boards will preside both at the voting and the registration on that day.

Result Not Known at Once.

Under the circumstances a good deal of confusion and great delay in receiving the returns is feared by both officials and political leaders, especially as under the law the polling places must remain open for registration purposes until 9 o'clock in the evening, while the voting closes at 7 P. M.

Thus during two hours which otherwise would be devoted by the election boards in the various district to a canvass of the vote, the election officials will be required to supervise the registration of would-be voters at the general election in November.

The consensus among people who are interested in the result of next Tuesday's special election is that not more than 150,000 out of the 500,000 voters of New Jersey will take the trouble to go to the polls and vote on the suffrage amendment.

WOMEN OUT FOR RECRUITS.

Stations Open Today to Win Marchers for Oct. 23 Parade.

There will be suffrage recruiting stations in front of the Hotel Astor, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, in Wall Street, and at several other places in the city where women recruiting officers with big kettles and ballot boxes will solicit marchers for the suffrage parade on Oct. 23. Women writers will be in charge today—Elizabeth Frazer, Ethel Watts Mumford, Dorothy Dix, Eleanor Gates, Anne O'Hagen, and Etnel Lloyd Patterson.

One of the new features arranged for the parade will be Miss Columbia, who will march with Uncle Sam in the National Division. A pretty costume will be worn by the Publicity Committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman. It will consist of a blue and yellow striped skirt with a big blue bib and big patch pocket which will slip on over the wearers' street costume like an apron.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS GIVE BALL.

Trenton's Prominent Women Invite Public to a Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—With many of this city's most prominent women in attendance, the Columbus Day ball given in the Second Regiment Armory tonight under the auspices of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, was a noteworthy affair. Mrs. Robert C. Maxwell was General Chairman, and the Chairmen of the committees were the following: Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Mrs. Edward B. Dolton, Mrs. John A. Lambert, Mrs. Charles R. Burt, Mrs. Ellsworth A. Corbett, Mrs. J. Cornell Murray, Mrs. H. V. White, and Miss Kathryn Doyle.

Music was furnished by the Second Regiment Band and a fine dance program had been arranged. The general public was invited to be present and enjoy an informal evening. Cards were played in the gallery by those who did not dance.

The list of patronesses included Mrs. William S. Stryker, Mrs. John A. Montgomery, Mrs. E. Yarde Breese, Mrs. Henry Pratt Perrine, Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Mrs. Ellsworth A. Corbett, Mrs. Henry D. Stryker, Mrs. John A. Lambert, Mrs. Robert C. Maxwell, Mrs. Maude Burroughs Rue, Mrs. Robert M. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Nelson B. Oliphant, Mrs. William Burt, Mrs. Ida M. Rogers, Mrs. Richard Wilson, Mrs. John H. McCullough, Mrs. Rosalie Kuser, Mrs. John Kuser, Miss Louise Dunn of Bordentown, Mrs. Hervey S. Moore, Mrs. Horace M. Reading, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Thomas B. Holmes, Mrs. Rudolph Y. Kuser, Mrs. Robert K. Bowman, Mrs. Herbert Sinclair, and Mrs. William Libbey of Princeton.

KOENIG HOPES FOR BOWERS

Interprets Registration as Favoring Republicans and New Constitution.

After a conference yesterday with Ogden L. Mills, W. M. K. Olcott, Elihu Root, Jr., Charles K. Lexow, Job E. Hedges and other supporters of Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff, Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, predicted that the entire Republican ticket would be elected and that the new State Constitution would be adopted.

"A comparison of the registration figures in Manhattan alone with the registration for 1911, the year most nearly corresponding to this from the election standpoint," said Chairman Koenig, "shows that in the normally Republican Assembly districts there has been an increase of nearly 10,000 in the registration figures, while in the normally Democratic districts the registration has fallen off by more than 9,000, a net difference of about 12,000 in favor of the Republican districts."

EXONERATE REV. MR. HOLLEY

Grand Jury Refuses to Hold New Orleans Pastor for Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The Parish Grand Jury today exonerated the Rev. Byron Holley, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church here, who shot and killed Lansing G. Pearsall in the rectory early yesterday. The minister told the police he mistook the young man for a burglar, and no police charge was made.

Witnesses before the Grand Jury testified that Pearsall apparently had been drinking.

TELLS PACIFISTS IDEA IS A FANTASY

Count Okuma Sends a Message to the Peace Conference at San Francisco.

CHINAMAN ACCUSES JAPAN

Dr. Ng Poon Chew Declares That the Island Empire Is the Disturber of the Peace of the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, and Dr. Ng Poon Chew, a Chinese editor of San Francisco, told delegates to the International Peace Congress today that world peace was yet a fantasy, and would be a fantasy until the militaristic order of things was changed.

In a message to the congress, Count Okuma said there was no hope for peace "as long as there exist nations or individuals who believe or exalt themselves as absolutely superior to others, and, to assert that superiority, do not hesitate to appeal to material forces."

On the floor of the congress tonight Dr. Ng Poon Chew said: "There will be wars and more wars just so long as there are two codes of laws and two standards of morality, one governing nations, the other individuals."

War, he added, was going to keep right on in one place or another. Even China was preparing. He blamed western militarism, which, he said, had not only parceled China, but had destroyed her ideals of peace, and he called Japan the disturber of the peace of the Orient. He went on to say:

"If the United States were as unprepared it would fare no better than China at the hands of the world powers. China has learned her bitter lesson, and now is proceeding to abandon its concept that justice is the foundation of the State and to take up the practice of brute force.

"Japan is the disturber of the peace in the Orient. She is essentially a military nation, and she has in herself the perfect compilation of the militarism of Germany and the navyism of England. Her ambition is boundless.

"With such neighbors, what must China do but prepare for defense? Before the European war broke out we imported a large number of men, the followers of the Prince of Peace, from Europe, the seat of Christendom, over to 'heathen China,' if you are pleased to call us so, to instruct us to turn our plowshares into swords and our pruning hooks into spears."

"Selfishness, jingoism, yellow journalism, and politicians are partly responsible for the misunderstandings that have existed between the United States and Japan," said Mr. Kiyo Sue Inui, a lecturer of the Japan Society of America.

Women had complete charge of today's afternoon meeting of the Peace Congress. With Mrs. John F. Merrill presiding, the program included addresses by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, the author, of Boston; Miss Eva Marshall Shontz of Chicago, organizer of the Women's Peace Party, and Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.

Mrs. Mead said in the course of her address:

"America faces today a decision which affects not only ourselves, but the whole world. This decision will settle the question whether the safest nation in the world will set the example for South America and Asia of sole reliance on explosives for defense, or whether it will inaugurate a new policy, assume world leadership, and save the Orient, the Latin republics, and exhausted Europe from a policy that will lead to a world war."

TROLLEY RUNS DOWN CYCLE.

Moving Picture Actor Will Die from Injuries He Received.

Walter Kendig, a motion picture actor employed by the Mittenthal Film Company of Yonkers, and Charles McGuire, an employe of the concern, started from Yonkers to this city early last evening on a motorcycle with a side car attached. It belonged to Kendig, but he let McGuire run it and sat in the car himself.

As they were traveling south along Broadway, McGuire slowed down suddenly at 254th Street. A Yonkers trolley car, in charge of Motorman Patrick Sullivan, was behind them, and the change in their speed was so sudden that Sullivan could not stop his car in time. It crashed into the motorcycle and threw Kendig and McGuire into the road.

A motoring party picked the men up and carried them to St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. There it was found each had a fractured skull, and Kendig besides had internal injuries. The doctors said he probably would not live until morning, though they hoped to save McGuire.

Kendig was said to live at 833 West Forty-eighth Street and McGuire in Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

BRITISH CONSULAR CHANGE.

Sir Wilfred Powell to be Succeeded at Philadelphia by C. A. S. Perceval.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Sir Wilfred Powell, for many years British Consul General here, is about to retire. He will be succeeded by Charles A. S. Perceval, Consul at Galveston, who investigated the murder of James Benton by Villa's officers at Chihuahua.

Mr. Powell has been prominent in Philadelphia, diplomatically and socially, and has been regarded as one of the ablest of his Government's Consular representatives in this country. Only yesterday he received word of the death at the front of his son, Gareth Henry Mansell Powell, who left this city when the war started and enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

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ROOSEVELT BARS THE HYPHENATED

Continued from Page 1.

or an English-American is to be a traitor to American institutions; and those hyphenated Americans who terrorize American politicians by threats of the foreign vote are engaged in treason to the American Republic."

Turning to the question of preparedness, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I am, as you know, a most ardent believer in national preparedness against war as a means of securing that honorable and self-respecting peace which is the only peace desired by all high-spirited people. But it is an absolute impossibility to secure such preparedness in full and proper form if it is an isolated feature of our policy. But it is equally true that there cannot be this preparation in advance for military strength unless there is a social basis of civil and social life behind it. There must be social, economic, and military preparedness all alike, all harmoniously developed, and, above all, there must be spiritual and mental preparedness. To prepare a great army and navy without preparing a proper national spirit would avail nothing.

Duties of Each Citizen.

"Again, every citizen should be trained sedulously by every activity at our command to realize his duty to the nation. In France at this moment the workingmen who are not at the front are spending all their energies with the single thought of helping their brethren at the front by what they do in the munition plant, on the railroads, in the factories. It is a shocking, a lamentable thing that many of the trade unions of England have taken a directly opposite view. I am not concerned with whether it be true, as they assert, that their employers are trying to exploit them, or, as these employers assert, that the labor men are trying to gain profit for those who stay at home at the cost of their brethren who fight in the trenches. The thing for us Americans to realize is that we must do our best to prevent similar conditions from growing up here. In war time, when the welfare of the nation is at stake, it should be accepted as axiomatic that the employer is to make no profit out of new wants, that which is necessary to the efficient running of the business and to the living expenses of himself and family, and that the wage worker is to treat his wage from exactly the same standpoint and is to see to it that the labor organization to which he belongs is, in all its activities, subordinated to the service of the nation.

"Now there must be some application of this spirit in times of peace or we cannot suddenly develop it in time of war. The strike situation in the United States at this time is a scandal to the country as a whole and discreditable alike to employer and employe.

The American Groups.

"During the last year and a quarter it has been brought home to us in startling fashion that many of the elements of our nation are not yet properly fused. It ought to be a literally appalling fact that members of two of the foreign embassies in this country have been discovered to be implicated in inciting their follow-countrymen, whether naturalized American citizens or not, to the destruction of property and the crippling of American industries that are operating in accordance with intagual war and international agreement. The malign activity of one of these embassies has been brought home directly to the Ambassador in such shape that his recall was forced. The activities of the other have been set forth in detail by the publication in the press of its own letters in such fashion as to make it perfectly clear that they were of the same general character. Of course the two embassies were merely carrying out the instructions of their home Governments.

Following up this attack on the German and Austrian Governments for attempting to "keep alive separate national groups profoundly un-American in sentiment," the Colonel said:

"It has recently been announced that the Russian Government is to rent a house in New York as a national centre to be Russian in faith and patriotism, to foster the Russian language and keep alive the national feeling in immigrants who come hither. All of this is utterly antagonistic to proper American sentiment, whether perpetrated in the name of Germany, of Austria, of Russia, of England, or France, or any other country.

"We should meet this situation by on the one hand seeing that these immigrants get all their rights as American citizens, and on the other hand insisting that they live up to their duties as American citizens."

Three Elemental Things.

The Colonel suggested at this point that instead of a literacy test for immigrants they be forced to give a bond to learn to read and write, and that every facility be provided them. Continuing, he said:

"Therefore, we should devote ourselves as a preparative to preparedness, alike in peace and war, to secure the three elemental things; one, a common language, the English language; two, the increase in our social loyalty—citizenship absolutely undivided, a citizenship which acknowledges no flag except the flag of the United States and which emphatically repudiates all duality of intention or national loyalty; and third, an intelligent and resolute effort for the removal of industrial and social unrest, an effort which shall aim equally at securing every man his rights and to make every man understand that unless he in good faith performs his duties he is not entitled to any rights at all."

Colonel Roosevelt said he believed the only permanently safe attitude for this country, as regards national preparedness for self-defense, was along the lines of universal service on the Swiss model, which was free of militarism or aggressiveness. He made these further suggestions:

"We need that the navy and the army should be greatly increased, and that their efficiency as units and in the aggregate should be increased to an even greater degree than their numbers. An adequate regular reserve should be established. Economy should be insisted on, and, first of all, in the abolition of useless army posts and navy yards. The National Guard should be supervised and controlled by the Federal War Department. Training camps such as that at Plattsburg should be provided on a nation-wide basis, and the Government should pay the expenses. Foreign born as well as native born citizens should be brought together in those camps, and each man at the camp should take the oath of allegiance as unreservedly and unqualifiedly as the men of its regular army and navy now take it.

Suggestions for Preparedness.

"Not only should battleships, battle cruisers, submarines, ample coast and field artillery, be provided, and a greater ammunition supply system, but there should be a utilization of those engaged in such professions as the ownership and management of motor cars, in aviation, and in the profession of engineering. Mapmaking and road improvement should be attended to, and, as I have already said, the railroads brought into intimate touch with the War Department. Moreover, the Government should deal with conservation of all necessary war supplies, such as mine products, potash, oil lands, and the like. Furthermore, all munition plants should be carefully surveyed with special reference to their geographic distribution and to the possibility of increased munition and supply factories. Finally, remember that the men must be sedulously trained in peace to use its material, or we shall merely prepare our ships, guns, and products as gifts to the enemy. All of these things should be done in any event, but let us never forget that the most important of all things is to introduce universal military service."

Nations which encourage unrest and strikes here in time of peace would do worse to us in time of war, the Colonel said, and it was our duty therefore to secure the complete Americanization of our people. This, he said, could not be accomplished while we had immigration colonies or considered the immigrant only as an industrial asset. We cannot, he said, afford to build great industrial plants and herd men and women about them without care for their welfare or permit squalid overcrowding. We cannot, he said, afford to leave munition plants and general resources in the hands of workmen alien to America, and even likely to become hostile to America.

"Recent events," he said, "have shown us that incitements to sabotage and strikes are in the view of at least two of the great foreign powers of Europe within their definition of neutral practices. What would be done to us in the name of war if these things are done to us in the name of neutrality?"

The Need for Unity.

Speaking to the members of the Knights of Columbus he said:

"I ask you to make a special effort to deal with Americanization, the fusing into one nation, a nation necessarily different from all other nations, of all who come to our shores. Pay heed to the three principal essentials: (1) The need of a common language, with a minimum amount of illiteracy; (2) the need of a common civil standard, similar ideals, beliefs, and customs symbolized by the oath of allegiance to America, and (3) the need of a high standard of living of reasonable equality of opportunity and of social and industrial justice.

"Your organization is a splendid engine for giving to the stranger within our gates a high conception of American citizenship. Strive for unity. We suffer at present from a lack of unity, from a lack of leadership in these matters.

"Even in the matter of national defense there is such a labyrinth of committees and counsel and advisers that there is a tendency on the part of the average citizen to become confused and do nothing. I ask you to help, strike the note that shall unite our people. As a people we must be united. If we are not united we shall slip into the gulf of measureless disaster."

Among those on the platform with the Colonel, Justice Dowling and Mgr. Mooney, were Father J. J. Hughes of the Paulists, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Judge Edward Swann, Father Luke J. Evers and Borough President Marcus M. Marks. Every seat in the hall was taken and hundreds were turned away.

There was a musical program by a trio composed of Kathleen Lawler, soprano; John E. Finnegan, tenor, and Francis Motley, bass. A solo, "Garo Noma," from Rigoletto by Miss Lawler was warmly received by the audience.

NO COLUMBUS PARADE HERE.

Italians Abandon Usual Demonstration Because of the War.

There was little of the pomp and display of other days in the celebration yesterday of Columbus Day. The 423d anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated quietly because of the European war, and for the first time in eighteen years there was no great street parade in honor of Columbus.

The Italian societies which have cooperated in honoring the memory of their great countryman decided that any public demonstration would be out of place when it is considered that thousands of their countrymen are giving up their lives upon European battlefields.

Half a million people witnessed the exercises and games at the various playgrounds in Manhattan. These began at 2 o'clock and included flag drills, patriotic addresses, athletic events, relay races, and football and tennis. The weather was ideal.

In Central Park there were football games and baseball contests, and to the spectators it seemed as if every foot of play space was occupied by children. Thousands of spectators were out to watch the sports.

One of the special features of the day was the "rediscovery of America," and the story of Columbus's hardship on his voyage to America. The character of Columbus was portrayed by John Acquillo, 455 East 116th Street. The program consisted of dancing of the native Indians with their warwhoop, which was given by the boys and girls of Thomas Jefferson Park Playground, the Italian quarter of the city at the foot of East 112th Street, which is especially adapted for the rediscovery of America as it is on the waterfront.

The pageant was preceded by a parade of the boys impersonating Columbus's following, the "Wild" Indians and the children who took part in the dancing.

Forty girls gave a flag drill, and this was followed by the ceremony of pledging loyalty to the flag and dancing. Ten thousand persons witnessed these events and the athletic meet which followed the tableaux. There was much enthusiasm when Park Commissioner Ward presented medals to the playground baseball champions. The victorious teams were the Jasper Oval players, the Reservoir and the Chelsea teams. Commissioner Ward in an address urged close co-operation between the park officials, the police and the boys, and lauded the work of playgrounds and physical training in relation to "physical preparedness."

Among the prominent officials who attended the function were Justice John J. Cowan, Judge John J. Freschi and Alderman Trau. The activities were directed by William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Park Department, and Miss Mary E. McKenna, assistant, together with a staff of trained play leaders. Silver and bronze medals were awarded to the winners in all the games, which were donated by the Bureau of Recreation.

WHITE WINGS IN FIFTH AVE.

Suffragists Follow Parade with "Clean Sweep" Brooms.

The big brass band of New York City's Street Cleaning Department led the street cleaners' annual parade, which started at Avenue C and Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and, with 500 members of the department in line, marched down Avenue C to Fourteenth Street, across to Fifth Avenue, and thence up to Fifty-seventh Street, then to Broadway, and before the reviewing stand before the First Field Artillery's armory.

On the theory that their plans included "cleaning up the city" also, an automobile parade of woman suffragists fell in behind the street cleaners when they reached Fourteenth Street and journeyed to the end of the route, flying campaign banners to which were attached tiny brooms. On the way they handed out campaign literature and souvenirs. There were six automobiles loaded with suffragists. The souvenirs they gave were pencils with brooms attached, and the steps of the six automobiles swarmed with masculine souvenir hunters throughout the slow march.

Placards bearing the words, "A Clean Sweep for Women; Vote 'Yes' for Woman Suffrage on Nov. 2," adorned each automobile. Open-air campaign meetings were held at the suffrage headquarters at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street before and after the parade, and another at the end of the march for the benefit of the voters among the street cleaners.

In the street cleaners' parade proper were exhibits of new street-cleaning apparatus, an auto truck snow plow, and floats picturing some of the new dumping stations. Before the parade started blue ribbons were awarded to the best horses of the department. Lizzie, of Manhattan; Nellie, of Brooklyn, and Prince, of the Bronx, won the ribbons.

GARMENT WORKERS AT PLAY

Observed the Holiday Despite the Order of Mayor's Council.

Not a single member of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union or of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union went to work yesterday, according to a report received by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

On Oct. 5, the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, appointed to act in arbitration in all matters of dispute among the members of the unions, ordered the workers to make no observance of Columbus Day, and to work their full hours. On the following day, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, objecting to the order of the council on the ground that its new ruling was not binding because of the absence from the meeting the day before of seven of the representatives of the workers who were on trial for murder, decided to ignore the order of the council and to observe Columbus Day as a holiday.

At a hasty conference held Monday night at the house of Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council of Conciliation, Benjamin Schlesinger declared that a strike had not been called, and defended the decision of the Joint Board on the ground that it was then too late to send out a countermanding order to the workers. The matter was then shelved till the next meeting of the council, appointed for Oct. 22.

German Steamers Flew Flags.

All the German steamers lying at Hoboken were decorated yesterday with flags fore and aft in honor of Columbus Day. They attracted considerable attention from the passengers on the ferryboats and passing river craft.

KIAO-CHAU REFUGEES HERE.

110 Germans Arrive, Going Home by Way of Copenhagen.

A party of 110 German refugees from Kiao-Chau, China, arrived in New York yesterday overland from Seattle on their way home to Germany, and went to the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln, lying at Hoboken, where they will remain until they sail tomorrow on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav for Copenhagen.

In the party there are 53 women and 33 children, including a Chinese baby called Gretchen, and 24 men, who have been detained in Kiao-Chau since last Winter, when it was captured by the Japanese.

Among the women is Mrs. Anna Tefel, who was a missionary in China for thirteen years, and adopted the Chinese baby after the death of its mother in Shanghai last Summer. Rudolph Hoffman, 4 years old, whose spine was injured by a fall, made the trip from Kiao-Chau across the Pacific to Seattle, and by rail to New York, slung in a canvas hammock.

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Admired and loved by musical artists and respected and praised by musical critics all over the world.

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A Sale of Hearth Size
ORIENTAL RUGS
Today—on the Main Aisle, Main Floor—at
$22.50—$25—$27.50

Forehandedness—(the fact that GIMBELS bought Oriental Rugs in quantities so large as to win important price-concessions BEFORE conditions in the Far East tied up the market)—accounts for the remarkable values here given. The worthiest weaves of the Oriental craftsman are represented by picked specimens selected for their silky softness of texture, their durability, and their barbaric yet artistic design and coloring. The connoisseur will appreciate their prices almost as much as their beauty. Main Floor

And on the Sixth Floor — Today
Over $100,000 Worth of Rich Oriental Carpets Reduced

Reduced, we say—simply because we own a very large stock at the old before-the-war prices, and can afford to create a sensation in the Rug world by offering them at prices in some cases closely approaching the wholesale cost today. Splendid qualities, personally selected by our experts as worthy representatives of the best the East can furnish.

Kirmanshahs of great beauty and in many sizes, $215 up
Serapi Rugs Soft and silky of texture, at $210 up
Asia Minor Rugs in rich Oriental and Chinese designs, $185 up

There is rich assortment in the three groups mentioned above, and many a rug has been radically reduced that might well adorn the collection of a connoisseur.

Indian Dhurries, About ½ Price
Durable "no-pile" floor coverings in sombre, rich tones that blend well with any scheme of furnishing.
$12.50 for the 8x10 ft. size.
$15 for the 9x12 ft. size.
$17.50 for the 10x13 ft. size.
Sixth Floor.

B. Altman & Co.
are now holding their
Autumn Sale of Selected Oriental Rugs
offering extraordinary concessions from customary quotations

B. Altman & Co.
Rare Silver Fox Skins
An unusually large and magnificent Collection of Silver Foxes is now assembled in the Fur Department (Third Floor).
Matched Pairs or Single Pelts for individual selection are offered at especially attractive prices, ranging from $450.00 to $3,000.00 per pair.
A number of the skins have been made up in Muffs and Neckpieces.
There is also a splendid assortment of Natural Blue Fox, Natural Cross Fox, White Fox, Red Fox or Colored Fox in single skins or made up in fashionable sets.
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There is an advantage, beyond mere convenience, in finding your son's complete Autumn outfit in one establishment.

Correctness of De Pinna suits and coats and De Pinna materials is unquestioned.

Equal care is devoted to providing the suitable underwear, shoes, hats and hosiery.

Whenever it is better to do so, the European centres are drawn upon—as for the underwear, sweaters and neckwear being shown.

Clothes for Academy Boys

For the lower forms and the higher forms—boys from 9 to 15.

Norfolk knickerbocker suits, of selected materials, sturdy enough for everyday use, $8.75.

An unusually desirable assortment of school Norfolk suits at $14.

English style slip-ons and belted-back overcoats for boys of 9 to 18 years, $18.

Suits and Overcoats for Younger Boys

The English regulation jumper suit and a new style Russian suit, for boys of 3 to 9 years.

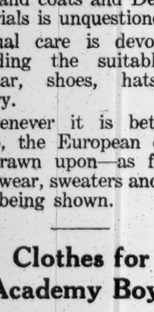
Of English navy serge, $13.

Of imported wash fabrics, $4.75 to $6.50.

De Pinna regulation reefer, in blue, brown, tan and chinchilla, $18.

Overcoats in Scotch and English mixtures, $12 to $16.

For the Dancing School



Eton suits and boys' dress suits, special De Pinna designs, correct in every detail, for boys of 9 to 15 years.

Dancing pumps and shoes for boys, made as carefully and thoroughly as those for men.

Boys' Haberdashery

Including the latest Autumn shirtings and the newest neckwear ideas for boys and young men.

Collars, hosiery, bath robes, and handkerchiefs.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

WOULD ENJOIN VOTE UPON CONSTITUTION

Realty Owners, Representing $300,000,000, May Ask Injunction Before Nov. 2.

ATTACK BUDGET SYSTEM

Gives to the Governor of New York the Power of a Russian Czar, Says Stewart Browne.

The United Real Estate Owners, a federation of taxpayers' organizations representing an assessed valuation of from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, met last night at the Hotel Astor and adopted resolutions condemning the proposed Constitution on account of what are considered its unjust discriminations against property owning interests.

It was suggested at the meeting that the organization get an injunction forbidding the convention to submit the Constitution to a referendum on the ground that it was a violation of the fundamental law of the United States, which guarantees a republican form of government to each State.

"There is no doubt," said Stewart Browne, President of the organization, "that certain sections of the proposed Constitution are a violation of the laws of the United States. For instance, the granting of the power of budget making to the Governor is something that is not done anywhere outside of Russia. It takes away from the Legislature the power of making the budget, which has belonged to the Legislature in all parliamentary countries."

The meeting was also in favor of bringing an injunction restraining the City Administration from levying the direct State tax, which President Browne characterized as due to "fake bookkeeping" and another member called "the result of juggling." The legal adviser of the United Real Estate Owners gave his opinion that both these injunctions would hold, and it was voted to lay the matter in the hands of the Board of Directors. This body will meet in President Browne's offices at 170 Broadway, within the next two or three days and will get the opinion of outside counsel as to whether the organization can effect its injunctions. If the lawyers think so it is likely that legal action will be taken within the week.

The parts of the constitution objected to are the following:

Article III., Section 11, regarding the publication of the record of the debates of the Legislature.

Article III., Section 29, giving the Legislature power to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

Article V., establishing the executive budget.

Article VIII., which recognizes the judiciary of the State.

Article IX., Section 2, providing that the State may contract a temporary debt within the amount and for the object of an existing appropriation in anticipation of the collection of taxes and revenues, to be paid back within a year of its creation.

Article X., Sections 2 and 3, which give the Legislature extended and increased powers in the field of taxation and assessment.

Article XI., Sections 11 and 12, which instruct the Legislature to provide that city and county debts may not be contracted for a period longer than the probable life of the work which they are to cover.

The whole of Article XV., referring to home rule for cities.

Considerable feeling was manifest at the meeting, which was private. Officers of the organization, after outlining the policy which it would follow, intimated that an extended statement of the position of the real estate owners and the reason for their holding this position would be explained in a lengthy statement to be issued within the next day or two.

The Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, one of the component bodies of the larger organization, passed out leaflets explaining its opposition to Article I., Section 10, which increases the scope of the Workmen's Compensation act; Article I., Section 7, treating of the power to condemn property; Article III. on reapportionment, and Article VI. on the short ballot.

ANTI-SALOON INDORSEMENT.

Anderson Says Proposed Constitution Is Improvement.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement last night indorsing the proposed new Constitution. He said:

"There is not only no reason for voting against the Constitution, but in our judgment there is ample reason why everybody who stands for clean politics and good government should support it. It is not perfect. There are some things in it which personally we do not like. It leaves undone, or partly done, a number of things. But many of those who are now fighting it are largely responsible for its sins of omission. If many of its present enemies had had their way it would have been no better, but vastly worse. We see no substantial basis for the belief that if defeated a better one can be secured shortly. There is little hope of any new reform party controlling a Constitutional Convention."

DECRIES BALLOT CONFUSION.

Citizens' Committee Calls Constitution Submission Jumbled.

After a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan last night of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee to Oppose the Proposed Constitution John J. Hopper, the Chairman, said the committee would soon issue a statement defining the committee's objections to the Constitution. He said the preliminary difficulty which presented itself was the necessity of explaining to the voters how to record their votes on election day.

"If the Constitution is to be submitted to the people," he said, "it should either be submitted as a whole or article by article. The proposed Constitution will not be submitted in either manner. On the contrary, those in charge of the submission have confused the voter in every possible way."

Mr. Hopper said there were four tricks in the manner of submitting the proposed Constitution to the voter. First, there will be three different ballots; secondly, there will be six questions to be answered, three on one ballot and three on another ballot; thirdly, that the proposed amendment for woman suffrage will be question one on one ballot, and the adoption of the proposed Constitution question 1 on another ballot, which, he said, will cause a large number of voters to vote for the proposed Constitution under the impression that they were voting for woman suffrage, and vice versa, and the trick number four, that the proposed Constitution will not be submitted as a whole, nor will each article be submitted separately but it will be submitted in three questions, the first question relating to the whole Constitution, except apportionments and taxation; the second relating to apportionment and, the third to taxation.

"Let the citizens of New York particularly bear in mind," said Mr. Hopper, "that it will avail them nothing to vote either 'Yes' or 'No' on Question 2—the apportionment article. If the proposed Constitution is adopted on Question 1 the same unfair apportionment will continue for a generation of twenty years, wholly irrespective of whether Question 2 carries or is defeated. It is heads, up-State wins; tails, New York City loses. The ingenuity of the master craftsman has got New York City coming and going.

"In order to have a fair apportionment either in the Senate or in the Assembly during the next twenty years the voter must defeat the proposed Constitution as a whole and vote 'No' on Question 1 as well as on Question 2. I do not say that the Citizens' Committee bases its opposition to the proposed Constitution solely on the iniquitous apportionment article. We oppose it because of a great many bad things that are in it. In our opinion the proposed Constitution is a mass of insincere compromise and patchwork."

200 LAWYERS AID RITCHIE.

Promoting His Candidacy for Justice of the Municipal Court.

The Albert Ritchie Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, which is furthering the candidacy of Albert Ritchie, Democratic and Independence League candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court of the Ninth District, has sent letters to a number of prominent citizens asking them to write to their friends and urge them to vote for Mr. Ritchie.

The letter is signed by George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Campaign Committee. More than 200 lawyers have accepted invitations to become members of the committee, among them being Henry A. Wise, ex-United States District Attorney, who is a Republican; Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co., and William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Ritchie is the son of the late John Ritchie, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and nephew of the late Albert Ritchie, Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

EARTH SHOCKS IN ITALY.

Reggio nell'Emilia Feels Tremors—Only Slight Damage Reported.

ROME, Oct. 11, (via Paris, Oct. 12.)—An earthquake shock was felt at midnight in Reggio nell'Emilia. Only a small amount of damage has been reported thus far.

Reggio nell'Emilia is the capital of the province of the same name situated on a small affluent of the Po, fourteen miles northwest of Modena. Its

BAR ASSOCIATION FOR CONSTITUTION

Indorses Proposed Organic Law and Many Candidates for the Judiciary.

SAYS ZELLER IS UNFIT

Its Committee Replies to ex-Judge Cullen's Criticism, Saying It Is Far-Fetched.

The Bar Association of the City of New York last night indorsed the proposed new State Constitution. It also indorsed the following candidates for the Judiciary, to be elected in November:

For the Supreme Court—Justice John Proctor Clarke, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Justice Francis B. Delehanty, Justice Clarence J. Shearn, Justice Edward R. Finch, and John M. Tierney.

For Judge of the City Court—Charles E. Manierre.

For Justice of the Municipal Court—Edgar J. Lauer and George Z. Medalie.

The association refused to indorse the candidacy of Lorenz Zeller for Judge of the City Court on the Tammany ticket. It adopted instead the recommendation of the Committee on Judiciary, which said:

"Mr. Justice Zeller's professional and judicial careers have not shown fitness or qualification for judicial office, and his candidacy for Justice of the City Court is therefore disapproved by the association."

In indorsing the amendments and revised Constitution as a whole the Standing Committee on Constitutional Amendments said:

"A reorganization of the executive or administrative branch of the State government seems to your committee to be imperatively required to end the existing wasteful, irresponsible, and unsystematic conditions. The distribution of administrative functions, the division of responsibility among the several departments of the Government and the conflict and confusion of the duties and powers prevailing at the present time have resulted in much inefficiency and extravagance and have produced conditions that have become almost intolerable."

The committee says it believes that it would be best to divide the administrative business of the State Government into seventeen civil departments as provided for in the new constitution.

Regarding the present system of electing State officials, the report reads:

"The existing system of electing such officers as the Secretary of State, Treasurer, State Engineer, and Surveyor, who should be merely heads of departments working under the executive, serves no useful purpose; has resulted in objectional division of power and duplication of duties and has tended to produce irresponsibility, confusion, inefficiency, and waste."

Regarding the proposed method of estimating the State budget, the committee finds:

"The present procedure is wholly unsystematic and illogical. No methods are now provided for estimating with any degree of accuracy the proper requirement of the several departments of the State, and estimates and appropriations are being fixed by haphazard methods."

That the Legislature should be confined to its true functions of enacting general laws and of authorizing such taxes as may be reasonably necessary for public purposes is the opinion of the committee. The report reads:

"The revised Constitution wisely proposes to remove from the jurisdiction of the Legislature all purely local matters and private claims. This will do much not only to prevent unnecessary consumption of the time and attention of legislators, but to eliminate one of the most vicious causes of log-rolling and compromise and neglect of important measures of real and permanent concern to all the people of the State."

Two criticisms of the proposed Constitution were answered, one regarding the two Public Service Commissions of the State, and the other relative to the omission of a provision as to military tribunals. On the first point the committee says:

"The claim that the revised Constitution would continue the present boards for twenty years seems to your committee wholly unfounded in view of the express and very specific provision of the revised Constitution that until the Legislature shall otherwise provide the existing commissions are continued with the jurisdiction and powers at present vested in them."

The committee said that the objection to the omission of a provision perpetuating what is now the established law as to the supremacy of civil tribunals over the military is considered to be untenable and far-fetched. It said:

"No constitution in the history of our State has ever contained any such provision as it was proposed to insert. No constitutional convention ever conceived it to be necessary and the whole history of the State from its organization in 1777 to our own time, plainly refutes the contention that the rights, liberties, privileges or immunities of any class are imperiled or prejudiced by the absence of such a provision."

The Association of the Bar of the County of the Bronx held a meeting last night and adopted resolutions approving and commending the nomination of a non-partisan bench, consisting of Justices Clarke, Greenbaum, Delehanty, Shearn, Tierney, Finch, and Zeller, and also expressing its appreciation of the nomination of Mr. Tierney, who, the resolutions state, "has been for many years an able, conscientious, and untiring Judge in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, and who has earned during said judicial service the approbation and approval of the bar."

BRING NEW HAVEN MEN TO BAR TODAY

Twelve Past or Present Directors Face Prosecution Under the Sherman Trust Law.

TRIAL MAY LAST MONTHS

Defendants Are Men of Much Wealth and Prominent in Industrial and Financial Worlds.

The Government will begin this morning the prosecution of twelve of the present or past directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by conspiring to monopolize the transportation traffic of New England. Twenty-one defendants were named in the indictment, but six of them gained a separate trial, and the three others obtained immunity.

Those who will stand trial today are William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, A. Heaton Robertson, Edward D. Robbins, James S. Hemingway, Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, Henry K. McHarg, Frederick F. Brewster and George Macculloch Miller.

Probably in no Government prosecution heretofore brought under the Sherman law have the Government investigators had to deal with so many intricate financial transactions as in this case. For twenty-five years, it is alleged, the New Haven Company worked to bring under its control virtually every railroad, steamship line and trolley company in New England. So a long trial is looked for, the end of which may not be reached this year.

R. L. Batts, special assistant to the Attorney General, who will open the case for the Government, expects to spend two days in its presentation to the jury. Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven, will probably be one of the first of the hundred Government witnesses to take the stand, and is likely to be under examination for several days. He was questioned exhaustively before the Grand Jury, and and on his testimony the Government will largely rest its case.

Great care will be taken to pick talesmen who have no connection with New Haven interests, or with those of the defendants personally, J. P. Morgan & Co., or the banks and other institutions mentioned in the case. In view of the widespread connections of the defendants, the Government attorneys believe it may take two or three days to fill the box satisfactorily.

William Rockefeller, one of the chief defendants, is a brother of John D. Rockefeller, and has been an important factor in the railway world. He recently left the New Haven, but is still a Director of the New York Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Mr. Rockefeller is 74 years old and has been in poor health for years. Three years ago the Congressional "Money Trust" committee tried to examine him as a witness at his Southern home at Jekyl Island, Ga. The questioning was abandoned when he was seized with laryngeal spasms and on the protest of his physicians that the ordeal might cause his death. He lives at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Lewis Cass Ledyard was for years counsel for the late J. P. Morgan, and was his chief adviser in the organization or financing of a number of his great enterprises, notably the United States Steel Corporation. He has been a Director in the New Haven, the New York Central, Northern Pacific, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and took a prominent part in the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation. He is no longer connected with the New Haven. He is 64 years old and lives in New York.

George Macculloch Miller, aged 83, is the oldest of the defendants, and is a specialist in corporation law. He has been active for years in church and charity affairs in New York, and is a Director of the Central Trust Company. He has resigned from the New Haven board.

Charles F. Brooker is President of the American Brass Company, which has large factories in Connecticut. He has been actively identified with Connecticut politics, and was in 1900 and 1912 a member of the Republican National Committee. His home is in Ansonia, Conn., and he has left the New Haven.

Charles M. Pratt belongs to the Standard Oil group, and has never been especially active in railroad affairs. He was born in 1855 in Brooklyn, and has devoted time and money to educational matters. He is a Trustee of Amherst College and the President of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. He is not now on the New Haven directorate.

Edward D. Robbins of New Haven was general counsel for the company from 1906 to 1914, when most of the great mergers were completed. He is about 60 years old, and has resigned his position with the company.

D. Newton Barney of Farmington, Conn., is a Director of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the Hartford-Aetna Bank, the United States Bank, the Securities Trust Company, and the Morris Bank, all of Hartford, and is Treasurer of the Hartford Electric Light Company. He is 56 years old, and has left the New Haven board.

Robert W. Taft is a cotton manufacturer of Providence, R. I., where he was born in 1868, and is President of the Merchants' National Bank of that city. He was a Director of the Rhode Island Company, the New Haven holding company for trolley lines in that State, but is no longer connected with the company.

A. Heaton Robertson is a Connecticut attorney, and has been the Democratic candidate both for Governor and United States Senator in that State. He was born in 1850, and has large banking and industrial interests in New Haven. He has left the railroad company.

James S. Hemingway also lives at New Haven, and is Vice President of the Second National Bank of New Haven, commonly known as "the railroad bank," and Treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank. He is about 56 years of age, and has resigned from the New Haven.

Henry K. McHarg is a New York banker and broker and a former Governor of the New York Stock Exchange. He has coal and coke interests in Virginia, and is still a Director of the New Haven. He is 64 years old, and lives in Stamford, Conn.

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Sweaters, Etc.—*Golf Sweaters,* hand knitted, of pure Scotch Wool, at $6.50, 7.50 to 30.00 each. *Imported Wool Reefers,* $1.50 to 6.50 each.

Pajamas—*Fabrics for Fall wear* at $1.50, 2.00 to 4.50 each. *Pure Silk,* $7.50, 10.50 to 18.00 set. *Special*—Cotton Pongee, plain colors, $1.00 per suit.

Bath Robes—*Imported Dressing Gowns,* $10.50 to 50.00 each. *Terry Cloth or Flannel Robes,* $5.00 to 10.00 each. *Heavy Weight Flannel Robes,* $9.50 each.

Underwear—*Union Suits and two-piece Garments* in Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh. Natural Wool, Silk and Wool, Merino, Balbriggan, Cotton and Pure Silk, all moderately priced.

Men's Half Hose—Black Lisle or Cotton, 25c to $1.50 per pair. Black or colored Silk, 50c to $3.00 per pair. Light weight Wool, 50c to $2.00 per pair.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

TO DOUBLE NAVY IN NEXT 5 YEARS

Continued from Page 1.

held this Summer, which demonstrated the need of more scout ships, it is understood that the naval program this year will make special recommendations for the introduction of the needed element of speed into the navy. Part of this speed will be gained through the construction of battle cruisers, if the recommendations of the Administration are adopted. It is known that, besides several dreadnoughts, the program will contain provision for the construction of probably two battle cruisers. Secretary Daniels declined to say whether, in addition to battle cruisers and fast destroyers, the program would contain a recommendation for scout cruisers.

POLL SHOWS CONGRESS FOR BETTER DEFENSE

With 232 Members Out of 531 Voting, Ten to One Favor Increase of Army and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A poll of both houses taken by The Chicago Evening Post indicates a probability that Congress will overwhelmingly vote an increase in the military and naval forces of the United States.

This question was propounded by The Post to every Senator and Representative in Congress: "Do you favor an increase in the army and navy for defense preparedness?"

To this question 232 replies have been received from Senators and Representatives, the ratio of these replies being ten to one in favor of an increase in the army and navy. Of the total membership of the House, 435, no replies have been received from 241; those who replied numbered 194. Of the 96 Senators 39 replied, while 53 made no response. A summary of the vote follows:

THE HOUSE.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Total.
Yes	85	59	2	146
No	2	10	0	12
Yes, with reservations	3	9	0	12
Navy, but not army	0	2	0	2
Noncommittal	13	9	0	22
Total, (by parties)	103	89	2	194

THE SENATE.

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.
Yes	19	15	34
No	0	1	1
Navy, but not army	0	2	2
Noncommittal	1	0	1
Total, (by parties)	20	18	38
Grand total			232

The vote cast by Representatives from New York follows: Yes—Oglesby, Dem.; Pratt, Rep.; Mott, Rep.; Snyder, Rep.; Seigel, Rep.; Rowe, Rep.; Conry, Dem.; Smith, Dem.; Maher, Dem.; Hulbert, Dem.; Danforth, Rep.; Sanford, Rep.; Farley, Dem.; Griffin, Dem.; Charles, Rep.; Platt, Rep.; Husted, Rep.

New Jersey: Yes—Scully, Dem.; Bacharach, Rep.; Gray, Rep.; Browning, Rep.; Lehlbach, Rep.; Hart, Dem.; Capstick, Rep.; Parker, Rep.; Drukker, Rep.

Connecticut: Yes—Tilson, Rep.; Oakey, Rep. Yes, with reservations—Hill, Rep.

Senator O'Gorman of New York voted "Yes," and so did Senator Wadsworth, New York, and Senator Martine, New Jersey.

WANTS ANOTHER WEST POINT.

Gov. Dunne Urges Establishment of an Institution in the Middle West.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 12.—Federal compensation for members of the National Guard, more thorough military training for college students, and the establishment of Federal munition factories and perhaps "another West Point" in the Middle West, were advocated here today by Governor Dunne as a means of furthering national defense. The Governor, who spoke at the dedication of a new National Guard armory, held up the Swiss military system as a model for democratic governments.

He suggested there should be at least a million "citizen soldiers" in the United States, and explained two measures for accomplishing this. The first would require every college and university which receives State or Federal aid to give four years of military training to its students. The second would provide Federal pay to national guardsmen who attend at least forty drills within a year.

Discussing the location of national arsenals and ammunition factories in the Middle West, Governor Dunne said:

"I was surprised upon visiting the United States arsenal at Rock Island some time ago to discover that no ammunition, guns, rifles or other arms were being manufactured there. The only products were blankets, harness, saddles, and other equipment of this character.

"In the event of invasion and the capture of our ammunition factories along the eastern seaboard, it would require much valuable time to build and equip such factories in the heart of the nation."

FEARS NEW LABOR BILLS.

Seek to Kill Scientific Management in Arsenals, Says Crozier.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—That organized labor was attempting to throttle the plans of the United States Government for scientific management in its arsenals and ammunition plants was asserted tonight by Brigadier General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., in an address here. General Crozier let it be known that the army officers fear legislation to hamper the work in the Government plants, particularly the Watertown and Frankford arsenals.

General Crozier told how the Taylor system of scientific management was applied several years ago to these two plants, and of the immediate objection made by organized labor.

He said that under the new system the efficiency of the Watertown plant had increased 200 per cent. He told of the efforts of labor leaders before Congress in the late session. They succeeded in having the lower branch pass a "rider" to an appropriation bill that would have destroyed the scientific management.

THE MICHIGAN LEADS AGAIN.

Gets Trophy for Battle Efficiency—The Georgia Has Best Gunners.

NEWPORT, Oct. 12.—The trophy for battle efficiency was presented to the battleship Michigan today. Admiral Fletcher, Vice Admiral Mayo, the Rear Admirals of the various divisions assembled here, and about 200 officers were present when the red pennant with the black ball in the centre was handed to Captain A. P. Niblack.

This is the second time the Michigan has led the Atlantic Fleet in battle efficiency for gunnery and engineering. A letter from President Wilson, congratulating Captain Niblack and his men, was read.

The gunnery trophy was presented to the battleship Georgia, Captain Joseph W. Oman commanding.

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The New York Times

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REPORTS TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

	Oct. 1, 1914 Average Daily and Sun.	Apr. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	Oct. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	One Year Loss and Gain
Times	**259,673**	**298,248**	**318,274**	**+58,601**
American	361,709	333,345	349,345	
Herald	109,192	106,580	98,651	
Press	98,259	94,025	110,869	
Sun	70,387	71,708	71,749	
Tribune	64,410	70,965	82,674	
World	391,944	376,590	391,158	
Total	**1,355,574**	**1,351,461**	**1,422,720**	**+67,146**

VICTIM OF ANTHRAX SUFFERS A RELAPSE

Bellevue Patient, After Hopeful Day, Shows Rapidly Rising Temperature.

SERUM VACCINE AGAIN USED

Physicians Greatly Interested and Many Call at Hospital to Study Symptoms.

George F. Stackpole of Riverhead, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Sunday afternoon suffering from anthrax, held his own against the disease all day yesterday, but weakened late last night to such an extent that his physicians became alarmed, fearing that he might not live until morning.

His temperature rose to 104 degrees and seemed to be rising steadily, and he complained that drowsiness was overpowering him. Dr. H. M. Silver, his family physician, was summoned, and, with the members of Mr. Stackpole's family and Dr. H. E. Dwyer of the Bellevue Hospital medical staff, took up the vigil about him.

As time passed, however, the watchers became hopeful that the serum-vaccine, sent to him from the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, acting with the patient's remarkable natural powers of resistance, would pull him through the crisis. That the patient would pass the crisis before morning was anticipated yesterday afternoon. His fate, it seems certain, will be known beyond reasonable doubt today.

If the serum is effective he will show marked improvement this morning, say the surgeons, and, if not, he is expected to sink rapidly. The disease has proved fatal within from two to four days in the cases of the three other human beings whom it has attacked recently, and, as Mr. Stackpole will enter upon his fifth day of illness this morning, those attending him do not believe his condition can remain as it is much longer.

Two new cases of anthrax in human beings in the vicinity of New York were reported yesterday from Camden, N. J. They are employes of the Keystone Leather Company, of that place, and, according to a telegram received by Dr. Silver, are making favorable progress under a treatment of injections of "Lachisis," a fluid derived from the venom of rattlesnakes and prepared by Dr. Mulford, a Philadelphia chemist. Dr. Silver said that he had heard of the Mulford system, but too late to use it for the possible benefit of Mr. Stackpole.

Despite the continued gravity of his illness, Mr. Stackpole's happy, fearless spirit continued yesterday. His face and throat were so swollen that he was hardly recognized by his friends, and he had not the free use of the affected muscles, yet he frequently smiled as much as physical limitations would permit, and talked in lighter vein about himself and what went on about him. Once, when some one remarked upon the fight he was making against disease, he smiled and said:

"When I was much younger, my head was examined by a phrenologist who told me that I had a strong grip on life and would not give up easily when faced by death. I guess that was a pretty good phrenologist."

Mr. Stackpole, as on Monday, showed interest in the world's series and late in the afternoon sent his daughter, Miss Syrena, out to learn the score. He was glad when he heard that Boston had won again.

A second series of six injections of the serum-vaccine was made yesterday afternoon, 30 cubic centimeters, altogether a little more than a fluid ounce, being given. It had been planned to give him the injections early in the evening, but shortly after noon the patient began to complain of increased difficulty in breathing, so John D. Henderson, secretary to Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, chief of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Hygiene in Washington, who procured the serum-vaccine, advised that the second injection be administered at once. Accordingly, Dr. Silver was summoned and he and Dr. Dwyer gave the treatment. Shortly afterward the patient went to sleep and slept quietly all afternoon.

While Dr. Silver, Dr. Dwyer, and Dr. Robert P. Wadhams, visiting surgeon at Bellevue, are hopeful of Mr. Stackpole's recovery, Mr. Henderson is positively expectant. After the second injection of the serum he said he had seen it work such wonders in the cases of animals that he had faith in its efficacy in human beings. He had seen cows unable to stand from anthrax, he said, get up and walk within twenty-four hours after an injection of the serum.

What is said to have been the first public announcement of the serum-vaccine in America was made in a paper read by Dr. Eichhorn on Sept. 23 last before the American Veterinary Medical Association in San Francisco in which Dr. Eichhorn said that he had effected remarkable cures in animals.

Anxious friends of Mr. Stackpole continued yesterday to inquire about his condition, some of them coming all the way from Riverhead. All of them testified to the esteem and affection in which "The Judge," as Mr. Stackpole is universally known in Suffolk County, is held by his fellow-citizens. He is "The Judge" to every man, woman, and child in Riverhead, and the title means more than the fact that he served as Justice of the Peace for nineteen years, for Mr. Stackpole, venerable in years and strong in body and mind, has been the counselor and confidant of hundreds who have brought their troubles and pleasures to him.

"The Judge" went to Riverhead in 1872, immediately after his graduation from Dartmouth, to become principal of the high school. He met with success as a teacher, but preferred to study law. He gave up his office as Justice of the Peace about ten years ago and since then has been in active practice. He was born in Lebanon, Me., and will be 72 years old next month.

Besides his wife, son, and daughter, Mr. Stackpole's friend and pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Harmon of the First Congregational Church, Riverhead, is with him constantly.

Concerning the disease of anthrax, H. P. Okie of 453 West End Avenue, who was sent to Argentina by the British Government in 1906 to study conditions of the meat industry there, said yesterday that it was well known among wool sorters and others who handled meats and hides in England, but that it seldom proved fatal in human beings, because of a serum discovered some years ago.

"From 1910 up to the present," Mr. O'Kie said, "anthrax serum has been constantly available at the London Hospital and in depots in Manchester, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. It is also quite well known in the capitals of Argentina and Brazil. I am surprised that the serum has not been known hitherto in New York.

"Cattle die from it in considerable proportions in England and Scotland, however. In 1912, Dr. McLauchlin Young, professor of veterinary surgery at Aberdeen University, told me that 5 per cent. of all of the cattle in Scotland died of the disease."

Mr. Okie told of some remarkable cures of human beings through the serum.

The antiquity of anthrax as a disease in both animals and men is testified to in the August number of the official bulletin of the Florida State Board of Health, which says:

"Anthrax is one of the oldest diseases, and Moses probably referred to it when he wrote in Exodus, 'Behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thy cattle which is in the field, upon the horses, upon the asses, upon the camels, upon the oxen, and upon the sheep; there shall be a very grievous murrain.' And also: 'And it shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with blains upon man, and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt.'"

Henry D. Sayer of Richmond Hills, Secretary of the New York State Industrial Commission, yesterday issued a warning to all workers handling hides and animal hair to be cautious with abrasions upon their skins, and to seek competent medical advice upon the first appearance of infection.

ANTHRAX COMMON IN SOUTH.

Dr. Eichhorn Tells How Serum Remedy Is Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, Chief of the Division of Pathology in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, said today that anthrax was more or less well known among human beings and was common in the South, especially among negroes.

"It is a disease," said Dr. Eichhorn, "which, originating in cattle, sheep, horses, or hogs, is transmitted in various ways to humans.

"This division has been working for several months to perfect a serum for anthrax, and only recently was it felt advisable to make public announcement. A serum has been in use for years in Europe, but it is more of a preventive. Our serum is both preventive and curative.

"It is prepared by injecting into a horse small doses of anthrax bacilli weakened by high temperatures. Such doses are administered four times, at intervals of several days, the horse receiving minute quantities of the virulent bacilli. The dose is gradually increased until the animal can withstand great doses, and then our serum is prepared from the horse's blood.

"A peculiarity of anthrax is that the bacilli survive in full virulence for twenty to twenty-five years. They are the most persistent and resistant of all bacilli."

ANTHRAX IN MOSQUITO BITE.

Patient Shows Improvement After Three Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

BENBOW CITY, Ill., Oct. 12.—Dr. J. C. Helper of Benbow City has been suffering from anthrax for three weeks and his life is hanging in the balance, according to Dr. J. P. Kessinger, the attending physician, though a slight improvement was noticed today.

Dr. Helper went fishing three weeks ago and was bitten on the neck by a mosquito. It is presumed that the mosquito carried the disease from a horse it had bitten.

Dr. Kessinger is treating Dr. Helper internally with echinacea, a remedy for blood infections and washing the infected part with bichloride of mercury, the same treatment he has administered to cases he treated at Filmore, Ill., and Hart County, Ky.

STUDENTS PARADE CAMPUS.

N. Y. University Concentrates All Its Nine Schools for Exercises.

Students from all the nine divisions of New York University to the number of 3,000 assembled yesterday afternoon on the University Heights campus for the third annual University Day exercises. Ten Fifth Avenue stages brought the students from the downtown schools at Washington Square, and they turned out in large numbers for the occasion in the academic year, when a general gathering of the entire university takes place. After a general reception by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown and the Deans of the various schools a procession of the entire student body was formed. Led by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band, and starting from in front of the Hall of Languages, the delegations from the University Day Committee, the College of Arts and Pure Science, the School of Medicine, the Veterinary School, the School of Applied Science, the Graduate School, the School of Pedagogy, the Washington Square College, the Law School, and the School of Commerce wound in a long line along the paths of the campus.

The parade over the students took their seats in the large grand stands overlooking Ohio Field, and witnessed an athletic meet between teams representing each of the university divisions, and a practice football game between the Violet first and second elevens.

OPENS NEW ROUTE OVER THE ROCKIES

Canadian Northern Starts Its First Through Train for the Pacific Coast.

FULFILS BUILDERS' DREAM

Is Dominion's Third Transcontinental System—Its Construction a Romance of Railroad History.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD CANADIAN NORTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN, NO. 1, OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12.—As a matter of fact this particular Canadian Northern train has no number at all in the time table, for it is a special train, but it is train No. 1 just the same, for it is the first transcontinental train over the newly linked Canadian Northern system, the third transcontinental line in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard and comprising altogether some 10,000 miles of track, and it is a train of celebration and rejoicing.

There are aboard some eighty members of the Canadian Parliament, the third Vice President of the Canadian Northern, its Secretary, T. H. Moore, others of the system's principal officers, any number of Canadian newspaper men and correspondents from newspapers in the United States who have come to see the wonders of the new road to the Pacific, and incidentally the realization of a dream come true. Less than twenty years ago this railroad project was merely a dream; it is one of the romances of Canada. There were many who smiled over it and just two men who believed in it. They were William Mackenzie and Donald Daniel Mann.

Mackenzie had been a school teacher who had gone into the railroad business. Mann had been a lumberman who had been attracted from lumbering to the same calling, the practical end of it, that is the actual construction of a railroad, and had achieved some fame at it as the kind of contractor for whom the difficulties seemed to be made merely to be overcome. It so happened that each found in the other the qualities he thought he lacked most himself. They formed a partnership, Mackenzie & Mann, to be accurate. In the year 1896 they acquired for a modest outlay the charter of the Manitoba Railway & Canal Company and built the railroad. It ran out of Gladstone, Manitoba, over the prairie to nowhere in particular, but where Mackenzie & Mann decided it should go, and the people who had smiled over the venture ceased to joke about it, for it paid handsomely.

There followed more railroads or pieces of railroads each of which filled some particular want for the farmers of Western Canada. Bye and bye they were consolidated into the Canadian Northern and from Western Canada the Canadian Northern began operations in the East. It linked up Quebec and Montreal with a railroad, and Montreal and Ottawa. It built still more branch lines, feeders in the West and finally the two men began the last big section of track, a line through the Rockies from Edmonton, the Western terminus of their railroad, to Vancouver, the section which should enable them to fulfill their dreams of years, a continuous railroad from coast to coast. The last spikes in it were driven last February. The Eastern and Western systems had been linked long before. There are altogether no less than thirty individual railroads in the system.

It was the plan originally for Sir Donald Mann, as he is now known, although to old-timers in Canada he is still and always will be plain "Don" Mann, to see his first transcontinental train start on its journey today and Sir William Mackenzie, his partner, to travel on it for a part of the journey at least; but this was found impossible.

Sir Donald in these days has many and various interests besides his railroads—light and power interests in Brazil and Mexico, street railways in Toronto, lumber and land enterprises, even a whaling company and a salmon fishery on the Pacific Coast—these and other affairs kept him away. Sir William may join the party later, for it is to see things worth while.

The train consists of fourteen heavy coaches, including the private cars of Sir Donald Mann, Sir William Mackenzie, Mr. Hanna, and Mr. Moore. It is planned to take these over the Rockies at the Yellowhead pass at approximately sixty miles an hour. It has been done at greater speed on the new railroad, for it has a marvelously easy grade, although such speed with a single locomotive in the Rockies is otherwise unprecedented.

Tonight festive parties gathered throughout the train. In each of the private cars a genial host presided, and many were the stories of the early hardships, now long past.

Mr. Hanna told of the days of the first railroad, when there was one locomotive and one passenger train only, which, nevertheless, showed bravely on the time table as Train No. 1 in Gladstone and Train No. 2 out of it, but Train No. 2 had to await the arrival of No. 1 to become existent and carry anybody anywhere.

And there was the story also of the night in the hard Winter of 1905, when the mercury was at 45 below zero and an engine of a passenger train went "dead" 13 miles from a station, and a farmer who tried to drive Mr. Hanna for help lost his way, and the horses wandered around in a circle which finally came back to the stalled train, leaving Mr. Hanna to walk the 13 miles up the track for assistance. The oil in the lantern he carried froze solid after a quarter of a mile and the light went out, but he covered the distance at last and the train was rescued.

In the first year of its existence the total receipts of the railroad were $60,000. For 1913-14 they were $31,000,000, and the system is appraised at $400,000,000 and growing fast.

A tunnel through a mountain has been cut to give it access to the heart of Montreal, and it will carry more millions of bushels of wheat this year than it carried thousands in the early days. And twenty years ago all this was a dream.

MIDSHIPMEN DECIDE TO ABOLISH HAZING

Students at Annapolis Approve Department's Stand and Will End System.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The hazing system, which has existed at the Naval Academy, with brief intervals of cessation, due to orders from Washington, has been abolished by the voluntary action of the three upper classes of midshipmen, according to a report circulating here tonight. The lead was taken by the members of the first class, but the second and third classes acted with them with practical unanimity.

No formal resolution to this effect was passed, but the will of the student body was indicated in such a way that no midshipman could act contrary to it without incurring the severe displeasure of his associates. It was stated by midshipmen tonight that hazing had actually ceased at the academy, and it is considered that it has ended for all time.

During nearly the whole of the history of the Naval Academy the midshipmen have shown great attachment to the hazing system. In spite of the fact that midshipmen have been dismissed time after time hazing has continued, and it has been considered that a class which does not do its share of hazing during its second year at the academy has failed to live up to the traditions of the institution.

The midshipmen now in the academy feel, however, that the custom has put the institution in an unenviable light before the country, and its continuance jeopardizes the careers of many of their comrades. They have, therefore, decided to co-operate with the Navy Department and end it.

WEBB STATUE UNVEILED.

Union General Honored at "Bloody Angle" on Gettysburg Field.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 12.—Gettysburg's historic hills again resounded with the roar of cannon this afternoon. At the very spot where the Union batteries went into action fifty-two years ago to combat Longstreet's assault a detail of the Third United States Field Artillery boomed forth a Major General's salute of thirteen guns as the American flag fell from the heroic bronze statue of General Alexander Stewart Webb. A granddaughter, Miss Anne R. Alexander, pulled the cord that loosed the flag.

The monument is at the "Bloody Angle," where General Webb and his men of the Philadelphia Brigade met the divisions of Pickett and Pettigrew as they mounted the wall in their last desperate effort to penetrate the Union line on the third day of the Gettysburg battle. Fifty of the "Boys in Blue" who so successfully withstood the terrific onslaught then were here today to do honor to the gallant commander.

Preceding the dedicatory services a procession was held through the principal streets of the town. At the monument Governor Whitman of New York delivered a eulogy of General Webb. Addresses also were made by General James W. Latta, Colonel Andrew Cowan, and Dr. J. G. R. Miller. General Horatio C. King delivered his poem "Gettysburg."

SCHOOLGIRL SENDS CLERGYMAN TO CELL

Rev. Richard H. Keep Accused of Annoying Erasmus Hall Pupil in Street Car.

CALLS ARREST A MISTAKE

Florence Lennon, 15 Years Old, Calls Policeman and Persists in Disorder Charge.

The Rev. Richard H. Keep, 48 years old, a retired Swedenborgian clergyman, was locked up in the Bergen Street Police Station, Brooklyn, last night on the complaint of Florence Lennon, an Erasmus Hall High School girl, who charged him with disorderly conduct.

According to Mrs. A. G. Campbell of 188 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, a prominent Swedenborgian, Mr. Keep is an instructor in history in New York University. His name, however, does not appear in the catalogue of that institution.

According to Florence Lennon, who is 15 years old, and lives with her mother, at 2,068 Nostrand Avenue, Keep boarded an open Flatbush Avenue car on which she was riding last night at the Prospect Park Plaza, and sat beside her. She says he smiled and tried to flirt, but she paid no attention to him.

As she moved toward the end of the seat, she says, he moved closer, constantly smiling and endeavoring to touch her with his elbow. His annoyance finally became so unbearable, the girl says, that she jumped off the car at Fifth and Flatbush Avenues and ran to the corner for a policeman.

Before she could tell Policeman Porter of the Bergen Street Station her story, the car started. They pursued the car, however, and caught up with it in front of the Long Island Railroad Station, more than a block away.

The policeman asked Miss Lennon to point out the man who had annoyed her, and she designated the minister, who protested against what he called an "outrage." The policeman ordered him off the seat. But the minister insisted that he had not annoyed the girl. He said he had had nothing to do with her.

Miss Lennon urged the policeman to arrest him, and said she was ready to make a charge of disorderly conduct against him.

Policeman Porter then took Keep to the Bergen Street Station, and on the complaint of the girl had him locked up. Mr. Keep persisted in his denial of the girl's charge, declaring that he was a victim of a mistake.

Mr. Keep is single and lives at 152 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. According to persons of the Swedenborgian faith in Brooklyn, who know him well, he occupied until recently a pulpit in a church in Ohio. Since then he has been preparing boys for college and working for publishing houses.

The clergyman's brother, Clifford Keep, lives at 288 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. When reporters called at the brother's home last night after the arrest they were met by Clifford Keep's wife, who refused to allow her husband to say anything. They had heard of the arrest through the police, but they insisted a serious mistake had been made.

MRS. STREETER AT BAY.

Wife of Chicago Squatter Holds Off 18 Policemen with Pistol.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Stella Streeter, wife of Captain George Werlington Streeter, today shot and slightly wounded a Detective Sergeant, according to the police, and with a revolver held off seventeen other officers who had come to arrest her. Her husband, who is known as the dictator of the "District of Lake Michigan," was arrested charged with selling liquor without a license.

Streeter was taken into custody without difficulty. Mrs. Streeter, however, barricaded herself in her home and threatened to shoot any one who approached. She was not arrested.

TO NOTIFY CARRANZA THROUGH HIS AGENT

Recognition Likely to Take the Form of a Note to Arredondo in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Lansing conferred today with Eliseo Arredondo, representative here of General Carranza. It was their first meeting since the Pan-American diplomats decided that recognition should be extended to the Carranza Government in Mexico.

The Secretary described the conference later as a general talk on the situation, and said no new steps had been taken, as he still was awaiting responses from South and Central American Governments.

Recognition in all probability will be given formally by the United States, however, within another week. It very likely will take the form of a note which would be presented to Mr. Arredondo here. His reception today was of an unofficial character.

"The decision to recognize General Carranza," said Mr. Arredondo as he left the State Department, "signifies a triumph for the Pan-American policy of this continent. It is of great importance to the future growth of understanding between the nations of this hemisphere, and reflects credit and honor on the members of the conference."

Mr. Arredondo said he had received telegrams from all parts of Mexico hailing the decision of the American republics with enthusiasm and applauding the United States and the other Governments.

The Villa agency here gave out a statement tonight denying reports that the Convention Government had made no effort to prosecute Alberto Garcia Granados, executed by the Carranza authorities in Mexico City last Saturday for complicity in the murder of Madero.

"The fact is," says the statement, "that the Convention Government, during its occupation of Mexico City, zealously endeavored to apprehend Granados and bring him to justice, but failed because he remained in hiding."

PERKINS HAS SOLID PARTY.

Frank Moss to Cover County in Auto-Speaking Campaign.

Charles A. Perkins, the Republican nominee for District Attorney, is rapidly taking over all the Republican district leaders who supported Frank Moss, the Progressive candidate. Herman W. Beyer of the Eleventh and Collin H. Woodward of the Twenty-third, both of which Moss carried in the primaries, came out for Perkins yesterday. William D. Guthrie, Elihu Root, Jr., Herbert Parsons, and Joseph H. Choate also sent indorsements.

The Frank Moss League announced yesterday that Mr. Moss would begin an automobile campaign tour of New York County today. He will make six speeches between 12 and 1:30 o'clock along Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and in the evening he will cover the Eighteenth Assembly District in Yorkville and wind up at a joint meeting of the Progressive Party in the Tenth Assembly District, and the Citizens' Welfare Association at 222 East Tenth Street. Tomorrow noon Mr. Moss will cover the lower part of the city below Chambers Street.

The Progressives have decided to conduct a vigorous campaign for Mr. Moss, and a campaign committee has been appointed by John J. O'Connell, the new County Chairman. Mr. Moss will speak at three Progressive clubhouses this week. In a pamphlet sent to voters yesterday by the Frank Moss League this statement occurs:

"There is clearly apparent a deal in the Tammany-Republican judiciary slate containing Tierney and Zeller, disliked by Republicans; there seems to be a deal concerning the Public Service Commission. The fact that Tammany is willing to open Judge Swann's judicial office at $17,500 to be filled by a Republican Governor is more evidence of a deal; and that he is willing to give up a six-year term at that salary for two years at $15,000 is still more evidence. The willingness to sacrifice the District Attorney's office to Tammany Hall by putting up an obscure and unknown Republican candidate, with no fusion, shows another phase of the deal."

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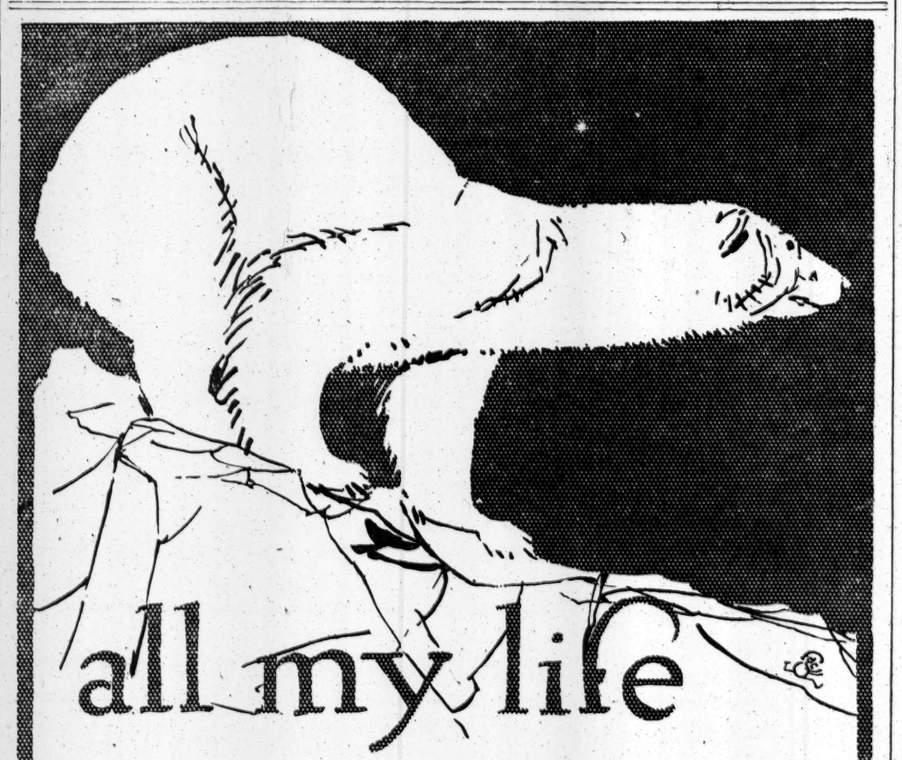

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Lexington Ave and 46th St, 11 a m to 11 p m

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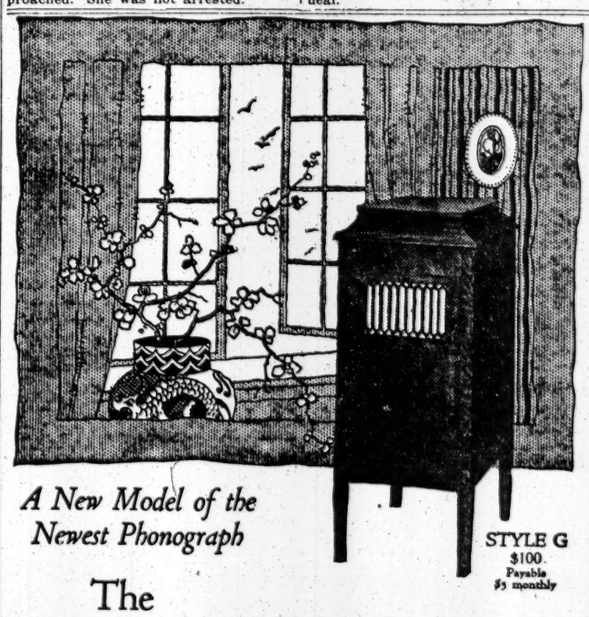

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20 STEAMSHIP LINES PROTEST NEW ORDER

Second-Cabin Passengers Must Pass Through Ellis Island, Howe Rules.

AN APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Agents Telegraph Secretary Wilson Asking That Order Be Suspended Till They Can Be Heard.

The agents of the twenty steamship lines actively engaged in the Atlantic passenger trade received a letter yesterday morning from Frederic C. Howe, the Immigration Commissioner, notifying them that beginning tomorrow, Oct. 14, all second-class passengers will have to pass the Bureau at Ellis Island the same as those who arrive in the steerage.

The notice, according to one of the steamship agents, was laconic and simply stated that he, the Commissioner, had been directed by the Secretary of Labor to notify the lines of the new regulation so that they would have the second-class passengers prepared to go to Ellis Island on their arrival instead of landing at the pier. No reason was assigned in the letter for the new departure in examining aliens arriving in this port.

On receipt of the letter the committee of the steamship lines held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which all steamship companies, except the German lines, were represented. A telegram was sent to Secretary of Labor Wilson protesting against "the arbitrary manner" in which they had been notified of such an important change in the immigration regulations of the Port of New York, and asking him to suspend the order until a delegation from the committee had been given a hearing at Washington. A copy of the telegram was sent to Immigration Commissioner Howe at Ellis Island.

Call the Order Unfair.

One of the most experienced passenger agents said yesterday that it was a most unfair proceeding for the Department of Commerce to issue such a drastic order without giving the companies a chance to tell their side of the question at Washington. He said:

"When the charges for maintenance were raised last Spring by the Immigration authorities at Ellis Island we went to Washington and were promised by Secretary Wilson that in future the steamship companies would receive a notification some days ahead when a change was to be made in the regulations.

"On this occasion advantage was taken of today being a holiday to have the letters delivered when it was believed that the steamship offices would all be closed. We had an inkling two weeks ago that this was going to happen, and, fortunately, a good lookout has been kept. The reason that has been assigned, unofficially, by Ellis Island for having second cabin passengers go there is that number of Greeks and Italians arrive in the second class from Southern Europe who have immigrant orders on Ellis Island and ought to be in the steerage.

"On the American, British, and French lines at the present time the second outnumbers the third class travel, as mechanics, small tradesmen, and farmers are leaving Europe on account of the war. These people will refuse to come to New York when they have to go through Ellis Island before landing, and the traffic will be diverted to Boston and Philadelphia, where all classes land on the piers—or to Canada. The French Line, which operates one-cabin steamers like the Chicago, due from Bordeaux Thursday, will be very hard hit, as their passengers will all have to go to Ellis Island.

Bernhardt May Be Detained.

"Since the war these steamers have brought princes, artists, professors, musicians like Paderewski, sculptors, and other distinguished foreigners, including military and naval officers of high rank, who will all have to go to Ellis Island in the future if this new order is carried out. As an example of this, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the French actress, will have to go through this trying experience if she comes here on the Rochambeau in November."

The agent went on to say that he thought the policy of the Department of Labor was very socialistic. He said that some months ago the Commissioner General, Caminetti, at Washington, had expressed his desire to make all passengers, including the first class, pass through Ellis Island with the immigrants.

The steamship lines pay $1 a day for second cabin passengers detained on the Island, which would mean more fees for the Immigration Bureau and force Commissioner Howe to put on more inspectors. Steamships arriving at 2 o'clock in the afternoon or later will have to keep their second cabin passengers on board all night and send them to the Island in the morning on the barge with the immigrants, which will increase the expenses of the companies considerably, it is said.

Fear Congestion at Island.

When a steamer like the Rotterdam arrives with 600 second cabin and 1,600 steerage passengers, there will be a congestion at Ellis Island, and many of the second cabin passengers will be detained over night, it was predicted.

Unless she gets in this afternoon, the American liner St. Louis with 200 second-cabin passengers from Liverpool, will be the first steamer to arrive under the new rule. Less than one-tenth of the second-cabin passengers are American citizens, the agents said. They have still a hope that Secretary Wilson will grant the request of the steamship agents and suspend the order until he has given them a hearing.

In normal years thousands of alien residents go to Europe with their families and pay from $70 to $100 each way for their passage. In 1913 there were 488,785 second-cabin passengers who crossed the Atlantic, and their fares, at an average of $55, amounted to $26,906,175.

Looks at Hotel Bill and Faints.

A man called for his bill yesterday morning in a big hotel, gave one look at it, and fell in a faint on the floor. A doctor was called, and another charge added to the bill. Investigation developed that the size of his bill was not responsible for the man's turn. He is subject to fainting spells.

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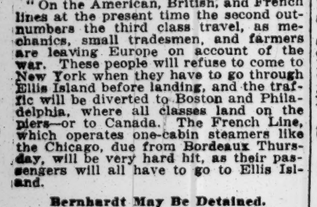

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CALIFORNIA'S KEEL TO BE LAID TOMORROW

Secretary Daniels Will Speak at the Ceremonies in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The keel of the dreadnought California, which will be one of the largest ships in the United States Navy, will be laid down tomorrow at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Secretary of the Navy Daniels and other officials of the Navy Department will attend the ceremonies.

The most striking feature of the California, in addition to her tonnage and the size of her guns, is that she will be the first electrically propelled battleship in the world. Her propulsion will be of the Melville-Macalpine system, the power being generated by steam turbines. Some naval experts predict all of the big boats of the navy will eventually be driven by electricity. The electrical equipment designed for the California was ordered by Secretary Daniels on the recommendation of Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, who had made tests of electric propulsion for large boats in the naval collier Jupiter, the first deep sea vessel to be so driven. The Jupiter exceeded expectations both in speed and endurance. The specified speed of the California is 21 knots.

The propulsion experiment in the California will be a subject of discussion today at the Electrical Exposition in the Grand Central Palace. Experts of the navy yard will attend the exposition under the command of Lieutenant A. G. Stirling, and a lecture on "The Advent of the Electric Battleship" will be delivered by Lieutenant Commander P. B. Dungan.

The California is designed to be in the class with the battleships Pennsylvania, launched at Newport News last March, and the Arizona, launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last June. Two other dreadnoughts of the class are to be built, the Idaho and the Mississippi, which, with the California, will be completed in 1917. None of these boats, however, except the California, will be electrically propelled.

The California will differ from the Pennsylvania in form of bow, her secondary battery being raised a deck higher and increased internal protection being provided in her. She will have 32,000 tons displacement and her dimensions will be: Length over all, 625 feet; beam, 97¼ feet; draught, 29 feet. She will carry twelve 14-inch guns, twenty-two 5-inch guns, and four submerged 21-inch torpedo tubes in addition to other armament.

5,000 KNEEL IN THE STREET.

Honor Cardinal Farley at St. Columba Church Anniversary.

Five thousand people greeted Cardinal Farley in front of St. Columba's Catholic Church in West Twenty-fifth Street yesterday morning at the seventieth anniversary of the parish. As the Cardinal and other high dignitaries of the diocese passed into the church the throng of people knelt down in the dirty street. The Cardinal was so touched by the scene that he stopped and gave them his blessing.

Bishop Hayes was the celebrant of the solemn pontifical mass, and Cardinal Farley bestowed the Apostolic benediction. The preacher was Mgr. J. P. Mooney. Cardinal Farley congratulated Father Thornton, who was his assistant years ago, at the rapid growth of his parish.

In the sanctuary, besides the Cardinal and Bishop Hayes, were Bishop Cusack of Albany, Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. McGean, Mgr. McKenna, the Rev. Dr. Carroll, the Rev. P. F. Guinevan, the Rev. Joseph F. Smith, and the Rev. P. J. Minogue.

GET $400,000 FOR MISSIONS.

Episcopalians Raise Special Fund, and Board Is Out of Debt.

The first of three conferences by Episcopal Church workers took place last night in Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and was attended by 300 men. A dinner was given by the Diocesan Missionary Committee, and reports were made from parishes concerning the raising of money for missions.

It was reported in behalf of general Episcopal missions that an emergency fund of $400,000 had been raised, and that the regular receipts put the board out of debt for the first time in several years. Efficiency methods in Christian work were presented. A laymen's efficiency convention will be held in the same hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, and another on religious education on Friday evening, Oct. 22.

HE MISTOOK GRANT'S TOMB.

Veteran Thought the General Was Buried in Columbia.

Henry Lang, ruler of the Columbia campus, stood yesterday afternoon in the stately hall of the University Library to await the arrival of ex-President Taft and to escort him to President Nicholas Murray Butler's office.

He hardly noticed an old man who toiled wearily up the long steps leading to the main door of the building. A shaking voice disturbed his meditations.

"Where is the old Gineral, Officer?"

Lang turned and saw an old man, leaning heavily on a cane.

"The old General? Who do you mean?" he asked.

"Why, Gineral Grant. Ain't he buried here?"

Lang gently directed the man to Grant's Tomb.

ROCKEFELLER'S TRIP HAD FEW SURPRISES

Back from Colorado, He Denies Father Made Him Big Gift of Stock.

CONDITIONS AS EXPECTED

Keeps Pretty Thoroughly in Touch with Mines, He Says—Still Favors the Open-Shop Policy.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., returned yesterday to his home in Pocantico Hills from his three weeks of investigation of labor conditions in the mines of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, of which he is a Director.

He is still for the open shop, but otherwise is in favor of unions. He denied a story to the effect that his father, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., had given to him the control of the Colorado corporation by presenting him $34,000,000 of the common stock.

"If my father has given to me $34,000,000 worth of the stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," Mr. Rockefeller said, "he has kept me in ignorance of the transaction. I have no reason to believe that anything of the kind has occurred. In the first place, the Rockefeller interest in the company amounts to only 40 per cent. of the stock, and I could not control the property no matter what my inclinations might be."

It was authoritatively stated that the Messrs. Rockefeller together owned 46 per cent. of the stock of the company, the entire stock of the corporation being $35,000,000 in common and $2,000,000 in preferred; that they at no time attempted to control it, and that there had been no gift.

According to The Chicago Tribune, it was understood that the transfer of this big block of stock was made soon after the younger Mr. Rockefeller had testified before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations for three days. The manner in which Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., had undergone the ordeal, it was asserted, had so impressed his father that the presentation resulted.

The younger Mr. Rockefeller arrived on the Broadway Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Chicago at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and while he was waiting for a train in the Grand Central Terminal for Tarrytown, he was interviewed, as to his impressions of the mining conditions.

He looked hale and fit and was much tanned by the outdoor life which he had been leading. He seemed a little heavier. His manner was alert and quick and he had the air of a man who had relished undergoing new experiences. Mr. Rockefeller said he was feeling well and had enjoyed his stay among the miners.

He had been walking in the shored galleries, watching the miners of the company at work, and had eaten of their fare and lived in their houses. Altogether Mr. Rockefeller had gone the rounds of the life of his employes in his effort to learn at first hand of the conditions under which they earned their livelihood. He returns confirmed in his intention to do what he can to bring about a "republic of labor" as outlined by him before the Industrial Commission and later at the meetings of the miners in Colorado.

"I found conditions about as I expected," said he. "You see I keep pretty thoroughly in touch with conditions in our mines.

"What is your position now toward organized labor?" Mr. Rockefeller was asked.

"My position on that question now is the same as it has always been. I believe in organized labor," he replied. "I believe that labor should have a voice about the affairs in which it is engaged. I am not, however, and have never been in favor of what is known as the 'closed door.'"

Mr. Rockefeller said that his father and he had always worked for the benefit of both the employers and the employes, and had endeavored to put into practice what they considered beneficial.

He remarked that he had discussed conditions with the miners and their leaders, and that he had talked with "Mother" Jones, but that she had not offered any remedial suggestions of value.

He declared that he could not then go into details. What plans he might have for the Colorado mines would be made public later.

It "would take much too long," he added. "Besides, I have been accompanied in everything I did by eight reporters, and what has been said and done is entirely open."

Mr. Rockefeller reached his home at Pocantico Hills in time for luncheon. He sent out word that he had said all that he intended to say for the present. He rested in the afternoon, as he was tired from his railroad journey.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., had been spending the day playing golf. He was delayed in meeting his son by a visit from a group of school teachers. The younger Mr. Rockefeller expects to remain at his country home for the rest of the week.

Missing Boy Found Dead.

The body of missing Samuel Martin, 8 years old, of 192 Henry Street, was found yesterday in the areaway under the drill pavilion in Seward Park. It is believed the boy, who disappeared Monday night, fell from a stone upright of the pavilion, a distance of twenty-five feet, while watching Boy Scouts drill, and died from his injuries while a futile search was being made for him by the police. A little girl, peering over the railing into the areaway, saw the youngster's body yesterday morning and notified Mrs. Bridget McNamara, a woman attendant in the park.

MAIDS SPEND HOURS IN ELEVATOR PRISON

Mrs. C. P. Kling Finds Servants Hungry Between Third and Fourth Floors.

Mrs. Charles P. Kling of 7 East Fifty-first Street returned from Newport yesterday, reaching Grand Central Station at 3 o'clock. She looked about for her maids, who had preceded her by a few hours to open the house, and whom she had instructed to meet her. Not seeing them, she began to fear something had happened at her house, and started alone to her home, calling Policeman Malloy from his traffic post at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue when she got there.

Malloy rang the bell, and when no one responded, got permission to pass through the home of John S. Melcher at 5 East Fifty-first Street to the roof. The policeman opened a scuttle at the top of the shaft of a small elecric elevator in the Kling home. From below came the voices of the maids calling for help and explaining that they were prisoners in the elevator, which had caught between the third and fourth floors.

A still alarm was sent in and Truck Company 2 rolled up to the house, the firemen raised an extension ladder to the third floor and jimmed open a window with a steel wedge. They went to the basement, where they operated the elevator from the switchboard there, bringing it to the third floor, where the maids, Selma Margone and Minnie Rose, were released.

The girls were not at all frightened, and said they had felt certain Mrs. Kling would release them when she missed them at the station, so they had simply sat in the elevator until she came. They had been there, however, from 11 o'clock until about 4 o'clock, and said they were hungry. Otherwise they were none the worse for their experience.

RESERVIST SHIP RECALLED.

Wireless Halts Liner After She Has Sailed with 2,500 Greeks.

The Greek liner Vasilefs Constantinos, which sailed from Pier 2, Erie, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, for Piraeus, with 2,637 passengers, mostly Greek reservists, was recalled by wireless after she had passed the Ambrose Channel Lightship and ordered to return to Quarantine and wait for orders. She has 80 first, 560 second, and 1,997 steerage passengers, who were all surprised when the steamer was turned around.

A. Galanos, agent of the National Steam Navigation Company at 8 Bridge Street, said that he had received a cablegram from the head office of the company in Athens, instructing him to detain the Vasilefs Constantinos until further orders. He said that he sent a copy of the cablegram to Captain Paleologos by tug after the liner had returned to Quarantine. No decision would be made with regard to the passengers on board, Mr. Galanos added, until he received further instructions from Athens.

Demetrius N. Botassi, the Greek Consul General, at 80 Wall Street, said yesterday that he had received no message of any kind from his Government in Athens regarding the detention of the Vasilefs Constantinos. It could not be for her to take on more passengers or cargo, as the vessel was loaded.

The Consul General said that under normal conditions the steamer carried 4,000 tons of cargo, but owing to the extra number of steerage passengers this voyage she has only 1,000 tons, chiefly provisions. In shipping circles it was said yesterday that the Greek liner was being held on account of the possibility of Greece joining the Austro-German forces against the Allies. The British auxiliary cruiser Caronia is on patrol duty outside Fire Island in company with the cruiser Berwick, which has a speed of twenty-six knots, and would easily overhaul the Vasilefs Constantinos with her 2,500 reservists on board if war were declared by Greece against the Allies after she left port

BOYS LOST WITH THEIR DOG.

Brothers, Lured from Home by Movies, Slept in a Doorway.

Tony Sikuski, 7 years old, brother Stephen, just 5, and the dog, just black-and-tan, started out from the Sikuski home, at 62 East 114th Street, on Monday afternoon to look at the posters displayed before the motion-picture houses.

All afternoon the trio walked from theatre to theatre, halting before each to gaze wonderingly at the vividly colored lithographs hinting of the treasures within. Further and further from home the movies' sirenic "ads" lured the lads. It was not until the lights began to burn in the darkening streets that Tony, Stephen, and dog, having no idea of where home was, decided to go there.

Early yesterday morning Policeman Padden of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, trying doors along First Avenue, came upon the party huddled in a doorway near Ninetieth Street. Stephen, with the dog in his arms, was asleep, but Tony, as befitted the big brother, was manfully awake. Padden took his find to the station house, where, after a meal provided by the reserves, Tony Told Lieutenant Walsh the story of the party. It was:

"Him and me is brothers. I own most all of the dog and Stephen owns the rest. I'm in Grade 2A at school and I've got a father and mother, named Tony and Mary. Our house ain't got a number. Say"—this was added very anxiously—"you ain't going to shooot the dog, are you?"

After being assured that the black-and-tan would not be shot, the youngsters and their dog were taken to the Childrens' Society, where a worried father claimed them.

MONTENEGRO OPENS A CONSULATE HERE

Capt. A. V. Seferovitch Is Nation's First Consul in the U. S., at 112 West 40th Street.

FLAGS OF THE ALLIES FLY

Diplomats from Washington Present When Russian Priest Conducts Opening Ceremony.

Montenegro yesterday opened in this city at 112 West Fortieth Street the first Consulate which she has ever had in the United States and did it with a prayer in Russian for the success of the arms of the Allies.

Captain A. V. Seferovitch, formerly of the International fleet in the Danube, holds commission from Nicholas I., King of Montenegro, as the first Consul. The portrait of his sovereign, painted in red and gold, smiled down from the wall of the main office of the suite, and under it was the banner of the little kingdom of the Black Mountains. The Czar of Russia viewed the ceremony from the northern panel from a frame of gilt, and hardy King Peter of Servia, whose breast was aglow with orders, was also there in his lithographed self.

The flag of Montenegro was flung to the breeze from a side window and all around the office were the banners of France, of Great Britain, of Belgium, and of all the Allies. The allied flags in miniature bordered the cake served at the collation, and on this rare confection rested the crown of Montenegro in imperial yellow.

Captain Seferovitch was attired in a suit of the most fashionable American cut, but he and all others were far outshone by a native Montenegrin acting as courier who was in a red jacket, emblazoned with gold embroidery and in puffed trousers of blue, which terminated in high polished boots, and were bound at the top with a sash of brilliant hues. In his belt was stuck a ferocious-looking blue-barreled pistol. Here, indeed, was part of a brisk and ready kingdom transferred to the centre of New York.

Following the custom of his country the new Consul saw to it that the Consulate on the twelfth floor was opened with the appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. Sergius Snegireff of St. Nicholas Russian Cathedral sprinkled the rooms with holy water and asked that they be truly dedicated by the new official to the service of the people of Montenegro. The priest added a prayer for the victory of the country and of all the Allies which filled the attending foreign representatives with fervor, for they were from nations friendly to the same cause.

The rich vestments of the clergyman, the intoning of the reader who accompanied him in a voice musical and deep, the soft light from the waxen candles which fell upon the enameled ikon on the table, which served as a temporary altar, carried the mind in suggestion of lands beyond the sea. The new Consul accepted the injunctions laid upon him by the Church by kissing first the priestly hand and then the gilded crucifix it held.

Joseph Loris-Melikoff, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, stood next to the Consul during the ceremony. Others present were Paul H. Pavlovitch, Secretary of the Serbian Consulate, acting in the absence of the Consul, Professor Michael Pupin, and two of the Serbian delegates to the United States, Captain J. J. Popovitch and Dr. D. J. Grgin, who is connected with the Serbian War Office, and representatives of the Russian and French Consulates of this city. Among the Americans were George W. Frothingham of Boston, who is President of the Montenegro Relief Committee, and Mr. T. Tileston Wells, who is deeply interested in Balkan affairs.

Many telegrams of congratulations were received from all parts of the country. Captain Seferovitch said yesterday that there were in the United States about 30,000 of his countrymen, most of whom are working in mines, and that in order to look after their interests it was decided to open the offices. He himself has lived here for three years. He married a young American woman, the daughter of H. O. Hayes of this city, and has many interests in New York.

C. J. RYAN IN CAFE ROW.

Son of Financier Arrested for Assault on Check Boy.

Clendennin J. Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, was charged with assault before Magistrate Levy in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Stephen Anton, a check boy in the Café des Beaux Arts. Mr. Ryan was not in court, but John Quinn, the lawyer, who represented him, obtained an adjournment of the hearing until Saturday, when Mr. Ryan will appear.

According to Anton, Mr. Ryan and two companions ate in the café early yesterday morning. Mr. Ryan checked his hat upstairs, but on leaving went to the checkroom down stairs and pointed to a hat which was not his. Anton asked for his check, but Mr. Ryan merely reached over to the rack and removed the hat, which, as it happened, belonged to J. E. Tomlinson, a broker.

The boy followed Mr. Ryan to the street and insisted that he had the wrong hat. Anton says Mr. Ryan then turned around and struck him in the face, knocking him down. Mr. Ryan was arrested on the boy's complaint and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was later bailed out.

At the Plaza Hotel, where he lives, Mr. Ryan yesterday refused to discuss the case. He denied that he deliberately attacked the boy. He said he might have pushed him a bit, but nothing more.

In the Yorkville Court, the check boy displayed his lip where two stitches had been taken, a deep laceration over the left eye and bruises on the right side of the face. He said Mr. Ryan's hat was still at the café.

CHAUFFEUR ATTACKS OWNER

Knocks Mrs. Seiniger Down in Street and Flees in Car.

Samuel Seiniger, a mortgage broker of Cedarhurst, L. I., and his wife, after leaving a restaurant at Columbus Avenue and West Sixty-sixth Street last night, were being driven in a limousine along Columbus Avenue, when they felt the machine veering from side to side as though it might turn over at any moment.

Mr. Seiniger rapped on the window and yelled to the colored chauffeur, Harry Grey, to stop. But Grey, who has been in Seiniger's employ for six months, swung into West Eighty-fourth Street at terrific speed, and brought the machine to a sudden stop. Mr. and Mrs. Seiniger stepped out and reprimanded the chauffeur for driving recklessly. Grey made an insolent response, and his employer went to call a policeman realizing that the driver was drunk. Mrs. Seiniger stood in front of the car and Grey ordered her out of the way. When she refused to stir, he knocked her down with his fist.

Grey leaped into the seat and putting on full speed started toward Central Park West. A young man who had seen the attack on Mrs. Seiniger, jumped upon the rear of the car and as it sped north on Central Park West, blew a police whistle until two policemen stopped the machine and pulled Grey from his seat. He was locked up on a charge of reckless driving and intoxication.

Held for Theft of $500 Bass Viol.

Charged with stealing a bass viol valued at $500, the property of John Burns, now serving in the British Army, Arthur Burns, 24 years old, of 123 East Thirteenth Street, was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Oct. 22, by Magistrate Frothingham in the West Side Court yesterday. The complaining witness was Mrs. Lillian Nester of 111 West Ninety-sixth Street, in whose care the instrument was left last August by John Burns. Mrs. Nester said that the two men, who are not related, roomed together in her house and that on Aug. 1 John Burns sailed for England. About two weeks later the instrument was stolen and she wrote Burns, who told her to cause the arrest of his namesake. In court Detectives Golden and Maher of the Fourth Branch said Burns had admitted he had sold the instrument for $25.

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CATHERINE DE MEDICI

CATHERINE DE MEDICI may or may not have sought the aid of a blacksmith in the making of her Corsets. That "iron corsets" were a la mode in her time, however, remains an interesting fact.
MME. BINNER, pre-eminent to-day as a Designer of Corsets, is more lenient in her dictum. The BINNER CORSET cultivates the figure, and, more than any other garment, contributes comfort and true grace to the form. MME. BINNER has perfected the science of fitting the Corset to the individual.

CORRECT MOURNING
Priestley's
SILK WARP HENRIETTA
TRIMMED WITH
Courtauld's
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE

LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
VS.
CARL H. SCHULTZ

United States Circuit Court

Extracts From The Opinion of JUDGE WALLACE
MAY 29, 1899

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, for the Second Circuit.

WALLACE, *Circuit Judge.*

Upon the proofs in this case it is clear that the name "Vichy" is not a trade mark or trade name, etc.

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"This product acquired a high reputation for its purity, was prescribed extensively by physicians, and was considered by many to be preferable for therapeutical purposes to the natural waters."

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Case of 20 siphons, $2.00 Case 50 quarts, $6.50 Case 100 pints, $10.00

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The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

Gasologue No. 5

"Carbon, eh?"

"Lots of it."

"But what makes it? I'm a careful driver, use good oil, and—"

"How about your gasoline?"

"Gasoline? What's that got to do with it?"

"It's got a lot to do with it. Poor fuel will gum up a cylinder quicker than anything else I know."

"But I thought all gasoline was alike?"

"Not by a long shot. There are as many kinds of gasoline as there are refiners. Good gasoline is a straight-distilled product, every drop like every other drop. Inferior fuels are usually mixtures of gasoline with the heavier naphthas. Carburetorically speaking, they aren't digestible, and that's what makes your carbon."

"But how can I tell whether or not I'm getting good gas—?"

"Ask for SOCONY Motor Gasoline. It's the Standard Oil Company of New York's gasoline and it's always right wherever you buy it. Just look for the garage or supply station displaying the red, white and blue SOCONY Sign."

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"Peace today would be a crime toward posterity", said Joffre when Owen Johnson interviewed him for Collier's 850,000 readers—and that is only one of many frank, significant statements contained in the conversation published in this week's

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

TAFT SEES BIG HOPE IN THE BUDGET IDEA

Praises to Columbia Students New York Constitutional Convention's Proposal.

FOR A ONE-TERM PRESIDENT

Would Lengthen Incumbency, but Would Not Give Authority to Veto Parts of Bills.

Ex-President W. H. Taft approves of a single term for the President of the United States and a Federal budget system and argued for those ideas before the students and officers of Columbia University in an address last night in the Horace Mann auditorium.

The lecture was the first in a series of six under the auspices of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences on the George Blumenthal foundation. Mr. Taft said in part:

"I am strongly inclined to the view that the term of the President should be six or seven years and that he should be ineligible thereafter. Such a change would give the Executive greater courage and independence in the discharge of his duties. The absorbing and diverting interest in the re-election of the incumbent taken by those Federal civil servants who regard their own tenure as dependent upon his would disappear and the efficiency of administration in the last twelve months of a term would be maintained.

"I think, too, it would have been better by the framers of the Constitution to bring the Executive a little closer in touch with Congress in the initiation of legislation and its discussion, notably in the matter of budgets and the economical administration of Governmental affairs. The great problem that is forcing itself upon the attention of the American people is the method of restraining the extravagance of Legislatures and Congress. The people themselves are largely to blame for this, not the people as a whole, but the people divided into districts, so that the constituencies of members of Congress and of Senators stimulate their representatives in a competitive effort to get as much money out of the public treasury for their districts as possible, and are prone to decline to re-elect representatives who fail in this contest. Every other Government but ours has what is called a budget system.

"I don't mean to say that the heads of departments may not be prone to extravagance, but the result of my experience is that the Chief Executive is most likely to feel the need for economy. It is as true of the Governor of a State as it is of the President of the United States. Those who are least moved by anxiety as to the totals are the members of the legislative branch, who are struggling to get as much money as they can out of the general Treasury for their local constituencies."

Mr. Taft traced the historical growth of budget making and added:

"I have been perhaps more detailed in this statement because your Constitutional Convention has grappled with this question, and attempted to solve it. Among all the wild fads and nostrums in recent constitutional amendments in various States this stands out as a shining light of hope and a vindication of optimism. If New York succeeds in adopting this system, by which the Governor submits estimates and a budget of expenditures and proposed revenues, and the Legislature is forbidden to increase the estimates submitted, the alarming expenditure and extravagance will be halted. Success in New York will, I doubt not, lead to a similar reform in the Government at Washington.

I think our Federal Constitution might be improved in imposing the duty of framing a budget on the Executive, and limiting the power of Congress in appropriations.

"The Constitution makes the President's veto turn on the question whether he approves the bill or not, but the term 'approve' is much too broad to be given the narrow construction by which it shall only authorize the President to withhold his signature when the reason for his disapproval of it is its invalidity. In the exercise of the veto power, the truth is that it often happens that the President more truly represents the entire country than does the majority of the two houses. His constituency is the electorate of the United States, and he is much freer from the influence of local prejudices and State interests which sometimes influence for unwise legislation.

The evils resulting from lack of power to veto a part of a bill were then taken up by Mr. Taft.

"The Federal Executive veto," he said, "does not include the power to veto a part of a bill. The lack of such power in the President has enabled Congress at times to bring pressure on him to permit legislation that otherwise he would veto. Appropriation bills are necessary for the life of the Government, and if Congress, by putting what is called a 'rider' of general legislation on one of those, says 'We'll hamstring the Government unless you consent to this,' it puts the President in an embarrassing position.

"It has been suggested that such an abuse of power by Congress, for that it certainly is, could be avoided by giving to the President the power to veto special items and clauses of an appropriation bill," ex-President Taft said. "This power is exercised by Governors in States, notably the Governor of New York State."

Even if we could always be sure of its wise and conscientious exercise, I am not entirely sure it would be a safe provision. It would greatly enlarge the influence of the President, already large enough from patronage and party loyalty. I am inclined to think that it is better to trust to the people to condemn the party responsible for such riders than to give such a powerful instrument as this as a temptation to sinister use by a President eager for continued political success.

"If it is urged that the President should have the power to veto items in an appropriation bill the answer is that this is not the best way. The proper remedy for that evil is the budget amendment proposed by the Constitutional Convention of New York."

BANK CASHIER GETS 6 YEARS

E. I. Emerson of Montgomery, N. Y., Sent to Atlanta Prison.

Elmer I. Emerson, who was cashier of the National Bank of Montgomery, N. Y., pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Sheppard to misapplication of the funds of the bank, the making of false entries in the books, and the returning of false reports to the Controller of the Currency. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

While he was cashier of the bank, Emerson was also President of the Security Reliner Company, an automobile tire concern. As that company was in difficulties, Emerson began in 1910 to divert money from the bank's funds to its account in an effort to save it. He hoped to be able to repay the money, but when that was evidently impossible he confessed what he had done. The $26,000 loss to the bank has been made up out of Emerson's $10,000 bond and the contributions of Directors.

Emerson has a wife and two children. His daughter is acting as a waitress to work her way through Vassar College, while his wife and son are living with Mrs. Emerson's father, an up-State farmer.

LINERS TO TAKE TROOPS.

Saxonia, Lapland, and Orduna to Embark Canadian Fighters.

The Cunarder Saxonia finished discharging her cargo yesterday and sailed for Halifax in ballast to embark Canadian troops for England. She will be followed by the White Star liner Lapland, due tomorrow from Liverpool, and the Cunarder Orduna, which is due here on Oct. 20. Owing to the chartering of these steamers by the British Government for transport service, there will be no Saturday mail from New York for Liverpool on Oct. 23.

The American liner Philadelphia, arriving Friday, which was scheduled to sail on Oct. 23, will lay over two weeks for overhaul to comply with the requirements of the new Seamen's act that goes into force on Nov. 4. This will be the first break of the American Line in the weekly mail service from New York since the war began.

GREGORY DEFENDS TAX ON BIG INCOMES

Attorney General Files a Brief with Supreme Court Defending the Revenue Measure.

SAYS IT SHIFTS THE BURDEN

Relieves the Poor of "a Disproportionate Share" of the Task of Supporting the Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — Heavier taxation on big incomes, as a relief from the "disproportionate share" of governmental support borne by the poor under indirect taxation, was defended today by the Government in a brief filed with the Supreme Court in the pending income tax cases.

The brief bears the names of Attorney General Gregory, Solicitor General Davis, and Assistant Attorney General William Wallace, Jr., and represents months of study by the Government's legal talent of all the various attacks on the income tax, the success of which would reduce the Government's income $82,000,000 a year.

"The ordinary system of indirect taxation upon consumption places upon the poor person a disproportionate share of the burden of Government support," says the brief, in reply to a charge of discrimination in the additional or surtax on incomes of over $20,000.

"Income taxation tends to shift the burden upward. It is undeniable that the greater the income the greater the ease with which the payment of taxes is met. Even allowing for the normal inevitable increase in the 'scale of living,' he who has the larger income can the more easily shoulder the burden of increasing, as the amount of income increases, not merely the total tax, but also the rate of taxation. At least, Congress has in its discretion determined that the heavier burden can be carried more easily by the larger income, and it is not for the courts to say that such classification is outrageous."

Answering a contention that, despite the sixteenth amendment, the Constitution still requires income taxes to be uniform, the brief urges that the uniformity rule is limited to excise taxes and does not reach direct taxes.

As to alleged discriminations, the Government contends Congress has the recognized power to make classifications so long as they are not unnatural and are based on real distinction. Exemption of persons from taxation on the first $3,000 income and taxation of corporations on all income is justified on the ground that corporations have no personal or family expense, while loss of means to support a family by an individual results in more public charges.

Complaints of discrimination against holding companies, by requiring corporations and not individuals to pay a tax on corporate dividends, are met with the statement that there is a greater difference between individuals and holding companies than between individuals and active corporations, and that the court has upheld a distinction in the latter instance in the corporation tax cases.

Collection of the additional tax from individuals and not from corporations is defended as avoiding double taxation. The argument that there is an unlawful discrimination in the tax upon husband and wife living together, in that they are entitled only to one exemption of $4,000, is answered with the point that Congress was justified in making a distinction between the separate maintenance of two persons, on the one hand, and their combined maintenance, at lesser cost, on the other.

The corporation tax decisions are referred to in the brief as authority for an interference of the tax with the formation of holding companies, and objection to requiring corporations to collect at the source is met with the contention that there is a very real difference between a corporation with an interest-paying indebtedness and one not so organized.

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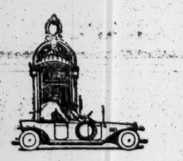

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The Palace of Liberal Arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It contains the exhibit of the Bell System and is the western terminal of the Transcontinental line

This Telephone building, at 24 Walker St., New York, is the eastern terminal of the Transcontinental line

Transcontinental Terminals

AMONG the many wonderful things worth seeing at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which President Hadley of Yale has described as "the most beautiful and inspiring exposition the world has ever seen," the Transcontinental demonstration of the Bell System has won distinction and has been awarded the Grand Prize of Electrical Methods of Communication.

For the first time, perhaps, thousands who have visited the Bell Telephone Exhibit have realized what the wonderful long distance development of the Bell System means to them personally; how it links them to their home interests no matter where they are and increases the range of their social and business activities.

In New York City, this week, a practical demonstration of transcontinental telephone service is being given at the Grand Central Palace as a feature of the Electrical Exposition and Motor Show. The construction of the 3400-mile telephone line is shown by motion pictures, and conversations are carried on between New York and San Francisco.

When you use your Bell Telephone, you demonstrate the efficiency of a system that makes a neighborhood of a nation.

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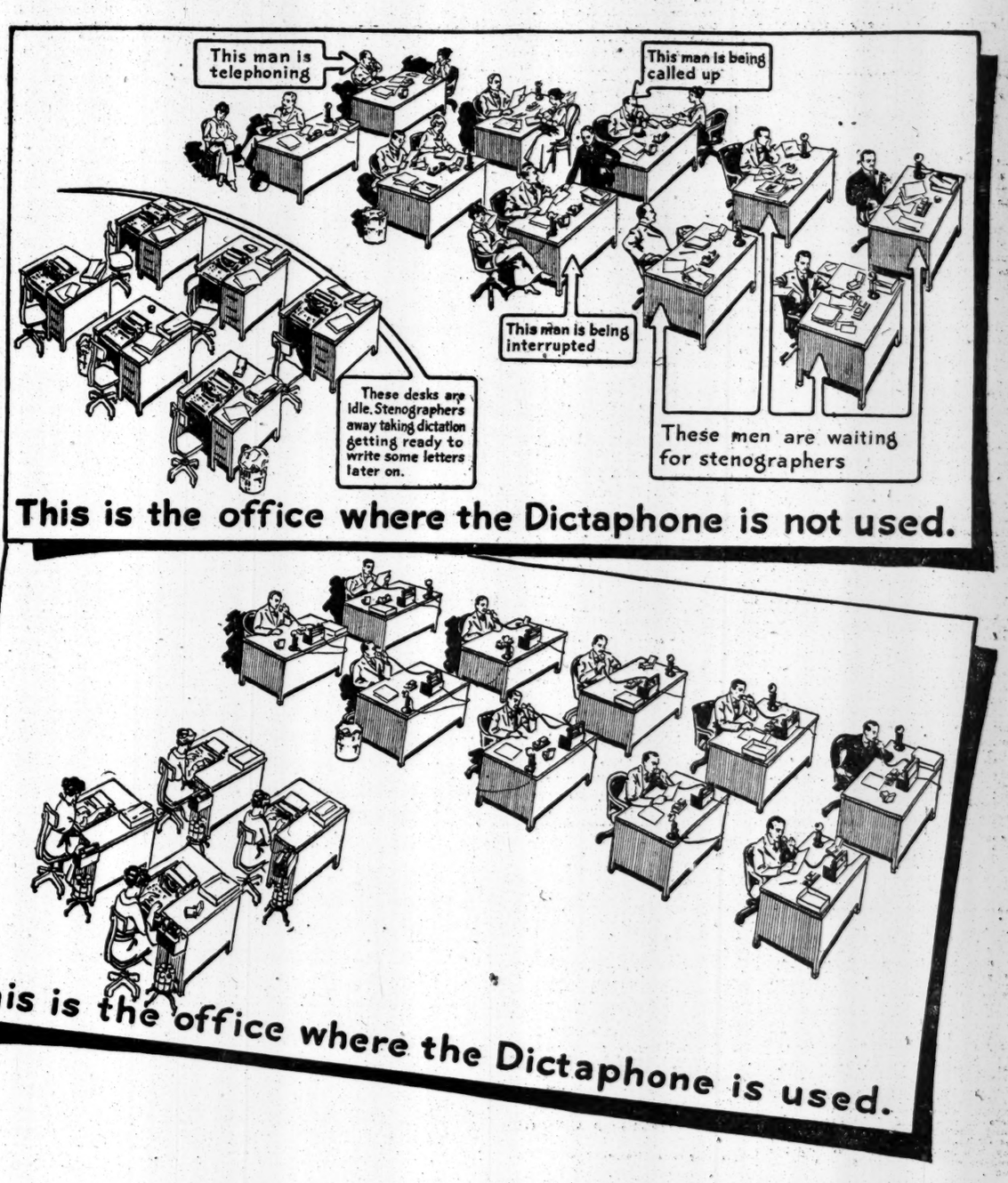
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These desks are idle. Stenographers away taking dictation getting ready to write some letters later on.
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RED SOX WIN FOURTH WORLD'S SERIES GAME BY THE SCORE OF 2 TO 1—PHILLIES WEAK AT BAT

RED SOX VICTORS IN 4TH GAME, 2-1

Chalmers Pitches in Wonderful Style, but Phillies' Batters Fail to Produce Hits.

20,000 OUTSIDE THE PARK

Columbus Day Crowd at Boston Goes Wild as Lewis Knocks In the Winning Run.

PHILLIES' CHANCES SLIM

With Hope Fading, Alexander Begs for Another Trial to Stop Title-Bound Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Gamely struggling against the superior batting and pitching of the Boston Red Sox the Phillies again went down to defeat at Braves Field this afternoon by that same old score which haunts them day and night, 2 to 1. Occasional flashes of play showed that the Philadelphia Club was trying desperately to even the world's series with their rivals, but two defeats and a third staring them in the face had its deadly effect, and the Phillies, who were so peppery in the first game last week, seemed dejected and broken in spirit today.

It was Christopher Columbus's birthday, aside from being the day of the fourth game of the big baseball classic. Everybody was glad that Columbus discovered America if for no other reason than that it made these big ball games possible.

Holiday Boston was out in droves, and thousands of people came from the near and far suburbs. The streets about the park were jammed from daybreak, and probably 20,000 disappointed people did not see the game at all. In one way it's a mistake for Boston to have all the biggest baseball parks, she can't take care of the people that want to jam into them. She couldn't take care of the Athletics-Braves crowds last year and she hasn't taken care of the crowds here properly this year. The police arrangements have been inadequate and transportation facilities have been atrocious. It took an hour to get into Braves Field from Copley Square before the game and the same time to get back after the game was over, and the distance is only a short mile.

Fortune Smiles on Red Sox.

The game today was another thriller. There were dazzling plays, and fickle luck played a part. The "breaks" went to Boston again. Fortune again smiled on the winner. Snappy, smashing batting against Moran's last hope, George Chalmers, brought victory to the Red Sox. While the home boys were merrily crashing their way to the front, the mainstay of the pitching staff, Ernie Shore, was again holding the Phillies at bay, and by heady, blinding pitching in the pinches, refused to permit the Quakers to stage a rally.

The Phillies had an immense job on their hands when they went into today's game. The games stood two to one against them, and they were facing a hostile crowd, frenzied with local enthusiasm. George Chalmers had been saved to pitch this game because he is a cool customer under fire. He was fit for today's ordeal, and to his credit it must be said that he did his part well. The defense his teammates put up behind him was of high calibre, but the attack was again woefully weak. Insipid stick work on the part of the Phillies' best batsmen is the answer to the downfall of Pat Moran's men and the National League.

The Phillies were so thoroughly outclassed by the sprightly Red Sox that for eight innings it looked as if the Quakers were in for a humiliating whitewash. Then, with two men out in the eighth, Cravath, whose hits have been a long time coming, smashed a bouncer to centre field which hopped over Speaker's head and landed the heavy hitter at third base. Luderus came through with a single which drove Cravath home with the lone run.

Duffy Lewis Stars Again.

Duffy Lewis, the snappy left fielder from the West coast, was again the big figure in Boston's victory. He was the biggest aid to Shore's pitching. In the field he covered ground as fleetly as a shadow, and at the bat he produced the longest hit of the series when he sent the ball against the left-field wall in the sixth inning and sent Hoblitzel home with Boston's second run. It was a slashing bang, and brought a big cloud of disappointment across the face of Pitcher George Chalmers and a darker one over the countenance of Pat Moran. Besides that two-bagger, Lewis had a sacrifice and a free pass. He is still the kingpin hitter of the series.

A world's series game was never played on such a delightful day. It was like one of June's best and just as warm, for over in the Charles River, back of the grounds, from the press stands one could see dozens of lads were making a swimming hole out of the classic old waterway, which has been made famous in poetry and song. Being a holiday, everybody came to Braves Field, whether they had tickets or not. If there was a park big enough to accommodate all who wanted to see this game, the mobs that used to swarm into the Circus Maximus in Rome would seem like a gathering on a street corner.

Mail Carriers' Band There.

Telegraph poles, coal elevators, and the adjoining armory were packed with fans who couldn't get near the park. Outside the gates thousands waited to hear the enthusiasts on the top of the bleachers yell to them the doings inside the park. The letter carriers of Boston, in uniform, attended the game in a body, with their own band and songs and yells. Before the game was over they were unanimously elected to membership in the other organizations of rabid Boston citizens, which include the "Royal Rooters" and "Honey Fitzes." Columbus may have discovered America, but he never received as much credit for it as Duffy Lewis got today when he cleared the ozone in his territory of Philadelphia fly balls which threatened to go on the rampage. In the third inning, with one man on the bases, Cravath's bat caught the ball just where he wanted it. On the Phillies' field it would have been a home run. Lewis raced back a few feet from the fence and gathered in the bang. Lewis is a smart fielder and he knew just about where every batsman would hit the ball and he was there waiting for it.

The pitching was run-proof and almost hit-proof up to the third inning. Chalmers, of unknown value in a world's series, started out well. It was the opportunity of Chalmers's life. This boy from the Bronx High Spring was a free lance, not wanted by any team. He was booked for the bush leagues. He went South and trained with the Giants and before giving him a chance McGraw turned him loose. Manager Moran picked him up and has come back in great shape. He has dreamed day and night of this opportunity which came to him today. Chalmers fell short of getting a niche in the Hall of Fame, but because the Phillies failed to hit behind him, he is a dejected, disappointed man tonight. He is thinking the same as Alexander and Mayer. What in the world has become of all the terrific batting ability with which the Phillies smashed their way through the National League? Never a world's series before has a hard-hitting club been so completely mastered by the opposing pitching. They simply can't hit, and that's all there is to it. The Red Sox have garnered thirty-two hits so far in the series while the National Leaguers have made eighteen.

Boston's First Run.

In the first two innings today Chalmers fanned three of the Red Sox. In the third he walked Jack Barry and paved the way for a lot of trouble. Cady laid a bit of a hit in the infield and both Chalmers and Luderus went after it. Chalmers slipped on the grass and it was a hit. Shore sacrificed the two along a station. Harry Hooper then poked a hit to the infield in front of second base, Niehoff failing to nab the elusive ball. On the hit Barry scored the Bostons' first run.

There was only one man out in the sixth inning when Hoblitzel, amid a great shout, singled to left centre. Along came Duffy Lewis with his two-base smash to the left field wall, which brought the crowd to its feet with the greatest outburst of enthusiasm that the series has experienced. Hobby raced home, and the Boston holiday seekers yelled until they were red in the face.

This vociferous showing by Boston folks for their team had its opposite effect on the Phillies. Chalmers was working his head off, but no outburst of applause or demonstration for him. Only the quiet words of his team mates. Dejected themselves, their words of cheer were of little value. But Chalmers stuck to his task with a gameness that was admirable.

A chance for the Phillies came in the seventh and again old Hard Luck edged into the scene, and when the break came it was Boston that benefitted. After Burns had gone out at first, Chalmers took matters in his own hands and singled to centre field. Stock then smashed a red-hot grounder at Scott, who relayed the ball quickly to Barry and forced Chalmers. Barry, in his anxiety to make a double play at first, threw wide, Stock raced around the bag and rolled to the field boxes. Stock raced on to second base. The ball, however, was going so swiftly that it bounded from the concrete facing of the boxes back into Hoblitzel's hands. Hobby chucked the ball back to Barry in time to nail the sprinting Stock at second. Boston's quick recovery from that error was the final shock to the harassed Phillies.

Phillies Die Game.

Their dying effort on the defense in the last of the eighth inning was a brilliant piece of work for young Eddie Burns, who has so admirably filled the shoes of Bill Killifer. Scott was out, Bancroft to Luderus. Then Tris Speaker got a lucky infield hit and went to third on a sprightly single by Hoblitzel, his third hit of the afternoon. Dangerous Duffy Lewis was at the bat again, but this time Chalmers was careful not to get the ball close to his bat, so Duffy was complimented with a pass, jamming the bases. Up to its feet the crowd jumped. Oh, what a setting for a gorgeous smash by Larry Gardner. Gardner hit a ball with terrific force right at Chalmers, who knocked down the red-hot drive and hurled the ball home, forcing Speaker at the plate. Little Burns relayed the ball down to first and doubled up Gardner before he arrived. For once during the whole seething afternoon the partisan Boston crowd forgot the Red Sox and gave the despondent Phillies a good, honest, sincere round of applause.

With two gone in the ninth, Moran sent Bobby Byrne in to bat for Chalmers, but the best that Bobby could do was to hoist a measly little fly into Lewis's hands in left field. Lewis has been a big stumbling block to the Phillies in this series, and the deeper they are falling into the throes of impending defeat, bigger and more formidable looms the chunky figure of the fleet Boston outfielder.

The Phillies' last chance comes today. Alexander, with a world of confidence in his own ability, still is begging to go back at the Red Sox, but it is not likely that Moran will risk him again. The Sox know all his pitching tricks by this time. It wouldn't be at all surprising if Moran will go back on his word and send the lanky, erratic southpaw, Eppa Jeptha Rixey, against the confident Sox. When Rixey is right, he is a wonder, but when he loses control, he is wilder than a Fiji Islander chasing a missionary. Carrigan has so many good pitchers that he doesn't know which to use. Babe Ruth may get the nomination.

The youngest lad in the series got a chance to get into the game today, and right off the reel he made good. This was the Philadelphia youngster, Dugey. In the eighth inning, after Luderus had singled and sent Cravath home, Dugey was sent in by Moran to run for the big, slow first baseman. With the first windup of Shore's arm, Dugey was off to second like a frightened rabbit and slid safely into Barry for the second stolen base of the series.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

Shore Gets Revenge for Beating in First Contest.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Pitcher Shore, who lost his battle with Alexander in Philadelphia last Friday, was loudly cheered as he took the hurling mound to open the game. He served up a ball to Stock, lead-off man for the Philadelphia team. He then shot over two strikes, and after another ball was called Stock ripped a hit down the left field foul line. Duffy Lewis by hard sprinting fielded the ball quickly as Stock was digging out for second. Lewis made a fine throw to Scott, and the Philly runner was nipped as he rushed into the bag. The Boston outfielder was cheered for his neat piece of work. Shore in trying to keep the ball on the edge of the plate gave Bancroft four bad ones and Banny walked. With two balls and two strikes on Paskert, Bancroft streaked to second for a steal. Cady made a good throw to Barry and the runner was clearly out, but in the mix-up at the bag the ex-Mackman dropped the ball, an excusable error, and Bancroft was safe. Paskert struck out and Shore completely foiled "Gavvy" Cravath, who also fanned the air.

Chalmers then made his début as a world's series pitcher, and started out in fine style. He made short work of Hooper, first up for the Red Sox, striking him on five pitched balls. He did even better on Scott, fanning him on four offerings. Tris Speaker, however, was a tougher proposition. "Spoke" waited patiently, and was rewarded with a base on balls, but was out trying to steal on a perfect throw by Eddie Burns to Niehoff. Hoblitzel had one strike when the attempted steal ended the inning.

Applause Greets Lewis.

Captain Luderus, the Milwaukee slugger, sent a hot single to right field in the second inning. He went to second on Whitted's sacrifice, the play on Whitted being Hoblitzel to Barry. Niehoff, who tried hard to bring his Captain home, sent up a high foul fly to Cady. Shore could not get them over for Eddie Burns, with the result that the little catcher walked on four straight balls. Chalmers struck out, leaving the two runners on the bags.

Hoblitzel, in Boston's second half, took the limit on balls and strikes, and then fanned—Chalmers's third strike-out in four outs. The crowd, remembering Lewis's great work yesterday, gave him a round of applause as he stepped into the batter's box. Chalmers's third pitch looked good to the batter, but he hit it weakly to the pitcher and was thrown out. Paskert gathered in Gardner's long fly, ending the inning.

Shore showed to the better advantage in the third inning. Stock grounded to Gardner, and Hoblitzel of the Boston twirler momentarily lost the location of the plate in pitching to Bancroft, with the result that four of his five pitches were bad ones, and the Quaker batter went to first for the second time. Paskert's stay at the plate was brief, as he struck out again. Then Cravath duplicated the long fly-out he made yesterday, when he poled a tremendous drive to Lewis, who had to back almost to the fence to take the ball. This ended the inning.

The American Leaguers broke the ice in their half of the third inning. Barry waited out Chalmers and received a base on balls. Then Boston got a lucky break. Cady, in attempting to sacrifice, bunted the ball toward Chalmers, who, in trying to field it, slipped and fell upon it. Before he could recover himself Barry was safe at second and Cady on first, the play counting a hit for the latter. With the strike on Shore, Chief Umpire Evans suddenly waved both runners to advance a base on a balk. Instantly the Philadelphia infield and Chalmers started to run in to protest, but as they did so Evans called in Umpire Rigler, who was officiating on the bases. The result was that the balk was not allowed, as Rigler indicated that Chalmers was not on the pitcher's slab when he apparently made a motion to throw to first. Evans sent both runners back.

Boston Scores First Run.

Shore laid down a sacrifice and was out, Stock to Niehoff, Barry and Cady advancing. Hooper then pushed an ugly bounder to the infield. Niehoff ran in on the ball, batted it down, but he was unable to check either of the runners, Barry scoring the Sox initial run and Cady going to third. It was a scratchy hit, but the Boston fans, nevertheless, were overjoyed to have their team break into the run column, for Chalmers was pitching a fine article of ball. Scott sent out a high foul fly that Whitted got by good sprinting and held Cady and Hooper on the bases. Speaker was called upon to bring home another run, but he offered Luderus an easy grounder and was out at first.

The Phillies got two men on bases in the fourth inning. After Luderus had flied out to Hooper, Whitted, with 3 and 2 on him, bounced a grounder to Scott and was thrown out. Both Luderus and Whitted had attempted to bunt Shore's first pitch and both resulted in little pop fouls out of the reach of the infielders and the Boston battery. Niehoff, who has not yet made a hit in the series, saw first base for the first time when Shore served him with four bad balls. Burns put him on second with a single to right field. Again Chalmers came up in a pinch, and ended the inning by shooting a scorching grounder to Scott, who snapped the ball to Gardner, forcing Niehoff at third. It was a very neat play.

Hoblitzel opened the Red Sox fourth inning auspicuously with a safe drive to centre field. He advanced to second on Lewis' sacrifice, Chalmers to Niehoff, amid much cheering. There he was left however, for Gardner was out on a long fly to Whitted and Barry's sky-scraping fly settled down into Paskert's hands.

Pitchers In Great Form.

Both pitchers were going in true championship form by this time. Each had yielded but three hits. Chalmers was the steadier, having given two bases on balls to Shore's four up to the end of the fourth inning, Shore after that did not allow any of the Quakers to walk. Stock, first up for the Moran men in the fifth, flied out to Lewis, who made a pretty catch of the ball within a few inches of the ground. Shore pitched three bad balls to Bancroft. In waiting for the fourth Barry had two strikes called on him and then flied out to Hooper. Paskert brought the frame to a close by flying out to Lewis.

In the Red Sox half, Cady started the fans to cheering again by hitting a single into centre field; he got no further than the first station. Shore was a victim on strikes on three pitched balls, Hooper slammed a high fly out to Paskert, Scott, with 3 and 2, also gave Paskert a fly.

Cravath in the sixth inning hit the first ball pitched out to Speaker for an easy out. Luderus pushed his second single of the game into centre. Whitted sent up a high fly, which Cady caught near the pitcher's box. Niehoff flied out to Lewis.

Boston's Second Run.

Boston won the game in the sixth, when consecutive hitting scored the second run. Niehoff made a pretty play on Speaker, throwing the speedy Texan out while off his balance. Hoblitzel shot another single to centre field, and came home on Duffy Lewis's two-base drive that rolled to the left-field fence. Whitted, by fast sprinting, made a quick return of the ball, which deprived Lewis of what looked like a three-base hit. The odd run put the Boston rooters in good humor, and they cried for Gardner to send Lewis home. Gardner, however, raised a fly to Paskert and Barry was thrown out by Chalmers.

As the seventh inning began, the brass band in the grand stand played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The 41,000 people in the stands uncovered, as did also the players and the umpires. Burns was an easy out, Scott to Hoblitzel. Chalmers was cheered as he dropped a Texas leaguer into short centre field. A double play here killed whatever chance the Phillies had of scoring. Stock grounded to Scott, who threw to Barry, forcing Chalmers. Barry, in trying to make the double play, threw low to Hoblitzel, and the ball went between Hobby's legs to the grand stand. Stock kept on running to second. Hoblitzel, getting the ball on the rebound from the concrete stand, shot it to Barry ahead of the Philadelphia runner, completing the double play.

Boston's seventh inning was a procession. Both Cady and Shore struck out and Hooper was retired on a grounder to Stock.

Phillies Get Single Run.

The National Leaguers made a strong bid to tie the score in the eighth inning after two were out. Bancroft flied to Lewis and Paskert sent up a high fly to Gardner. Cravath hit a terrific drive to centre field. The ball struck in front of Speaker and bounded over his head, and by the time he had recovered it near the fence Cravath was past second. He made third base easily before Speaker could return the ball to the infield. Luderus here raised the hopes of the Philadelphia fans by shooting his third single of the game to centre field, on which Cravath romped home with the Phillies' solitary run. Dugey was sent in to run for Luderus, and justified Moran's judgment by promptly stealing second, the only theft in the game. He was left on the keystone sack as Whitted was an easy out, Shore to Hoblitzel. Pat Moran sent Becker to left field and Whitted took Luderus's place at first.

Scott was thrown out by Stock. Speaker got an infield hit which was too difficult for Stock to handle. Hoblitzel slammed his third single to right and Speaker sprinted to third base. Lewis took a base on balls. With the bases filled things looked very promising again for Boston, but another double play killed the inning. Gardner chopped a grounder to Chalmers, who threw to Burns, forcing Speaker at the plate, and then Burns whipped the ball to Whitted ahead of Gardner.

The Phillies were quickly disposed of in the final inning. Niehoff was thrown out by Gardner and Burns raised a high fly to Scott. Byrne, pinch hitting for Chalmers, sent a fly to Lewis, who gathered in the ball for his sixth put-out of the game, and Boston chalked up another victory in the series for the championship of the world.

PHILS SEEM BEATEN, SAYS FULLERTON

Red Sox Pitchers Have It All Over Them and Series Will End Today, He Asserts.

ALEXANDER THE LAST HOPE

Against Him Will Be Pitted Foster —Tactics of Managers In Boston Game Criticised.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—With the breaks against them, except in one instance, the Phillies made a desperate stand today and were beaten again 2 to 1. They presented a hard and fierce defense against the triumphant Red Sox, while another great crowd watched and feared. There were times when it seemed as if Moran's crew might come through, but again they showed their fatal lack of punch and power, and although they held the Red Sox close, had more chances to score and played a better heady game, it was all in vain.

The battle was chiefly between Shore and Chalmers. The latter braced to the final effort and came near being the unexpected hero. He pitched better, headier, and nicer baseball, and used his speed and moist ball with excellent judgment except on one occasion—and in these close games one occasion is about all that is needed. Now everyone in baseball knows that Duffy Lewis does not hit curve balls or sharp-breaking moist balls. It came down to where the Sox were leading by just one run, and that run was accumulated chiefly through the agency of luck. Hoblitzel was perched on first base and Chalmers was working like a Trojan. He hopped a fast ball across and Lewis merely looked at it pass for one strike. Then he broke a sharp moist ball outside the plate and Lewis was jumping backward when he saw it go past for the second strike. What Chalmers tried to do with the next ball he alone knows. Anyhow it came straight down the groove and Lewis smacked it solidly for two bases—and that settled the game almost beyond doubt. Shore was pitted against Chalmers and luck favored him today, just as it ran against him on the first day in Philadelphia. He had more than almost everything that his opponent did except the knowledge of how to use it. He was in the hole to almost every batter during the first four innings and to numerous others later. Evidently he was trying to put a little too much on the ball he pitched, for he was pitching himself into and then out of trouble all the time.

Shore's Speed Baffles Phillies.

Most of the time he needed but little help, but when he needed it he needed it badly—and got it. His speed seemed to have the Phils fazed, but not stopped. He had one narrow escape, due to wildness, which put two men on bases and brought up Chalmers with two out. On that occasion Chalmers met a fast ball squarely and pulled it down toward short field on a vicious line. The ball struck to the right of Scott, and that youngster proceeded to make the grandest play of the game by leaping sideways and coming up clean with the ball, but facing out toward left field in such a position that he could not recover to throw either to second or to first base, but like a flash hurled the ball to Stock, forced out Niehoff, who had made a bad start on the ball, and ended the inning.

Shore never was in trouble again until two were out in the eighth, for after he had a two-run lead to work upon he pitched more naturally, and, coached by his mates in every move, was whizzing along as if in an exhibition game. The Cravath hit a low, fierce liner to centre. Speaker, who had been having trouble with the sun all afternoon, started forward as if to try for the catch, decided to take the ball on the bound and stopped—and that far and the ball bounded too high and went on for a triple. Luderus, who was doing most of the Phils' hitting, crashed into the next ball and sent the same kind of a hit screaming to centre. That time Speaker took no chances. He blocked the ball with his body and held Luderus to first base while Cravath scored. Moran for the first time in the series adopted a new style of attack. He dragged the heavy-hoofed Luderus out of the game and sent the speedy Dugey to run, and Dugey did just what Moran's men have been told they can do against Shore—took a running lead and stole second cleanly, putting the team within a base hit of a tie. What there was left of the spark died out, and Shore, pitching more carefully, held them to the finish.

Moran's Methods Criticised.

There is a lot of criticism tonight of Moran's methods and he has been severely blamed for pursuing a policy of sacrificing runners to second base and having them left there. He kept doing it today, getting the man to second and having him left there. I think Moran's judgment was most excellent. He was trying to get one run advantage and in addition hoped to upset Shore by bunting toward him, which is perfectly proper, for whenever Shore fields a bunt he is anything but graceful. On one occasion, when it was evident that Shore was entirely too speedy to be hit hard and consecutively Moran switched and tried the bunting attack. It did not work because Shore turned on more speed and they couldn't even bunt it. Moran tried waiting, and Shore steadied and pitched better. The final attack was made possible by a quick shift to first ball hitting, and it worked well, as in the cases of the two real batters on the team. Moran seems like the War Department. He has fine battle plans and no army, and every day makes his case look worse.

The game was rather slow and draggy because both teams kept urging their pitchers to work more and more slowly, coaching them and delaying proceedings, which is grand baseball for every one except the spectators. It livened up toward the finish and the hitting was cleaner.

Chalmers Fullerton's Hero.

To my mind the hero was Chalmers, because he pitched what he had with astonishing success against a team reputed to be as hard hitters as these Red Sox. In fact, every time one sees them play one wonders how they were rated as such sluggers, or what National League pitchers have on them. They had to scratch their first run, manufacturing it out of a pass, a bunt that was so hard Chalmers only blocked it, and when Luderus went to his help, Niehoff did not even start to cover first base, all of which was construed as a base hit. Along came another sacrifice and another scratch hit, a slow bounder by Hooper, and the run was a reality. Hobby's hit and Lewis's screamer to left centre gave another in the sixth, and that was all. True, they came near scoring in the eighth, when the bases were filled, only to have Gardner hit a hard bounder at Chalmers, who flashed the ball to the plate and started a rapid double play. Boston's attack was not much more filled with the soulful punch than was that of the Phils'. I'll bet that if the Phils had worn Chicago White Sox uniforms the Red Sox would have made eight runs. Why don't they now?

Anyhow, our dope on winner, on pitchers, and on one side of the score was perfectly correct. And the dope now is that we can all go home from Philadelphia tomorrow. The Phils seem beaten. The Red Sox pitchers have it all over them—and one cannot expect that Alexander, who is to lead the last ditch defense tomorrow, will be as good as he has been, or that Foster, who has pitched the best of all the Red Sox, will be worse than he was.

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PHILADELPHIA HAS HOPE.

Fans Believe Alexander Can Stop Red Sox Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Record-breaking crowds watched the progress of the fourth game of the world's series in Boston as depicted on the many score boards throughout the city today. In the central districts traffic policemen had difficulty in preventing congestion, and several times the surface trolley car service was almost completely blocked.

Although signs of deep disappointment were plainly visible on the faces of the throngs when, one by one, batters for Chalmers in the ninth inning, flied out, giving the victory to Boston, 2 to 1, the fans were still hopeful. They profess to see in the seven hits secured by the Phillies today a recovery of their batting eye and place their faith in Alexander to check the flying Red Sox in the fifth game, to be played here tomorrow.

Notwithstanding Boston's three straight victories, interest among Philadelphia followers of the game has not waned in the slightest degree. What few tickets for tomorrow's contest that found their way to the hands of speculators were eagerly sought, and the bleacherites began forming in line outside National League Park long before noon. A few bets were placed here last night at odds 3 to 1 that the Red Sox would take the series, while betting on tomorrow's game was at 5 to 4 and even money that Boston would win.

TOUR FOR CHAMPION NINES.

Red Sox and Phillies to Play Series at San Francisco Exhibition.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The Boston Americans and the Philadelphia Nationals, now battling for the world's championship, will go intact to the Pacific Coast for a series of games, beginning in San Francisco Oct. 29, according to arrangements made today by the National Commission, the Presidents of the two clubs, and a representative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The teams will play in Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City on the way to the coast, and also in Los Angeles and San Diego.

William Langford, representing the exposition, said the arrangements were made with some difficulty, but that finally all objections had been met, including the question of finances. The teams will take all the men who had been reserved for the world's series, and the trip virtually will be a continuation of the struggle in the East, with the exception that there will be no title at stake.

As the date of the closing game of the present series is in doubt, no time could be fixed for the start to Chicago, nor could the dates be set for the games en route to the coast. The opening game at the exposition will be played on Oct. 29 as the first of a series of from seven to nine contests. The games will be played in Los Angeles and one in San Diego. None will be played on the way back.

All games will be under the rules of the National Commission, and R. D. Le Roy was named as that organization. Two umpires, one from the American and one from the National League, will accompany the teams.

Leonard Dropped Music for Baseball

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—"Dutch" Leonard, who pitched the Boston Red Sox to victory yesterday in the world's series, forsook music as a means of livelihood to play baseball. Six years ago the Leonard family lived in Fresno, Cal., and was known for musical ability. "Dutch" was a trap-drummer. Until his success as a pitcher altered his plans he was considering taking up professional orchestra work.

GIANTS BEAT YANKEES.

Game Arouses Little Interest Among Hartford Fans.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—The postseason game between the Giants and the Yankees was played here this afternoon and the Giants won by a score of 6 to 3, in an exhibition that didn't particularly please Hartford fans, even though they were witnessing the play for the championship of the Polo Grounds. Germany Schaefer, the baseball comedian, came with the Yanks and he too met with a cold reception, which only shows how hard it is to please some fans. However, as far as baseball was concerned, Germany didn't help the Yanks a great deal. He was too busy trying to amuse the crowd of 1,200. But the spectators didn't want to be amused, and poor Germany didn't get onto that fact until the game was over.

For the Giants, Ralph Stroud was on the mound and Pol Perritt was in right field, which is a strange place for Pol. Pieh pitched for the Yankees and he was relieved by Bill Donovan. Bill felt called upon to twirl in the eighth inning. As usual when Bill is overtaken with one of those inclinations the Yankees may as well admit they are beaten. As becomes his name, Bill was wild and he forced in one run, but Burns completed the disaster when he knocked a home run, the ball losing itself in the long grass. The players cut the grass before the game, but Burns noticed that one spot had been overlooked and took this way of calling attention to the fact. The Giants scored five runs in this inning, for the bases were full when Burns made his hit. Mullen too got a home run when Burns failed to find the ball in the grass. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	1	6	0
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	5	4
M'Kle, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Grant, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Doein, c.	4	1	1	0	0
Meyers, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Per't, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Stroud, p.	2	1	0	1	2
Total.	30	6	7	27	15

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Miller, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Sch'fer, ss.	2	0	1	2	2
Mullen, 2b.	3	1	2	1	2
Pipp, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
Devlin, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4
Pruvan, rf.					
p.	4	0	0	1	1
W'dell, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Pieh, p., rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	8	24	9

Errors—Meyers, Mullen.

Giants	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—6
Yankees	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—High, Doyle. Three-base hit—Pipp. Home runs—Mullen, Burns. Left on bases—Giants, 8; Yankees, 3. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen base—Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 1; off Pieh, 1; off Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Pieh, 1. Double plays—Grant, Doyle, and Merkle; Doyle, Grant, and Merkle. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Rossanna.

GIORGIO FIRST IN 5-MILE JERSEY RUN

Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Takes Team Victory with Total Score of 58 Points.

Breaking through a crowd of nearly 2,000 persons, which blocked his way to the finish line, Joseph Giorgio of the Paulist Athletic Club of this city, yesterday won the five-mile handicap road run of the North Jersey Athletic League, contested through the streets of Newark, N. J. The young New Yorker started with a handicap of three minutes thirty seconds, and journeyed over the hard course (in 30:52, winning by more than 100 yards from S. Rogers of the Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., who finished second from the limit mark of four minutes. Third place went to C. McSorley, an unattached athlete, who started from the same mark as Giorgio.

The sturdy Greek plodder, Nick Glanakopulos, of the Melrose Athletic Association, added another time prize to his collection by negotiating the five miles in 27:59. He finished in fourteenth place from scratch, while his team mate, Charles Pores, another back marker, completed the race in thirty-second position. His time was 28:31. Hugh Hanahan, New York Athletic Club, who finished second in the Panama-Pacific Marathon, was another scratch man, and he was the fifty-second man home.

Harry Smith of the Bronx Church House, whose amateur standing has been questioned by the A. A. U., was advertised to start, but he was not included in the 160 athletes who broke when John McHugh fired the starting shot. Smith was eligible to compete, according to Referee John J. O'Hara, who is one of the five members of the Registration Committee.

A quintet of boys traveled all the way from Yonkers to win the team prize for the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., with a score of 58 points. They defeated teams representing the Bronx Church House, Newark Y. M. C. A., Mohawk A. C., Morningside A. C., Swedish-American A. C., Holy Family Lyceum, Knights of St. Peter, and Holy Trinity Club.

Newark, which will be the centre of American athletics next year, is strong for the game, for thousands of persons jammed the entire course and practically blotted out the finish mark. It was something new for the New Jersey folk to see the pick of the distance running field chasing through their thoroughfares.

The course was an unusually tough one and few more than 100 of the 160 starters went the full route.

Giorgio was not long in taking the lead, for at a mile and a half he was making pace for the big field. Once he got in front he was never headed, Glanakopulos ran one of his best races, which the fact that he finished fourteenth demonstrates. The best times were made by the following:

Name Club and Handicap	Actual time.
Joseph Giorgio, Paulist A. C., (3:30)	...30:52
S. Rogers, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	...31:14
C. McSorley, unattached, (3:30)	...31:21
E. Mueller, Presentation Club, (2:45)	...30:15
J. D. Bell, Brooklyn A. A., (2:00)	...29:23
C. Blankenburg, Bronx Church House, (2:00)	...29:25
A. Hulsbach, Paulist A. C., (4:00)	...31:31
H. Russell, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	...31:41
H. Larsch, Newark T. A. B. S., (3:30)	...31:21
J. Murphy, unattached, (3:30)	...30:29
S. Adler, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (3:00)	...30:58
J. Phillips, Bronx Church House, (1:45)	...29:42
T. Kileman, Newark Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	...31:52
N. Glanakopulos, Millrose A. A. (scratch)	...27:59
J. Braccia, unattached, (3:15)	...31:15
J. Fitzgerald, unattached, (4:00)	...32:02
H. Terhune, Michigan A. A., (3:00)	...31:00
L. Heydet, Morningside A. C., (2:45)	...30:53
R. Ruthman, Newark Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	...32:09
W. Savage, Knights of St. Peter, (3:15)	...31:39
W. Fox, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	...32:12
W. Lynch, unattached, (3:30)	...31:48
J. Karl, Newark Y. M. C. A., (3:00)	...31:14
F. Vergano, Mohawk A. C., (2:45)	...31:00
A. Metzand, Morningside A. C., (3:00)	...30:50
J. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, (4:00,) 32:24; W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00) 30:26; D. McKay, Yonkers M. C. A., (3:30) 31:25; E. Fickles, Greek-American A. C., (2:15,) 30:53; G. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C., (3:30,) 31:59; D. Janovsk, Knights of St. Peter, (1:45,) 30:15; Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., (scratch,) 28:31; G. H. Rudden, New Haven A. A., (4:00,) 32:22; A. Morris, unattached, (1:00,) 29:35; W. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, (3:15,) 31:51; G. J. Bayler, Meadow Brook A. A., Philadelphia, (0:30,) 29:37; H. Hampton, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (3:15,) 30:53; A. Singerline, unattached, (1:45,) 31:24; D. Finkelstein, unattached, (3:30,) 32:15; O. Jamson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00,) 30:42.	Did not finish

POINT SCORE.

					Total.
Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	4	5	11	17	21— 58
Bronx Church House	2	6	15	20	28— 71
Newark Y. M. C. A.	7	9	12	23	45— 98
Mohawk A. C.	13	18	27	30	32—120

Minnesota May Drop Baseball.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The University of Minnesota Committee on Athletics has decided to recommend the abolition of intercollegiate baseball at the university. The recommendation will come up at the meeting of the Board of Athletic Control tomorrow. Among reasons advanced for the action is the committee's opinion that university baseball serves as a "training camp for the Summer players."

Moon Wins with Cue.

George T. Moon, Jr., playing at 200 points, defeated Charles Worcester, who was handicapped at 185 points, in the amateur handicap invitation 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy of Brooklyn last night by the score of 200 to 159 in thirty-four innings. Moon had high runs of 28, 19, and 23, with an average of 5 30-34. Worcester's highest mark was 17 and he averaged 4 23-34. The tournament opened on Monday night with a game between Dr. H. D. Jennings and George Spear. Jennings attempted to concede a handicap of 25 points to his opponent and failed, the final score favoring Spear by 190 to 168. Spear completed his string in thirty-six innings, making high runs of 15, 10, and 14 and an average of 5 10-36. Jennings's high marks were 20 and 14 and he made an average of 3 3-35. He was playing at 215 points.

Johnson Wins Billiard Match.

C. Johnson, playing at the scratch mark, conceded a handicap of seven points to E. L. Foise, in the second game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament last night at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and won by the score of 22 to 12. Johnson is the scratch man of the tournament and it was necessary for him to score 22 points, while Foise had to tally fifteen points to win. Johnson completed his string in thirty-six innings, and had a high run of three points, which he tallied twice during the contest.

Trapshooting at Jamaica Bay.

Metropolitan gunners started the trapshooting season with the annual Columbus Day handicap over the Jamaica Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club. Twenty-two contestants were on the firing line. The best shooting was done by J. Frank James, who dropped in

BONNIE LADDIE VICTOR IN SWEEPSTAKES RACE AT PIPING ROCK CLUB—FOOTBALL—GOLF

PIPING ROCK RACES CLOSE TURF SEASON

Widener's Bonnie Laddie Wins Rich Subscription Sweepstakes at Locust Valley.

It would have been difficult to find a more fitting close to the racing season in this State than the Autumn meeting of the Piping Rock Club, which was held yesterday over the Locust Valley course.

Ideal weather, fast racing with close finishes, and a large and fashionable crowd were the three principal factors which helped to make the day a memorable one as far as the enthusiastic followers of the thoroughbred were concerned.

According to the club officials, it was one of the largest crowds of the last few seasons. While the events did not start until 2:30, members and their friends motored or drove over to the club in the forenoon, and there were a number of informal luncheon parties in the club house and on the spacious verandas overlooking the course.

At the far side of the course, the neighborhood field, from where the villagers view the races as the guests of the Piping Rock Club, was crowded with farmers and their families, and the whole place presented a holiday appearance. The village band was quite a rival to the one that played on the other end of the grounds; occasionally they clashed, which afforded more amusement than music.

Every box was filled long before the first race was called, when the occupants, instead of sitting down, strolled around in the inclosure, chatting, and occasionally stopping to admire the fine display of silverware, made up of cups, bowls, and other trophies, which went to the various winners, besides the purses which were hung up for each race. Among those present were:

J. E. Aldred, Sherwood Aldrich, John Aspergren, M. S. Burrill, George J. Brokaw, Anson W. Burchard, Howard C. Brokaw, Mrs. S. Burden, R. Coe, Paul D. Cravath, C. A. Coffin, Gifford A. Cochran, F. M. Cutcheon, F. R. Coudert, Jay F. Carlisle, F. Ambrose Clark, Alexander Smith Cochran, Mrs. A. E. Dietrich, J. E. Davis, W. Dykman, Benjamin N. Duke, John B. Dennis, Mrs. C. P. R. Dugmore, David Dows, Charles A. Frank, W. R. Grace, D. G. Geddes, Congressman George S. Graham, Ogden Goelet, Richard T. Howe, Adrian Iselin, C. Oliver Iselin, Frederick Johnson, Walter B. James, Mrs. Charles Kohler, A. Ludlow Kramer, J. Parker Kirlin, Warner M. Leeds, W. Goadby Loew, Henry W. Lowe, Harry La Montagne, Frederick Lewisohn, J. C. Moore, Clarence H. Mackay, W. C. Miller, E. D. Morgan, James McLean, Howard W. Maxwell, W. H. Porter, H. C. Phipps, George D. Pratt, Mrs. W. L. Rice.

Mr. L. Schiff, F. S. Smithers, A. C. Schwartz, M. L. Schwartz, J. S. Stevens, Mrs. Ormond C. Smith, W. D. Thornton, W. P. Thompson, C. L. Tiffany, Van Wyck Thorn, L. Stuart Wins, Edward M. Weld, Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, Howard Payne Whitney, and Joseph E. Widener.

While the racing was interesting and exciting the number of withdrawals took away much of the interest for those who like large fields. In the opening event there were fifteen entries, yet only six started, and it was the same throughout the program.

The feature of the afternoon was the Piping Rock Subscription Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. The distance was three miles over a brush course.

Besides a purse of $2,750, the owner of the winner received a piece of plate valued at $500, presented by the Piping Rock Racing Association. Nine of the subscribers had entered their horses, yet only four went to the post.

Ral Parr's old campaigner Shannon River, J. E. Widener's Bonnie Laddie, the Greentree Stable's Cherry Malotte, which was favorite, and Shoshone Stable's Bryndown faced the starter. They were sent away at a canter. None of the riders appeared to be particularly anxious to get out in front at the start, each saving his mount as much as possible for the final run in the straich.

The first time round Shannon River was in the lead and continued to be there at the second turn of the course. All were jumping finely and the race was becoming faster with every stride. Going up the hill toward the clubhouse Bonny Laddie drew up alongside of Shannon River, and through the backstretch they raced and took the jumps together. Cherry Malotte and Bryndown were close up behind.

Coming into the stretch Bonny Laddie ran wide, but soon straightened out. Old Shannon River was tiring visibly, but did not lack gameness. At the jump at the turn Bryndown stumbled and threw Williams, his colored rider. The other three got over safely. Then Tighe, on the Scotch gelding, urged his mount, and for the first time during the race Bonny Laddie took the lead from the Parr entry. With about 200 yards to go, all three jockeys settled down to hard riding. Cherry Malotte showed a wonderful burst of speed, but Vincent Powers made his drive too late and Bonny Laddie came home in front by a length, with the Greentree Stable horse beating out Shannon River for the place by two lengths. While the first choice did not win, it was a popular victory and J. E. Widener, the Philadelphia sportsman, was congratulated on all sides. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Brookville Plate, high weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $400; about one mile and three-quarters. Time—2:15 2-5.

Reybourn, W. J. Spiers's b. g., aged, by Star Shoot—Last Resort, 160 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, (J. Loftus).....1

Augustus, F. Ambrosa Clark's b. c., 3 by Oddfellow-Rochelle II., 133, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, (V. Powers).....2

Beethoven, Leonard Jacobs's b. g., 5, by Broomstick-San Peur, 130, 13 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Waugh).....3

Sandow and Absconder also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Brook Champion Steeplechase; handicap for three-year-olds and upward; purse $2,200; about two miles. Time—3:56.

Exton, Lewis Grath's b. g., 5 years, by Fatherless-Eliza Russell, 146 pounds, 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Williams).....1

Pebeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 4, by Out of Reach-Fairy Dell, 143, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (M. Tighe).....2

Skibbereen, J. E. Widener's br. g., 5, by Hawkswick-Trojana, 146, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (E. Wohelke).....3

Weldship, Swish, Cagliostro, Single Stick, Hunter's Fort, Northwood and Al Reeves also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Deseris Plate, handicap; for hacks and hunters; purse $300; about a mile and a furlong. Time—2:06.

Senegambian, J. E. Davis's blk. g., 6 years, Islington-Lady Antrim, 157 pounds, 11 to 10 and out, (Mr. F. Alpers).....1

Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, Albert-Scotch Lassie, 155, 6 to 5 and out, (Mr. J. Tucker).....2

Zellwood, Locust Valley Stable's ch. g., 5, Knight-Errant-Frances Hindoo, 153, 5 to 1 and even, (Mr. W. Wildey).....3

Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Piping Rock Subscription Steeplechase, handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; purse $2,750; about three miles over a brush course. Time—6:10 1-5.

Bonny Laddie, J. E. Widener's b. g., 4 years, by Dprnate-Maid of the Order, 146 pounds, 6 to 10 and out, (M. Tighe).....1

Cherry Malotte, Greentree Stable's br. m., 6 years, by Orlando-Dottie, 156, 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, (V. Powers).....2

Shannon River, Ral Parr's blk. g., aged, by Black Dick-Tentors, 156, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, (W. Allen).....3

Bryndown fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Orange County Plate Steeplechase; for three-year-olds; purse, $500; about two miles. Time—4:04 3-5.

Bill Dudley, Northwood Stable's br. g., 3 years, by Odd Fellow-Mumtaz Slipper, 140 pounds, 7 to 10 and out, (E. Waugh).....1

Superhuman, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 5 years, by Superman-Delty, 152 pounds, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, (J. Williams).....2

Welsh King, Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g., 3 years, by Bryn Mawr-Hanover Queen, 132 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, (F. Franklin).....3

Ptolemy and Four Aces also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—North Shore Plate; high weight handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $400; six furlongs. Time—1:19 1-5.

Culvert, A. Ludlow Kramer's b. g., aged, by Bridgewater-Black Wings, 160 pounds, 4 to 5 and out, (J. Tucker).....1

Azaboy, C. R. Fialkhnann's b. g., 4 years, Ogden-Unterock, 140 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (H. Tucker).....2

Otto Floto, E. B. Ackerman's br. g., 5 years, by St. Savin-Divonne, 147 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, (G. Gelder).....3

Alledo also ran.

HAL BOY'S MATCH RACE.

Judge Ormonde Wins One Heat in Fast Contest at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Hal Boy, the Hal B. Altalina gelding owned by Stoughton A. Fletcher of Indianapolis, Ind., defeated Judge Ormonde, the Ormonde-Hazel Banks stallion of Barton Pardee of Columbus, Ohio, in the $10,000 match race at the Grand Circuit meeting today. R. J. Mackenzie of Canada backed the Fletcher horse for $5,000, while C. A. Valrinte of Columbus is said to have put up the money for the side bet on Judge Ormonde.

The race was one of the most exciting, with the most thrilling finishes ever witnessed at a Lexington track. The first heat was easy for Hal Boy, who won by a length, but in the second he was only a head in front after catching Judge Ormonde at the eighth pole. In the third heat Judge Ormonde won in a finish so close that only the judges could separate them. In the fourth and deciding heat Judge Ormonde took an early lead of two lengths and held it to the turn into the stretch, where Hal Boy began to move. Hal Boy overhauled Judge Ormonde at the distance flag and in a grueling drive in which the whip was used freely led by a head at the wire. Hal Boy lowered his own record in the second heat by three-quarters of a second.

The veteran driver, "Pop" Geers, won three straight heat victories today, the first with St. Frisco, when he drove the San Francisco colt to a straight heat victory in the Ashland stake. Geers won the 2:01 pace, also in straight heats, sending Napoleon direct in each heat in 2:0x, and lowering his own record. Geers also captured the race for three-year-old trotters, driving De Rochee.

The 2:08 trot resulted in a straight heat victory for Lizzie Brown, well handled by Valentine, second money going to Harry J. S.

Sayde Jensmore, going against time, set a world's record for four-year-old pacing fillies, going the mile in 2:02. Her time at the quarter was 0:30, at the half 0:59¾, and at the three-quarters 1:30¼. Summaries:

Special match race.—Pacing. Purse $10,000. Best three in five heats.

Hal Boy, br. g., by Hal B., (Dick McMahon).....1 1 2 1

Judge Ormonde, blk. h., by Ormonde (C. Valentine).....2 2 1 2

Time—2:01¼, 2:01¾, 2:02¾, 2:03¾.

The Ashland, for 2:19 trotting of June 1, $2,000. Best three in five heats.

St. Frisco, b. h., (Geers).....1 1 1

Laramie Lad, b. g., (McDonald).....2 2 2

Slip Past, b. m., (Taylor).....3 3 5

Lee Blossom, ch. m., (Floyd).....4 4 3

Todd McGregor, ch. h., (Rodney).....5 5 6

Tommy Todd, b. g., (Snow).....7 6 4

Elda, br. m., (Clayton).....6 Dr.

Walter Direct, blk. m., (Snedeker).....9 dr.

Time—2:08; 2:08¾; 2:07¾.

2:08 trotting. Purse $1,000. Best three in five heats.

Lizzie Brown, b. m., (Valentine).....1 1 1

Harry J. S., blk. h., (Tyson).....2 2 3

Duchess, ro. m., (McDonald).....3 4 2

Exall, br. m., (Pearson).....4 3 4

Ivy Guide, b. h., (Geers).....5 5 5

Wligo, B. H., (Marvin).....6 6 6

Hazel Laing, b. m., (White).....dis.

Time—2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:08¾.

2:01 Class.—Pacing; two in three; purse, $1,200.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., (Geers).....1 1

Peter Stevens, b. h., (Snedeker).....2 2

Braden Direct, blk., h., (Egan).....3 3

Walter Cochato, blk. h., (Legg).....4 4

Time—2:00¾, 2:00¾.

Three-year-old Trot; two in three; purse, $1,000.

De Roche, ch. c., by John A. McKerron, (Geers).....1 1

Native Spirit, b. f., (Cox).....2 2

The Colonel's Belle, b. f., (Sewell).....3 3

Allie Watts, ch. f., (Edmond).....4 4

The Expose, br. c., (Donahue).....5 6

Florence White, b. f., (McCarthy).....6 5

Geo. N. Patterson, blk. c., (Rutherford)...dis

Time—2:08¼, 2:08¾.

HOT SPRINGS TENNIS.

Mrs. Wood and Miss Sears Meet in Singles Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 12.—Men's and women's doubles were started today and five matches played in the fourth annual open lawn tennis tournament of the Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club, which began yesterday. Reeve Schley and Bernon S. Prentice of New York, in men's doubles, won from Dewees Dilworth and Otto Gruner of New York. In the semi-final round in women's doubles Miss Eleanora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno of Boston defeated Mrs. Reeve Schley and Miss Gladys Ingalls, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, had no trouble winning her matches today, and every one is looking forward to tomorrow, when she will play Miss Sears in the semi-finals in the women's singles. Mrs. Wood is the winner of the women's singles in last year's tournament.

Miss Marion Fenno went into the final round of the women's singles by defeating Mrs. Henry Fletcher, 6—2, 6—1. She will play the winner of the match between Miss Sears and Mrs. Wood tomorrow.

In the men's singles the match between Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and Earl Dodge of New York, in which Mr. Biddle won very easily, 6—2, 6—1, drew a large gallery. In the semi-final round tomorrow J. A. Allen will play against C. J. Prentice and Biddle against McKee Dunn of Richmond. The summary:

Women's Doubles, Preliminary Round.—Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and Mrs. Harvey Williams, St. Paul, defeated Mrs. J. C. Hoagland and Mis Townsend, 7—5, 6—3.

First Round—Miss Marian Dupont, Wilmington, and Miss Christina Biddle defeated Miss Williams and Miss Elizabeth Miller, Detroit, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Reeve Schley, New York, and Miss Gladys Ingalls, Washington, defeated Mrs. Morris Carnegie, New York, and partner by default; Miss Marion Fenno, Boston, and Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Gwendolyn King and Miss Ada Norfleet, 6—2, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Sears beat Mrs. Schley and Miss Ingalls, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Earl Dodge and Oliver Perrin, New York, defeated A. Kerr and R. T. Lyman, Boston, 6—4, 6—3; J. A. Allen and McKee Dunn defeated Bedell Harned, New York, and Harvey Williams, Detroit, 6—4, 6—3; W. Jackson and J. H. De Silbour, Washington, defeated John M. Tousey and J. D. Maguire, 6—1, 6—4.

Women's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Miss Sears defeated Mrs. Williams, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Wood defeated Miss Norfleet, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Bernon S. Prentice defeated F. H. Hall, 6—4, 6—1; J. A. Allen defeated H. P. Homans, 6—4, 6—2; Craig Biddle defeated Earl Dodge, 6—2, 6—1; McKee Dunn defeated J. C. Douglas, 6—2, 6—4; J. A. Allen defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—3, 6—1.

YALE STUDENTS SEE FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Coach Hinkey Opens Gates, and Undergraduates, with Band, Cheer the Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—Yale undergraduates celebrated Columbus Day by discovering their football eleven. Till today the practice had been secret and they had not witnessed one of the daily scrimmage drills. The policy of Head Coach Hinkey was this afternoon relaxed and the undergraduates turned out behind the band and, more than a thousand strong, marching to Yale Field, singing and cheering the eleven through its matinee.

Fifteen minutes scrimmaging was witnessed by the students, who saw the scrubs secure the ball on a punt at their ten-yard line and grind a path back to the Varsity ten-yard mark before they were stopped. The scrubs are a special eleven, largely organized of ineligible players, all of whom would be Varsity selections if they were eligible. The list included the famous former Exeter quarter backs, Bingham and Hutchinson; Osborne, tackle on the Yale second eleven last year; Van Nostrand, the quarter back for the freshmen last season, and Braden, who won the punting prizes which closed the Spring competition. The ineligibles worked a forward pass, Braden to Van Nostrand, twice for long gains, and Hutchinson and Bingham made clever runs.

Once the Varsity recovered the ball, however, they were irresistible. A long forward pass, Captain Aleck Wilson to Mal Scovil, netted twenty yards, and Scovil plowed through centre several times. Waite got away for two ten-yard end runs and Charley Taft was called into the mêlée when the scrub ten-yard mark was reached, Scovil recuring with a cut nose. Ken Smith took the ball across for the only touchdown of the day, twisting outside tackle on a five-yard cross buck for the score.

Captain Wilson, as leader for the first time this season, ran the eleven better than any of the novice candidates who have been tried out. Harry Legore was rested because it is felt that his shoulder was not yet strong, but the coaches expect to start him at full back Saturday. Baldridge and Black were on crutches, and Guernsey was on the sidelines with his injured arm in a sling. Guernsey and Quarter Back Thompson are not likely to play again this year. Walden had another trial at guard, replacing Jim Sheldon, and Schmidt of the third eleven was used at right tackle. Schmidt and Osgood will fight out the competition for right tackle, which has been vacated by the injury to Baldridge.

Head Coach Hinkey has for graduate coaches brought "Pop" Foster, Yale's stellar guard in 1910, and intercollegiate champion heavyweight wrestler, with Aleck Coxe, '87, another famous guard and weight thrower.

BAKER WATCHES TIGERS.

Dons Football Suit and Does Some Drop Kicking on His Day Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Hobey Baker returned to his old stamping ground today and appeared in football togs at the daily practice of the Princeton eleven. He took no part in the coaching, but watched the Tigers go through their scrimmage and practiced a little drop kicking. The holiday in honor of Columbus was the only reason for his appearance here and he returned to New York tonight. Ballin, Captain of last year's team, was another visitor, and Bifty Lee watched the eleven go through its plays. None of the visitors took any part in the labors of Coach Rush and his assistants. Ballin may remain in town for a few days and may take the tackles in charge for a short while.

The scrimmage of the afternoon was devoted to the offensive play of the 'Varsity. The regulars were allowed to take the ball down the field without any regard to the number of downs, a few new formations were tried out, but for the main the emphasis was still laid on the simple plays. The star back field was absent and Coach Rush had little opportunity to develop much in the way of aggressive play. Talbott and Moore were not available for use, while Driggs is being withheld until later in the week.

Shea, Law, and Eddy composed the best trio in the back field, with Captain Glick running the team from quarter back. Shea was in much better form than on last Saturday, and twice got through the scrub line for long runs. Eddy also exhibited some ability in running with the ball.

Pell Foster joined the number of those discharged from the hospital list today and appeared in the scrimmage for a short while. He has recovered from an illness of two weeks. Foster may help out considerably, as the showing of Kaufman has not been up to the Varsity standard in recent games. Latrobe, Foster, and Halsey will all get a chance at the tackle position on the first team.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Army eleven got its first hard practice this afternoon since the Gettysburg game. The workout was featured by the return of Bob Neyland. He ran the big team at quarter. The squad scrimmaged for half an hour, the 'Varsity getting one touchdown, Mitchell took the ball across on straight line plays after a pretty march from midfield. Meacham was hurt today and gave way to Jones. Britton, who has been idle with a sprained ankle for over three weeks, also rejoined the squad today. He will get some light work this week.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 12.—The Carlisle Indian 'Varsity football squad showed up this afternoon in good physical condition, the result of yesterday's lay-off. Welmas is still unable to be around, but Williams is showing such good form that the latter's loss is not felt keenly. After a short signal practice, Coaches Kelly and Welch took the 'Varsity squad and put them through a long signal drill, in which the players were substituted frequently in order that different combinations shall not weaken the effectiveness of the team work. No scrimmage was held this afternoon, but tomorrow the 'Varsity will be lined up against the scrub and reserve eleven in the only scrimmage of the week.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 12.—The Lafayette line showed the result of the vigorous methods used by Coach Crowell yesterday. They played together much better than they have for some days. Both in form and power the advance guard was stronger. With this encouragement Coach Crowell was unable to give more of his attention to the back field. There was also a lot of fast passing in which the members of the back field took part on both ends of the pass. This play should be very handy by the time the Maroon and White meets the Tigers. Maxfield had so far recovered that he was able to do a lot of kicking from placement, his favorite stunt. Ryan was again placed in the guard position in the scrimmage. The scrimmage was long and appeared to be very beneficial.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Cornell coaches this afternoon began the task of selecting the players who are to be rated as subs. for the Varsity eleven. A long scrimmage was staged between the second and third teams, in which the most promising substitutes had a chance to show what they could do. Shelton, left end, and Eckley and Zander right ends, and Mueller, full back were the only Varsity men to go into the mixup. The second and third teams fought it out for an hour when the third team, through a big rush by Johnny Lewis scored a touchdown. The balance of the team ran through signals and took part in a punting practice. In addition to Barrett, Cornell is uncovering a good kicker in Shiverick, right half back. The Ithacans have not forced this game very much, but Dr. Sharpe is laying emphasis on it in practice for the future. The coaches took the team in hand for the off olds playing in the Williams game, which cost seventy-five yards and a good deal of the work this week is to correct this evil.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 12.—In a scrimmage this afternoon the scrubs beat the 'Varsity, 3 to 0, by a field goal from the forty-two-yard line. Secret practice starts tomorrow, and will continue hereafter until sundown each day. Gerrish's punting is more encouraging and Worthington, the Olympic broad jumper, who made his first attempt today at quarter, showed great promise. Poole took the position of Thielscher at full back on the first string, the latter being out with a strained shoulder.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 12.—A radical change in the lineup of the Williams College eleven took place during this afternoon's practice. Laplante was shifted to quarter back in place of Jones. Captain Tomkins returned to his old position of full back, Overton and Pollard taking the halves. H. S. Wright, who played full back last week, is in the centre position in place of A. A. Wright. Brown and Welch have exchanged positions, the former taking guard and the latter tackle. Hubbell is again playing regularly at right end.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 12.—Additional changes in the backfield this afternoon indicated that the Navy coaches are still uncertain as to the arrangement which will be made for use against the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday. Luth continued at quarter back, and Broadfoot was at full back, while an experiment was tried by using Mullinix and Davis at half back. The combination worked fairly well, and one touchdown was scored against a strong scrub, within the last part of the practice period. Hardwick, Brown, and H. L. Ingram of the coaching staff. Craig was at quarter back for the scrub, and big Failing, who has been considered a regular for the past three seasons at one of the half backs.

Preparation for the first football game on Oct. 23 was begun by the Columbia squad yesterday afternoon. Three eleven practice signals for a half hour and then Coach Metcalm tried a series of trick plays and formations consisting mostly of delayed passes and criss-crosses. The Columbia team will be a light one with whatever combination is finally decided upon, and to make up for the deficiencies in weight open formations are being developed. During the twenty-minute scrimmage period after the signal drill four coaches were substituted for the regular scrub back field and the 'Varsity was put on the defensive. Simenson, Simmons, Fisher, former Oberlin College players, and Welfer of Dartmouth took turns in carrying the pigskin. Columbia will probably not meet any high school teams for practice games this week because most of the high schoolboy elevens are playing midweek games.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 12.—Coach Reily put the Amherst 'Varsity line through a long, hard scrimmage with a strong scrub and freshman team today. The regular back field men were put on the bench during scrimmage and substitutes behind the line filled with the best of the substitutes. Emphasis was placed on line play, both offensive and defensive, Assistant Coach Swasey putting the plays to be met in the Trinity game on Saturday.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 12.—Taylor Stadium at Lehigh was almost deserted today as far as the veterans were concerned. It was deemed that three days would be sufficient to whip the team into shape for Saturday's game, so the 'Varsity had a day of rest, although the men have recuperated from the Yale game. The forward pass problem will have to be worked out again now that Shenoweth is out of the game with a broken leg. He was exceptionally efficient in hurling the lateral pass. Keady, Pons, and Grumbach, on the injured list, are coming along nicely with the exception of Keady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Union College regards next Saturday's game with New York University as the crucial one in deciding whether or not the Garnet goes through a second clean slate season. So far this season the team has not been scored on. The 'Varsity played a gruelling forty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs this afternoon on Alexander Field. In preparation for the game in New York next Saturday, Coach Dawson has been developing a number of new open field shifts. Young Yoder, a freshman who has had experience in Los Angeles, Cal., with soccer football, has developed into a charging defensive end.

The football team of Hamilton Institute will journey to West Point today to play the class of 1918 in their annual struggle. Hamilton is one of the few New York schools on West Point's schedule.

WOMEN PLAY FOR TITLE.

West Side Club Tennis Doubles Tourney Reaches Final Round.

Women tennis players celebrated Columbus Day at the West Side Tennis Club court at Forest Hills, L. I., by playing for the club championship in doubles and reached the final round before darkness stopped play for the day. Several interesting matches were played, but the results were according to form. In order to complete the tournament in one day the Bedford Park matches were postponed until today.

The survivors are Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf in the upper half, and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. R. A. Pope in the lower section of the draw. Both "doubles" won two matches, Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. de Gersdorf defeated Mrs. W. H. Voss and Miss J. C. Verplanck in the first round at 7—5, 6—2, and eliminated Miss E. White and Miss E. Gauthey in the semi-finals, 6—2, 6—1.

The contest between Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Pope and Miss Edna Barger and Miss R. Smith in the first round was the best of the tournament, the former pair winning at 5-7, 6-4, 6-4. In the opening set Miss Barger and Miss Smith forced the issue and adopted aggressive tactics against their more experienced opponents. The score was carried to 5-all, when Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Pope lost their service and in the next game lost the set at 7-5. The second and third sets were practically repetitions of the first with the winners of the first set always carrying the play to their opponents. The latter were compelled to work hard and won 6-4, 6-4. The effort did not affect their game with Miss M. H. Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison, as after a short rest Mrs. Weaver and Miss Pope won 6-1, 6-1.

An effort will be made to play the final round tomorrow or Friday, but it is not likely to be contested until the close of the Bedford Park tournament, in which many of the West Side players are entered.

After a long delay the final match for the men's Class A club championship was decided. Watson M. Washburn, the former intercollegiate champion, defeated the veteran Dean Mahan Tallant in straight sets. Tallant played a plucky game against the ranking player, but was outclassed. The summary:

West Side Tennis Club.—Women's Doubles Championship.—First Round—Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf defeated Mrs. W. H. Voss and Miss J. C. Verplanck, 7—5, 6—2; Miss E. White and Miss E. Gauthey defeated Miss Mary Cate and Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Edna Barger and Miss R. Smith, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; Miss M. H. Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Miss G. Kenyon and Mrs. F. T. Carpenter by default.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf defeated Miss E. White and Miss E. Gauthey, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss M. H. Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—1, 6—1.

Fordham's Quarter Back Injured.

Gloom pervaded the Fordham football camp yesterday morning, when it was announced that Morcaldi, the regular quarter back, may be unable to play the remainder of the season. Morcaldi played a fine game against Union College on Saturday, but was forced to quit in the last quarter, as a result of a hard tackle. At first his injury only appeared trivial, but he was suffering too much pain to don a uniform. Yesterday it was announced that two tendons just below the knee were badly sorn. In his absence, Captain De Vore directed the team, Golden taking Dunn's place at left half. It is probable that this arrangement will continue until after the Connecticut Aggies' game next Saturday. Another coach joined the Maroon corps of instructors yesterday. He is Don McClave, centre on Yale from 1908 to 1910. McClave played on the same teams as Harry Vaughn, the chief Fordham coach. He will take complete charge of the Maroon central defense.

N. Y. U. Eleven Ready for Union.

In the New York University football practice yesterday the Violet first eleven lined up for a game with the scrub team before 3,000 students at the annual University Day exercises. The 'Varsity scored 5 touchdowns and 1 goal in the twenty minutes of playing. The scrub defense crumbled up before the advances of Cann and Erwig, who played in the half back positions on the regular eleven. The 'Varsity smashes use the forward pass and made repeated gains through passes from Cann to Egan and Waldman. Fumbles marred the playing and indicated several weak points in the Violet team. Following the practice contest, Coach Dailley put the second and third elevens through a hard scrimmage in preparation for a game on Saturday between the scrub eleven and that of the Morris High School. The Violet eleven meets Union Saturday.

Bryn Mawr Polo Ists Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The Bryn Mawr polo team defeated the Aiken Tigers 7 goals to 6 in the opening match for the Main Line Cup at Bryn Mawr today. Barclay McFadden scored four of the seven goals earned by the winners. The Tigers were allowed two goals by handicap. Earl W. Hopping of Cincinnati scored two; Otto De Parregs of Austria, one, and Edgar Clausen of Fort Chester, N. Y., one.

SAFETY GIVES GAME TO MANUAL BOYS

Commercial School Player's Action Enables Training Team to Win at Football.

Manual Training and Commercial High School football elevens clashed in their annual game at Commercial Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and a safety in the fourth period gave Manual Training a 2 to 0 victory over her rivals. In the second game of the double header Commercial was victorious over the Boys' High School team by the score of 21 to 6. Four thousand spectators witnessed the games.

The Manual Training and Commercial teams were evenly matched .Near the end of the first period, Manual Training had the pigskin on Commercial's three-yard line with four downs to carry over. With their big crowd of rooters yelling for them to hold, the Commercial line tightened and attacks by Titus and Berry netted a scant yard. In the second period, Commercial had the ball on Manual's four-yard line on the first down. Three attempts to pierce the line were unsuccessful. On the fourth down Commercial tried a forward pass. Straight and true the leather was thrown into Richman's hands, as he stood back of the goal line, but he dropped the ball.

Manual Training's safety came in the last quarter. Commercial held Manual for downs on her twenty-yard line. Baldwin was called back to punt. Schefstein, whose passing was poor all during the game, threw the ball high over Baldwin's head. Baldwin fell on the ball back of his own goal line and Firsching, Manual's centre, broke through and fell on him.

Commercial had little difficulty in breaking through the Boys' High defense. Gosling, punting for Boys', stood back of his own goal line and booted the ball, but it went backward and Foster fell on the ball. Boys' only touchdown resulted from a pretty double forward pass, Bernstein to Hall to Smith. Smith was standing behind the posts and Hall made a perfect throw between the uprights. The line-ups:

M. T. H. S.	Position.	Commercial.
Rorty	Left end	Baldwin
Klaiber	Left tackle	Hoople
Goldberg	Left guard	Meister
Firsching	Centre	Schiefstein
Heinan	Right guard	Schuter
Eckhoff	Right tackle	Holman
Sullivan	Right end	Richman
Tiller	Quarterback	Hesterberg
Berry	Left half back	Ross
Blumgarten	Right half back	Frugoni
Titus	Full back	Versfelt

Safety—Baldwin. Referee—George Levers, West Point. Umpire—Dave Fultz, Brown. Field judge—Al Farrier, Dartmouth. Head linesman—Jack Hennessey, Brown. Time of periods—Two and twelve minutes.

Substitutes—Manual Training: Jobin for Tiller, Titus for Blumgarten, Kiendle for Titus.

Commerce. (21.)	Position	Boys'. (6.)
Laurence	Left end	Hall
Murray	Left tackle	Smith
Bovis	Left guard	Herzig
Brinn	Centre	Quail
Ornstein	Right guard	Gosling
Johnstone	Right tackle	Bernstein
Feehan	Right end	Peskowitz
Foster	Quarter back	Higgins
Holman	Left half back	Bernstein
Wilson	Right half back	Daisley
F. Collins	Full back	Barschofsky

Touchdowns—Wilson, Foster, Saberstein, Smith. Goals from touchdowns—Wilson, (2,) Foster. Referee—George Beavers, West Point. Umpire—Dave Fultz, Brown. Field judge—Al Farrier, Dartmouth. Head linesman—R. J. Shearer, Dickinson. Time of periods—Ten minutes each. Substitutes: Boys'—Palmer for Herzig, Herman for Higgins, Mooney for Daisley, Commarge-Kiernan for Wilson, Flood for Feehan, Block for Kiernan, Saberstein for Brinn.

STIFF HARVARD PRACTICE.

Crimson Coaches Working Out a Stronger Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Harvard football practice this morning was so stiff that few of the players had energy enough left to attend the ball game in Boston. The day was the first on which the coaches have decided to drive the team to the limit to establish the physical endurance of the men and their ability to stand punishment. The regular staff of coaches was increased by the presence o. Leary L. Withington and Fisher of the 1914 staff and Bradlee and Trumbull of last season's eleven.

The 'Varsity squad worked at top speed for more than an hour, first in scrimmage between Teams A and B and then an eleven being chosen for a fight against the scrubs. In the first clash there was no scoring, there being a balance because of the interchange of backfields, but in the later scrimmage the regulars got 3 points on a field goal kicked by Robinson from the 35-yard line.

The day had several interesting features. The first was the placing of Taylor at guard with Dadmun. Then Lyman was in the first line-up at end. Watson improved so much today that he was shifted with Wilcox, and now is the first-string quarter back again. King was not out, Rollins being the regular backfield with Mahan and McKinlock. Horween and Nelson came in for some hard work, and Bigelow did also. Harvard is working hard to develop a better defense against Virginia than the team put up all year. In the games so far Harvard, although always a winner, has been generally outrushed.

Stamford Beats Fordham Prep.

Stamford High School defeated Fordham Prep. by a score of 9 to 7 in their annual football game at Stamford yesterday before a big crowd. In the last few minutes of play, with the score 7 to 3, Collom, the Stamford quarter back made the touchdown that brought victory to the home team. Considerable wrangling ensued as to whether Collom crawled over the final mark, but Boyle, the Stamford coach, was referee and ruled in favor of Stamford. Captain Frisch made Fordham's touchdown in the first period on a spectacular run from midfield after he had taken a twenty-yard pass from Williams. Collom kicked a field goal for Stamford in the second quarter.

Sullivan Memorial Fund Bouts.

Boxers from Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh will be seen in action in the bouts to be contested at the New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. on Oct. 29 and 30 for the benefit of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund. Assurances were received from clubs in those cities yesterday that they will send their best men for the tournament, the winners of which will receive a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A meeting of the committee in charge of the tournament was held yesterday at 21 Warren Street and the officials were selected, those who will officiate at the New York A. C. will be George Schwegler, referee; John J. Walsh and Joseph Conlon, judges; Paul Pilgrim and John J. Deignan, clerks, and Robert Stoll, timer. At the Crescent A. C. Eddie Forbes will referee, John J. O'Brien and Jacob W. Stumpf will judge, Steve Byrne and Benny Levine will be clerks, and Prosper Clust the timer. It was decided to have a public sale of tickets for both the Crescent and New York exhibitions. Admissions will be placed on sale at A. A. C. headquarters, 21 Warren Street, and will cost $2 each night. Just how the classes will be apportioned between the two clubs was not decided, but the matter will be taken up at another meeting scheduled for Oct. 26. Secretary Rubien yesterday wired the Canadian A. A. U. asking for entries from the Dominion. It is likely that W. Hanna of Toronto, who won the American 178-pound championship in 1914, when he defeated Arthur Sheridan, will compete.

Boxer Fractures a Rib.

The main ten-round bout last night at the Astoria Boxing Club of Long Island, in which Jimmy Duffy, the west side lightweight, and Chick Simler of Scranton, Penn., were the participants, ended in the fifth round when the west side boxer staggered to his corner and requested his seconds to have the referee announce that he could not continue. Then Duffy collapsed and had to be assisted to his dressing room. Duff

The Sign of The Perfect Baking Powder

Here are the names of more than 3000 grocers in greater New York and vicinity, every one a distributer of RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder. These merchants are conscientious, painstaking dispensers of high-grade food products. Knowing the baking situation as we do, we feel sure that these grocers could not be induced to stock and sell a new baking powder, as yet practically unknown to the public, unless it had unquestionably superior merits for the consumer.

The grocers in this list are familiar with the fact that the food authorities of this country have long been demanding a better, purer, more wholesome baking powder. They are satisfied that RYZON is such a baking powder. And because of the fact that RYZON meets all requirements of the most exacting food scientists, these grocers have welcomed the opportunity to co-operate in putting The Perfect Baking Powder into New York homes.

The approval of RYZON by pure food authorities is important, but the fact that leading cooking experts have also endorsed it is equally important. These experts say that RYZON is the most wholesome and successful baking powder they have ever tried.

RYZON is sold in quarter, half and pound cans at 10, 18 and 35 cents. Anyone can purchase a can of RYZON from any grocer on this list with the unqualified guarantee that RYZON will prove entirely satisfactory in every way or money will be refunded without question.

The Following Grocers in Greater New York and Vicinity Now Sell RYZON—Others are Being Added Daily

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Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 135 W. 42d St.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2899 Third Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1024 Westchester Ave., Bronx
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1374 Boston Rd., Bronx
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 421 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 125th St. & 7th Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2189 3d Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2157 8th Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 113th St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2860 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 102d St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2477 1-2 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 580 Columbus Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1494 3d Ave., nr. 84th St.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 494 Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., cor. 78th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 724 St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 87th St. & 6th Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1426 St. Nicholas Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 179th St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 161st St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1962 Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 3612 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1732 Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 139th St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 130 Chambers St.
Abbenseth, Wm. H., 853 E. Tremont Ave.
Abend, M., 364 Lenox Ave.
Abzug, N., 431 Lenox Ave.
Ackerman, M., 629 Amsterdam Ave.
Adler, C. H., 618 Melrose Ave.
Ahrens, C. H., 274 Lenox Ave.
Ahrens, John F., 613 9th Ave.
Albano, Tony, 114-118 Manhattan Ave.
Albers, John A., 502 E. Tremont Ave.
Albert, G., 951 E. 172d St.
Albert, H., 357 Hudson St.
Albert, I., Cor. Burnside & Morris Ave., Bronx
Alexander, R., 362 W. 116th St.
Alhambra Market, 3362 10th Ave.
Allen, W. H., 2104 8th Ave.
Amendola & Pelligrini, 1260 Lexington Ave.
American Delicatessen Store, 672 8th Ave.
Amsterdam Dairy, 1825 Amsterdam Ave.
Anastasio Bros., 208 Columbus Ave.
"Andave," 2583 First Ave.
"Andave," 462 Manhattan Ave.
"Andave," 1280 3d Ave.
"Andave," 806 Columbus Ave.
"Andave," 694 9th Ave.
"Andave," 1364 Boston Rd.
"Andave," 2180 8th Ave.
"Andave," 360 Audubon Ave.
Anderson, E. W., 1080 Lexington Ave.
Angelbeck, D., 1574 3d Ave.
Angelo, Emanuel, 201 E. 93d St.
Angermann, J., 881 Hudson St.
Angermann, J., 173 8th Ave.
Anson, N., 972 6th Ave.
Apicela, Peter, 1063 Park Ave.
Arker, L., 313 7th Ave.
Aronson, J., 1126 Park Ave.
Artz, M., 1335 Wilkins Ave.
Asenbach, F. H., 1860 Park Ave.
Augustin, A., 329 1st Ave.
Avchin, Louis, 1248 Amsterdam Ave.
Averbooch, L., 131 E. Houston St.
Avrich, W., 226 E. 124th St.
Ayianian, M., 259 W. 22d St.
Bade & Bro., Fred, 3137 Broadway
Bader, D., 306 Willis Ave.
Bader, I., 629 Courtlandt Ave.
Bahr, C. F., 1140 Lexington Ave.
Baierschmidt & Specht, 383 Bleecker St.
Balsamo, M., 2245 Grand Ave., Bronx
Bandurek, H., 887 Longwood Ave.
Barein, Albert, 120 East End Ave.
Basen, J. P., 854 Amsterdam Ave.
Bauer, John, 924 Columbus Ave.
Bauer, William, 113 W. 10th St.
Becker, Aug. E. L., 922 Columbus Ave.
Becker, Louis, 1996 Belmont Ave.
Becker, W. H., 83 Bedford St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 89 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 460 Greenwich St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1310 2d Ave., cor. 69th St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1576 2d Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1286 Lexington Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1697 1st Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1444 Lexington Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1437 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 473 Lenox Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 553 Lenox Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 2771 8th Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 3510 Broadway
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 3950 Broadway, nr. 151st St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 496 Brook Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 232 Willis Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 291 Burnside Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 367 E. 204th St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 225 9th Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 840 9th Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 89 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 428 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 641 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 718 Columbus Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 826 Amsterdam Ave.
Behrens, H., 235th St., cor. Katonah Ave.
Bergman, I., 1211 Seneca Ave.
Behrmann, J. & J., 337 E. 93d St.
Berkowitz, Jacob, 954 Longwood Ave.
Bernitt, H. G., 1060 Stebbins Ave.
Berman, B., 35 Manhattan St.
Bernitt, H., 1318 Wilkins Ave.
Berman, Jacob, 1453 Amsterdam Ave.
Bernstein, J., 57 St. Nicholas Ave.
Bernstein & Son, B., 286 W. 142d St.
Bernstein, R., 458 3d Ave.
Bernstein & Kaplan, 2100 5th Ave.
Benenson, D., 3165 Broadway
Belfort, J., 20-22 Ave. D
Belsito, L., 149 8th Ave.
Bickermann Bros., 1258 Boston Road
Bickerman, H., 1076 1st Ave.
Bickerman, Louis, 780 E. 180th St.
Bickmann, C. M., 1915 Anthony Ave., Bronx
Biego, Peter & Co., 240 Lafayette St.
Bieman, J. B., 481 Manhattan Ave.
Birnbach, R., 887 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Birnbaum, A., 622 Concord Ave., Bronx
Birnbaum, J., 1285 St. Nicholas Ave.
Biscotto & Maliso, 926 8th Ave.
Black, Julius, 568 2d Ave.
Blau, J., 1278 1st Ave.
Blaustein, B., 1091 2d Ave.
Blickwedel, Jo'n, 989 6th Ave.
Bloom, Geo., 928 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx
Blanken's Dairy, 1736 2d Ave.
Blum, E., 3832 Broadway
Blyth, L. (Thornhill Dairy), 3895 Broadway
Boardman, Henry, 397 8th Ave.
Boehne, Geo., & Co., 3490 Broadway
Boehning's, 639 Hudson St.
Boet, M. A., 320 Columbus Ave.
Bohlen Bros., 862 3d Ave.
Bohling, John, 401 E. 63d St.
Bolte, D. H., 1390 3d Ave.
Bolte, W. H., 905 1st Ave.
Bornhoeft, E., 1270 3d Ave.
Bosch, Leonard, 1473 3d Ave.
Bosch, William, 17 Peck Slip
Boschen, H., 361 2d Ave.
Boss, S., 293 W. 112th St.
Boston Grocery, 1995 Amsterdam Ave.
Bottagaro, Jos., 194 10th Ave.
Bradley, E. D., 966 Amsterdam Ave.
Brandenberger, P., 1651 Amsterdam Ave.
Brandt, Chris., 946 1st Ave.
Braue, Chas. H., 169th St. & Franklin Ave., Bronx
Breden, B., 1018 Ogden Ave., nr. 164th St.
Brennan, M., 2668 8th Ave.
Breth, Joseph, 1508 Ave. A
Brodsky, C., 369 Audubon Ave.
Brodsky & Schwartz, 268 Audubon Ave.
Brown, S., 2318 Broadway
Brown, H., 765 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx
Brumer, Max, 1055 Park Ave.
Brumlop, Henry, 320 E. Kingsbridge Road, Bronx
Bruns, P. W., 423 Madison Ave.
Bruns, W. & H., 2011 Broadway
Brunssen & Co., 1432 Commonwealth Ave.
Bueschel, R. S., 1224 St. Boulevard
Budde, Arnold, 1104 3d Ave.
Buhlmaier, A., 668 E. 180th St., Bronx
Bundschuk, A. F., 1105 Amsterdam Ave.
Bunger, J. H., 2401 7th Ave.
Buonocore, F., 375 7th Ave.
Burfoind, W., 2015 Hughes Ave.
Burfeindt Bros., 5536 Broadway, 231st St.
Burnside, John, 301 Willis Ave.
Busch, George, 164 Amsterdam Ave.
Busy Bee Butter & Egg Market, 1810 Amsterdam Ave.
Caffero Bros., 3840 Broadway
Callanan, J., 41-43 Vesey St.
Cammann, M., 8221 Broadway, 225th St.
Canaravicid Bros., 427 Amsterdam Ave.
Canavacid, D., 923 8th Ave.
Caponi, A., 328 E. 180th St.
Carolan, J. M., 617 10th Ave.
Caso & Co., Geo. R., 1015 2d Ave.
Capich, Christ B., 362 W. 36th St.
Celentano Bros., 1111 Park Ave.
Charles & Co., Madison Ave. & 43d St.
Chasson, S., 1427 Wilkins Ave.
Chester, B., 1243 3d Ave.
Christe, Fred, 1236 Lexington Ave.
Christensen & Co., 2909 Broadway
Cilento, S. & F., 1648 3d Ave.
Cinque, R., 365 7th Ave.
Cirlin, M. J., 1257 Amsterdam Ave.
Claassen, H. Wm., 1333 Boscobel Ave., Bronx
Classen, Henry, 870 Columbus Ave.
Clover Dairy, The, 129 Audubon Ave.
Cochran, E. E., 768 Morris Park Ave.
Cohen, C., 609 2d Ave.
Cohen, D., 3840 Broadway
Cohen, H., 34 W. 116th St.
Cohen, M., 1166 Garrison Ave.
Cohen & Quintinetz, 723 E. 175th St.
Cohen & Solomon, 1056 Boston Rd.
Cohn's Grocery, Ben., 533 Lenox Ave., nr. 137th St.
Cohn, M., 1035 1st Ave.
Colgan, B., 201 St. Nicholas Ave.
Columbia Butter & Egg Market, 748 Columbus Ave.
Columbia County Dairy, 2122 8th Ave.
Comninel, G., 2197 7th Ave.
Continental Dairy, 1351 Prospect Ave., Bronx
Coors, Henry, 1217 Boston Rd.
Cotzias, John, 320 E. 52d St.
Cosolo Bros., 2238 8th Ave.
Costello & Co., A., 820 Columbus Ave.
Coursen, H. W., 883 Park Ave.
Coyne Bros., 1516 Amsterdam Ave.
Cronemeyer, A., 989 Home St., Bronx
Cunningham, Edward, 33 Westchester Sq., N. Y. City
Dahme, Ferdinand, 565 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx
Daitch, L., 786 Amsterdam Ave.
Dammann, H. W., 626 Amsterdam Ave.
Dammeyer, Aug., 447 Hudson St.
Davey, Andrew, 1878 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 350 Greenwich St.
Davey, Andrew, 481 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 596 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 718 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 863 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 839 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1063 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1522 1st Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1584 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 862 9th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 782 9th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1417 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 926 Columbus Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 739 Amsterdam Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 501 Columbus Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 163 Amsterdam Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 21 Amsterdam Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 663 9th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 594 10th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 206 8th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 350 Greenwich St.
Davey, Andrew, 904 Freeman St.
Davey, Andrew, 3047 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 2707 Valentine Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 233 Willis Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1386 St. Nicholas Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1298 St. Nicholas Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1083 St. Nicholas Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1700 Amsterdam Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 2792 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 3163 Broadway
Davey, Andrew, 2272 8th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 67 Manhattan St.
Davey, Andrew, 1681 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 2065 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 2239 3d Ave.
Delemarre & Co., Inc., 253 W. 86th St.
De Martino, Frank, 374 8th Ave.
De Nisco, D., 1877 St. Nicholas Ave.
De Rosa Bros., 462 Amsterdam Ave.
De Stefano, J., 2380 Amsterdam Ave.
Deutsch, L., 1301 Washington Ave.
Dettmer, John, 315 W. 44th St.
Dhem, R., 731 Tremont Ave.
Diamond, W. J., 4226 White Plains Ave., Bronx
Dickmann Bros., 393 E. 168th St.
Dickman, C., 17 W. 111th St.
Dieckmann, J., 181 E. 78th St.
Diercks, H., 151 Ave. A.
Dierck & Spreckels, 1236 Amsterdam Ave.
Dietz, A. & G., 174 Amsterdam Ave.
Di Palma, F. & J., 639 Lexington Ave.
Distler, M., 957 2d Ave.
Dlugarz, George, 1628 Washington Ave.
Dobken, P., 973 Amsterdam Ave.
Does, Jacob, 725 E. 165th St.
Dohrmann, H., 818 10th Ave.
Dohrmann, Otto, 711 Columbus Ave.
Downing, M. J., 944 1st Ave.
Downing, M. J., 895 3d Ave.
Drier, Louis, 1881 Amsterdam Ave.
Droge Bros., 1220 3d Ave.
Duane, Geo. V., 630 E. 138th St., Bronx
Dubrowin, J., 1228 Lexington Ave.
Du Frane, Harry J., 2427 Jerome Ave., Bronx
Duggan, A. J., 376 Audubon Ave.
Dunker, H. W., 2761 Webster Ave., Bronx
Dunning, Andrew, 1405 3d Ave.
Dunphy, M. J., 631 10th Ave.
Economy Grocery Stores, 104 Amsterdam Ave.
Edmonson, A., 1852 Bathgate Ave.
Eggers, Louis, 201 3d Ave.
Ehlers Bros., 193 West End Ave.
Ehlers, J., 57 Ninth St.
Ehlermann, C., 787 Amsterdam Ave.
Engelberg, Max, 518 W. 162th St.
Engelman, John, 594 8th Ave.
Epstein, H., 1113 2d Ave.
Errick, Jacob, 1006 Tinton Ave.
Elsmeier, C., 856 180th St., Bronx
Ellentuch, J., 2535 Decatur Ave., Bronx
Esposito Bros., 124 6th Ave.
Essenfeld, D., 3939 Broadway
Essenfeld, M., 501 W. 133d St.
Evers, Louis, 282 3d Ave.
Excelsior Groceries, 801 Amsterdam Ave.
Fabiszaski, J., 750 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx
Fahrenhorst, O. F., 1130 Park Ave.
Faist, G., 2031 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Fairstein, N., 656 Morris Park Ave.
Farkas, J., 226-228 E. 83d St.
Farner, Mag., 3935 White Plains Ave.
Feir, P., 481 E. 167th St., Bronx
Fender, Geo. G., 209 Columbus Ave.
Feniel, Louis, 842 Columbus Ave.
Feldman, Robert, 10 W. 112th St.
Feldmann, D. H., 1743 Park Ave.
Ferguson Bros., 471 E. 184th St., Bronx
Fermanian, V., 368 3d Ave.
Ferony Bros., 1756 Walker Ave.
Ferony Bros., 744 Morris Park Ave.
Ferony Bros., 1678 Boston Rd.
Feuerstein, A., 567 3d Ave.
Fichtenbaum, D., 911 3d Ave.
Fichtenbaum, J., 226 8th Ave.
Ficken, Chas., 2606 Broadway
Fincke, A., 612 W. 127th St.
Fincke, B. D., Decatur Ave., 198th St., Bronx
Fiorentino Bros., 21 Columbus Ave.
Fiorentino, A., 1245 Amsterdam Ave.
Fischer, G., 3387 Broadway
Fischer, Henry, 696 E. 163d St.
Fisher, W., 254 W. 25th St.
Flagge, Harry A., 307 Columbus Ave.
Flanagan, Mary, 664 2d Ave.
Flashner, Adolph, 2120 8th Ave.
Fliegel, M., 301 1st Ave.
Flynn, Jas., 972 3d Ave.
Flynn, Jos., 2182 8th Ave.
Fogelman, D., 72 E. 128th St.
Fokin, Thomas, 1106 S. Boulevard
Forst, Albin, 2431 3d Ave.
Fox, Fred, 1011 Castle Hill Ave.
Francke, Wm., 175 E. 74th St.
Frank, R., 26 Ave. A.
Fredd, Alexander, 183 Amsterdam Ave.
Freedberg, Oscar, 1103 Washington Ave., Bronx
Freeman, J., 857 E. 161st St.
Freiberg, Ch., 1117 Lenox Ave.
Friedman, I., 218 E. 81st St.
Friedman, Bernard, 825 Columbus Ave.
Friedman, C., 1900 Crotona Ave.
Friedman, Philip J., 525 Columbus Ave.
Friedman, W., 1467 Minford Place
Froehlich's, 266 9th Ave.
Fuhrmann, D. A., 1096 Clay Ave., 166th St., Bronx
Fuller, A. N., 530 Columbus Ave.
Furst, S. V., 3641 Broadway
Furst Bros., 1271 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gadarig, Paul, 202 E. 27th St.
Garfinkel, H., 1848 Amsterdam Ave.
Gartelmann, W., 2364 8th St.
Gambardella, James, 2096 8th Ave.
Galler, D., 426 Mott Ave., Bronx
Gattermeyer, Charles, 4482 Park Ave., Bronx
Geany & Co., M. J., 2683 3d Ave., Bronx
Geber, S., 61 E. Houston St.
Geher, M., 67 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gellman, H., 1249 Amsterdam Ave.
Gemhofer, A., 682 Courtlandt Ave.
Gentile, G., 1217 Lexington Ave.
Gerken, D., 158 6th Ave.
Gerken, J. D., 2758 Broadway
Germech, John B., 340 Lenox Ave., cor. 127th St.
Gerstenfeld, B., 1307 Prospect Ave.
Gewanter, C., 973 Freeman St., Bronx
Gieschen, John C., 2595 Webster Ave., Bronx
Gildenberg & Co., A. B., 1606 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gillen, Owen, 727 3d Ave.
Ginsberg Bros., 110 8th Ave.
Ginsberg, Nathan, 635 3d Ave.
Ginsberg, N., 2447 8th Ave.
Giovannini, Anacleto, 2595 2d Ave.
Glass, R., 4066 White Plains Ave., N. Y. City
Gleason, Matthew, 2823 Walker Ave.
Glatter, L., 1408 2d Ave.
Glickin & Horowitz, 84 W. 115th St.
Gochman, Tobias, 2419 2d Ave.
Goldberg, A., 941 E. 172d St.
Goldberg, M., 270 W. 115th St.
Goldblatt, Harry, 636 Hudson St.
Goldfarb, B., 2749 8th Ave.
Goldman Bros., 180 Sherman Ave.
Goldman, Louis, 1234 Park Ave.
Goldman, T., 42 St. Mark's Place
Goldstein, S., 260 Ave. A.
Goldstock, S., 118 W. 116th St.
Goodman, A., 738 2d Ave.
Goossen, A., 423 E. 168th St., Bronx
Goth, Frank, 173 West End Ave.
Gottesman, S., 215 Ave. A
Granovetter, L., 333 Madison St.
Graubard, S. L., 318 W. 116th St.
Green, A., 2247 Broadway
Green, J., 1586 Ave. A
Greenberg, B., 827 E. 161st St.
Greenberg, S., 1411 Stebbins Ave.
Greenberger, H., 300 Columbus Ave.
Greenhut Company, J. B., 18th St. & 6th Ave.
Greenstein, Max, 352 E. 56th St.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1891 Park Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 4231 Broadway
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1340 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1382 Boston Rd., Bronx
Gristede Bros., Inc., 989 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Gristede Bros., Inc., 3796 Broadway
Gristede Bros., Inc., 3453 Broadway
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1772 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1306 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1227 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 2185 8th Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 2112 8th Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 928 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 903 Columbus Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 841 Columbus Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 765 Columbus Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 623 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 590 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1439 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1820 Amsterdam Ave.
Groening, Herman, 446 W. 42d St.
Grossman Bros., 518 W. 207th St.
Grote & Frische, 1502 2d Ave.
Groto Bros., 694 Elton Ave.
Grube, F. G., 568 Lenox Ave.
Grube, J. H. (Leghorn Dairy), 461 W. 163d St.
Guernsey Dairy, 1794 Amsterdam Ave.
Guidone, John, 227 3d Ave.
Gumbinan, J., 863 Columbus Ave.
Gutekunst, Chas., 790 2d Ave.
Haab, William, 723 Elton Ave., Bronx
Hamaghian, Jos., 980 Columbus Ave.
Hadeln, Henry, 148 9th Ave.
Hahenfeld, H., 540 3d Ave.
Hahn, A. F., 1867 2d Ave.
Hahn, John, 2092 Amsterdam Ave.
Hahn, John, 783 9th Ave.
Hamister, Henry C., 51 W. 81st St.
Halle, M., 896 Intervale Ave.
Hall, L. J., 1074 Park Ave.
Hahnenfeld, D., 376 Park Ave.
Hanlin, Y., 247 Audubon Ave.
Hartman, M., 333 E. 14th St.
Hartmann, Charles, 686 Morris Park Ave.
Haslop, Chas. H., 537 W. 46th St.
Haase, Albert, 485 9th Ave.
Haase, Chas., 963 Lexington Ave.
Hathorne, F. F., 499 W. 124th St.
Haus, M. C., 955 Madison Ave.
Hauptman & Duff, 927 Home St.
Hayes, T., 2087 Amsterdam Ave.
Heiferman, M., 1125 Park Ave.
Heine, Fred. H., 219 W. 16th St.
Heise Bros., 2450-52 Jerome Ave., Bronx
Heise Bros., 2268 Amsterdam Ave.
Heitshusen, D., 67 Old Broadway
Heitzman, Frank, 1287 2d Ave.
Held Bros., 242 Ave. A
Held, Louis, 1430 Madison Ave.
Helmcke, R., 729 9th Ave.
Helmcke, H., 518 10th Ave.
Henke, Bernard, 72 Ave. A
Herbert, A., 101 St. Mark's Place
Herbell, F. D., 1347 3d Ave.
Herman, I., 774 10th Ave.
Herman, S., 3373 Broadway
Hermann, B., 2941 Broadway
Hesse, H., 736 Madison Ave.
Heuer, Herman F., 340 W. 145th St.
Hewson & Fitzpatrick, 197 Chambers St.
Hickey, John E., 930 6th Ave.
Hier & Fischer, 900 W. 115th St.
Hinrichs Bros., 2129 Arthur Ave., cor. 181st St.
Hirschklau, Max, 1389 5th Ave.
Hirsh, S., 2469 7th Ave.
Hochheiser, Sam., 709 E. 214th St.
Hoechle, Ivo, 769 3d Ave.
Hoffmeister, I., 1101 Castle Hill Ave.
Hoffman, David, 418 Willis Ave.
Hoffman, H., 1082 S. Boulevard
Hofmann, G., 1675 3d Ave.
Hogrefe, Henry, 316 9th Ave.
Hoins, C., 590 Morris Park Ave.
Holsten, Herm. H., 3467 3d Ave., Bronx
Holsten, John H., 957 Candlwell Ave., nr. 164th St.
Holtmann, A., 603 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx
Holtorf, H. F., 821 Park Ave.
Hopmann, Chris., 2280 Bathgate Ave., Bronx
Hoppe, H. D., 1672 Ave. A
Hornow, T. C., 2107 Amsterdam Ave.
Horrow Bros., 1021 E. 178th St.
Horrow, T., 137 3d Ave.
Huber, H. J., 134 6th Ave.
Hudson View Groceries, 181st St. & Pinehurst Ave.
Huth, A., 1428 Zerega Ave.
Hygrade Market (Yedlin & Immerman), 2185 8th Ave.
Ingber, A. L., 137 W. 116th St.
International Market, 3050 3d Ave.
Iovieno, R., 403 W. 52d St.
Irolin, S., 1270 Lexington Ave.
Isler, G., 3360 Broadway
Iverson, C., 915 Prospect Ave.
Jacobson, S., 2950 3d Ave., Bronx
Jacoby, M., 910 Intervale Ave.
Jaegeler's Son, John, 884 6th Ave.
Jaeger, A., 29 Pearl St.
Jaeger, C. J., 475 Amsterdam Ave.
Jaeger, W. D. H., 773 Lexington Ave.
Jaret, D., 860 Melrose Ave.
Jarmark, S., 213-15 E. 76th St.
Jensen, P., 724 Amsterdam Ave.
Joffe, M., 1358 Lenox Ave.
Johanson, Robert, 23 Coenties Slip
Johnson & Co., Samuel, 424 Amsterdam Ave.
Johnson, Philip, 894 3d Ave.
Jonpkins, J. B., 130 8th Ave.
Joroff, Jacob, 1066 Hunt's Point Ave., Bronx
Kadish, J., 3530 Broadway
Kalayjian, G., & Merjian, M., 3885 3d Ave., Bronx
Kalish, Theo., 1251 St. Nicholas Ave.
Kamen, M., 639 Lenox Ave.
Kalmanovitch, Max, 980 Hoe Ave.
Kamp, Henry, 275 Hudson St.
Kanarek, Louis, 1487 2d Ave.
Kane, Henry, 242 9th Ave.
Kaplan, G., 174 E. 81st St.
Kaplan, S., 142 Hamilton Place
Kappenberg, W., 440 E. 183d St.
Karsten, A. F., 573 Lenox Ave.
Karwasky, D., 100 E. 96th St.
Kaddan, I., 1755 Park Ave.
Katzenhorn, J., 568 3d Ave.
Kauders, Chas., 979 Prospect Ave.
Kaufmann, A., 351 W. 43d St.
Kaufmann, H., 2234 3d Ave.
Kaufmann, H., 308 St. Ann's Ave.
Kelcec, Charles, 1491 Ave. A
Kemper, H., 1396 Lexington Ave.
Kenkoff, V., 1489 1st Ave.
Keppler, Gerson, 1095 Park Ave.
Kerkman & Grote, 2562 8th Ave.
Kerkman, J. G., 614 3d Ave.
Kilian Bros., 4025 Barnes Ave.
Kimelman, N., 369 Lenox Ave.
Kirsch, W., Co., 909 E. Tremont Ave.
Kitman, S., 1636 Washington Ave.
Klein, C., 3939 White Plains Ave.
Klein, J., 608 W. 207th St.
Klein, M., 3789 Broadway
Klein, Samuel, 1326 3d Ave.
Kleinhenz, E. A., 4702 White Plains Ave.
Kleinman, J., 1239 1st Ave.
Klenke, Chas., 219 9th Ave.
Klepner, G., 756 Tremont Ave.
Klier, Chas., 2101 8th Ave.
Klinge, John, 171 E. 33d St.
Klippel, Jacob, 761 Elton Ave.
Knief, A., 215 E. 183d St.
Knoll, Joseph, 111 W. 46th St.
Knorr, Fred, 1504 2d Ave.
Kobak, Harry, 15 Ave. C
Koehler, Julius, 1479 Ave. A
Kohn, A., 708 Tremont Ave.
Kontos Bros., 112 W. 90th St.
Kook, F. B., 230 E. Houston St.
Kopf, Henry, 1972 Jerome Ave.
Koppe, P. J., 1501 St. Lawrence Ave.
Kopper, J., 3366 University Ave.
Kornman, L., 1197 3d Ave.
Koslow, J., 281 1st Ave.
Kramer, Fred, 343 Broome St.
Kramer & Kiler, 3415 Broadway
Kramer, L., 983 Columbus Ave.
Krash, S., 1146 Intervale Ave.
Krasne, A., 625 Lenox Ave.
Krasowitz, J., 511 E. 157th St.
Kraus, N., 3354 Broadway
Krewinkel, M., 1413 Amsterdam Ave.
Kromholz, Robert, 651 Columbus Ave.
Kronenberg, C., 2253 Webster Ave.
Kruleck, Joe, 397 1st Ave.
Krumdieck Bros., 274 Alexander Ave.
Kubtzky, H., 1645 Amsterdam Ave.
Kuchukian, Alfred P., 135 Lexington Ave.
Kuck, John, 81 3d Ave.
Kuck, Jno., & Co., 870 Westchester Ave.
Kuhn's Dairy, 362 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Kuhlewind, Henry, 37 W. 98th St.
Kuhlmann, E. & C., 2165 Broadway
Kuhlmann, H., 1705 7th Ave.
Kushner, Z., 644 E. 180th St., Bronx
Kulze, H. F., 3322 Broadway
Laichtman, 1101 Westchester Ave., Bronx
Landau, Jacob, 884 Intervale Ave.
Langen, H. C., 256th St. & Katonah Ave.
Langen, Henry C., 1137 Castle Hill Ave.
Lash, L., 67 W. 109th St.
Lauricella Bros., 462 Columbus Ave.
Lauro & Son, D., 3477 Broadway
Le Clair, John, 215 S. Division St.
Lemien, A., Anthony & Tremont Aves.
Leibowitz, T., 2055 Washington Ave.
Leibowitz, T., 2147 Washington Ave.
Lenitz, J., & Son, 3586 Broadway
The Lenox High Grade Dairy, 330 Columbus Ave.
The Lenox High Grade Dairy, 768 Amsterdam Ave.
The Lenox High Grade Dairy, 165 Lenox Ave.
The Lenox High Grade Dairy, 888 3d Ave., 53d & 54th Sts.
Lenzen, Henry, 43 Convent Ave.
Leopold, J. H., 2162 8th Ave.
Leman, M., 1466 2d Ave.
Leshaw, S., 2276 7th Ave.
Levenson, Ph., 3054 3d Ave., Bronx
Levenstein Bros., 980 Columbus Ave.
Levy, M., 110 Hamilton Place
Lewis' Dairy, 2246 7th Ave.
Libhen, A., 72 W. 88th St.
Lichtenstein, A., 1683 Unionport Rd.
Liesenberg, M., 1048 Ogden Ave.
Liess, Arthur, 2407 Broadway
Lifschitz, D., 2816 Broadway
Lipman, Louis, 95 Lenox Ave.
Lippman, C., 1662 Boston Rd., Bronx
Lippert & Coplin, 3671 Broadway
Lipski, J., 740 Jennings St.
Lifshitz, Sam'l D., 713 E. 176th St.
Lipnorte, Frank, 1813 Amsterdam Ave.
Lohsen & Co., T. Henry, 854 6th Ave.
Louis, Achille P., Cor. 88th St. & Broadway
Low & Son, N., 1019 6th Ave.
Lubbe, Henry, 195 8th Ave.
Lubansky, M., 1095 Prospect Ave.
Luhrs, Henry, 421 Park Ave.
Luhrs, Otto, 1695th St. Jerome Ave.
Ludemann, Frederick, 239 W. 46th St.
Ludemann & Co., 131 E. 53d St.
Lundon & Co., Inc., L., 924 Intervale Ave., Bronx
Lutz, Jos., 1206 1st Ave.
Lynwood Grocery Co., 1403 Zerega Ave.
McBride, Thomas, 801 E. 176th St.
McCarthy & Sons, A., National Market, 99 6th Ave.
McCourty, M., 544 W. 125th St.
McLees, R., 2377 Washington Ave.
McNeilly, Geo., 121 9th Ave.
Macartney Bros., 189 W. 10th St.
Madison Square Market, 345 3d Ave.
Maffia, J., 3025 Bailey Ave.
Magna, J. H. F., 338 Amsterdam Ave.
Mahnken, John, 56 Greenwich St.
Mahler, Morris, 24 W. 117th St.
Mahlstedt, F., 350 8th Ave.
Males, H., 603 Lenox Ave.
Mamola, A., 299 W. 144th St.
Mandia, Anthony, 360 W. 41st St.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 821 Amsterdam Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 981 Amsterdam Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 1877 Amsterdam Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 1974 Amsterdam Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 425 E. 158th St.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 1854 3d Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 2415 8th Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 778 E. 183d St.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 3349 3d Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 769 Melrose Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 686 Melrose Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 579 Cortlandt Ave.
The Manhattan Delicatessen Grocery, 152 Manhattan Ave.
Manes, J., 4676 Park Ave., Bronx
Margolis, S., 1099 7th Ave.
Maresca, Otto, & Bros., 604 Columbus Ave.
Marker & Co., C., 341 Audubon Ave.
Markovits Bros., 1484 3d Ave.
Marshall, I., 3629 Broadway
Marshall, Louis, 1080 Teller Ave.
Marsico, 2315 Westchester Ave.
Martens, J. H., 745 Courtlandt Ave.
Marymor, A., 821 E. 170th St.
Marx, Gus, 1201 Lexington Ave.
Massa, John J., 680 Melrose Ave.
Masterson, J. J., 2194 Broadway
Mattlage & Co., 353 Lexington Ave.
Mayer, M., 155 6th Ave.
Mayer, Wm., 2439 Jerome Ave.
Mehler, C., 373 Ave. A
Mehrtens, H., 200 W. 69th St.
Mehrtens, J. H., 2607 Webster Ave.
Meisinger, C., 1032 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Mele, E., & Son, 482 W. 22d St.
Mellish, John, 3324 Broadway
Mencher, H., 703 Columbus Ave.
Metzoer, T., 1185 Lexington Ave.
Meyer, E., 1987 Arthur Ave.
Meyer, R., 721 Melrose Ave.
Meyer, R. N., 171 Varick

Distributers of RYZON The Perfect Baking Powder

Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1996 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1835 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1742 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 3487 Broadway
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1656 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2706 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2705 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2652 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2494 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1429 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2396 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 371 Lenox Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1288 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1262 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2294 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2187 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2159 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 45 Manhattan St.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2071 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1414 3d Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 857 3d Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 562 2d Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 494 3d Ave.
Reimers, Bernhard N., 451 W. 125th St.
Reiner, B., 2291 Crotona Ave., Bronx
Reitano & Co., S., 1631 Avenue A
Remnek, A., 251 Avenue B
Reliable B. & E. Market, 2857 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 821 9th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 1490 2d Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 5 Manhattan St.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2367 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2422 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2579 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2627 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2741 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2473 7th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 68 St. Nicholas Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2538 Amsterdam Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 677 Melrose Ave.
Richmond & Madison, 64 First Ave.
Riehls Sons, Theo., 8th Ave. & 56th St.
Rieper, P. H., 367 Bleecker St.
Riese, John F. C., 1631 8th Ave.
Rinehoff, Wm., 1178 Park Ave.
Ringiani, J., 1711 3d Ave.
Ringen, John, 810 Morris Park Ave.
Rippe, H. M., 383 East 200th St., Bronx
Riskin, S., 784 Morris Park Ave.
Ritterhoff, A. D., 887 Columbus Ave.
Ritterhoff Block, 3650 Broadway
Ritterhoff & Co., 3756 Broadway
Roden, George, 739 West End Ave.
Roemmelt, Adolph, 783 Columbus Ave.
Rohan, J., 1737 2d Ave.
Rohlfing, Frank, 718 Prospect Ave.
Roth, Jacob, 791 Park Ave.
Roth, M., 855 Columbus Ave.
Roth, Sigmond, 999 Freeman St., Bronx
Roth, Wm., 1456 Madison Ave.
Rothenberg, B., 677 9th Ave.
Rothenberg & Co., 557 E. 169th St.
Rothfuss, Fred, 793 E. 165th St.
Rothfeld, A., 2174 Hughes Ave., Bronx
Rossano, R., 647 6th Ave.
Rosenbloom, P., 2433 8th Ave.
Rosenblum, M., 1344 Lyman Place, Bronx
Rosenblum, M., 736 E. 165th St.
Rosenblum, S. E., 2576 Briggs Ave., Bronx
Rosenberg, P., 530 E. 158th St., Bronx
Rosenbusch, J., 639 E. 169th St.
Rosfberg, A., 1575 Vyse Ave.
Royal Grocery Co., 34 1st Ave. & 32d St.
Rubenstein, J., 2484 7th Ave.
Rubenson, L., 622 E. 180th St., Bronx
Rubino, Anthony, 220 E. 56th St.
Rugg, Fred, 3918 Broadway
Ruh, Henry, 367 W. 15th St.
Russakow, S., 1525 Southern Blvd., Bronx
Russell, R., 1606 3d Ave.
Russo Bros., 1122 Madison Ave.
Ruschmeyer, J. H., 922 Melrose Ave.
Ruzinsky, J., 79 Audubon Ave.
Ryrne, Carroll, 29 Northern Ave.
Sachare & Esl., 45 W. 119th St.
Sakovitz, S., 151 2d Ave.
Salesky, A., 899 169th St.
Salitra & Rubin, 912 E. 180th St., Bronx
Salter & Fiala, 19 Coenties Slip
Samberg, A., 1452 2d Ave.
Sasse, 802 Tinton Ave., Bronx
Saul, Henry, 4219 Broadway
Savarese & Maresca, 648 Columbus Ave.
Savarese, M., 1291 Lexington Ave.
Schachter's, Henry, 1710 3d Ave.
Scharf & Co., Jerome Ave. & 183d St., Bronx
Schatzberg & Mociaker, 756 Westchester Ave.
Schear, H., 150 W. Fordham Road (Loring Place)
Schechner, H., 991 Ogden Ave., Bronx
Schechter, A., 1395 Bristow St.
Schechter, Max, 3001-A Broadway, 148th St.
Schechter, N., 674 Hudson St.
Schechter, S., 1359 2d Ave.
Scheiner & Barst, 2200 Amsterdam Ave.
Scheingold, P., 1295 Chisholm St.
Schierholz, 804 Elton Ave., Bronx
Schierholz & Co., J. H., 93 Hamilton Place
Schilling, C., 401 Amsterdam Ave.
Schilling, W. H., 898 Melrose Ave.
Schlaffer Bros., 811-819 Jennings St.
Schlachter, A. & Son, 406 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx
Schlichtmann, C., 2620 Jerome Ave., Bronx
Schloderer, John, 154 E. 93d St.
Schlosser Bros., 2553 Broadway
Schlueter, C. L., 1796 Park Ave.
Schluter, John, 143 Greenwich St.
Schmeckle, L., 1520 3d Ave.
Schmeelk, Peter, 152 W. 10th St.
Schmidt, John A., 1224 Washington Ave., Bronx
Schmidt, G. H., 475 2d Ave.
Schmidt, H. C., 654 E. 161st St., Bronx
Schmidt, J. H., 482 Amsterdam Ave.
Schmidt, Otto, 2505 Broadway
Schmidt, Wm., 767 Columbus Ave.
Schnaars, H., 1489 Avenue A
Schnaars, J., 350 E. 43d St.
Schnaars, S., 1426 Wilkins Ave.
Schneider, E. A., 90 2d Ave.
Schnitzke, John, 3317 3d Ave., Bronx
Schorse, A., 806 Westchester Ave.
Schrader, Otto, 37 Greenwich Ave.
Schreiber, W. A., 37 Greenwich Ave.
Schriefer, Henry, 1358 St. Nicholas Ave.
Schroder, J. N., 281 W. 12th St.
Schroeder, Henry, 2195 Washington Ave., cor. 182d St.
Schroeder, J. D., 228 W. 18th St.
Schulman & Wolf, 883 Freeman St., Bronx
Schultz, A., 2401 Westchester Ave.
Schultz, J. M., 1598 3d Ave.
Schulze, Hermann, 1461 Amsterdam Ave.
Schumacher, August, 1615 First Ave.
Schumacher Bros., 390-392 E. 200th St., Bronx
Schuman, H., 226 W. 146th St.
Schwab, M., 2082 Amsterdam Ave.
Schwanewede, H. & L., 1382 University Ave., Bronx
Schwartz, Ch., 1266 Amsterdam Ave.
Schwartzman & Warshaw, 1515 St. Nicholas Ave.
Schwarz, Michael F., 762 Melrose Ave.
Schwenke, A., 180 Lenox Ave.
Scoppa, A., 874 E. 180th St.
Seebeck, H., 883 Morris Ave., Bronx
Seidemann, Herman, 943 Columbus Ave.
Seifer, J. I., 1555 Southern Blvd.
Seile, F. & H., Courtland Ave. & 162d St., Bronx
Semler, L., 1135 F. 167th St.
Serabi Bros., 430 W. 118th St.
Sheehy, D., 1030 E. 163d St., Bronx
Sherman, Sol., 2858 8th Ave.
Shertzer, M., 654 9th Ave.
Shifrin, I., 3594 Broadway
Shikowitz, J., 945 Freeman St., Bronx
Shulman, R., 318 E. 14th St.
Siderelis, Christos, 636-638 E. 7th St.
Siedenburg, A. H., 335 E. 138th St.
Siegel, I., 227 E. 21st St.
Siegel, S., 200 W. 148th St.
Siemens, Arnold, 2564 Broadway
Siemers, Hermann F., 1665 Topping Ave., cor. 173d St., Bronx
Sikler, T., 667 Melrose Ave.
Silverman, B., 1366 3d Ave.
Silverman, Ben, 1008 Southern Blvd., Bronx
Sirkus & Fishgold, 1228 Ogden Ave., Bronx
Slotkin, G., 1621 Bathgate Ave.
Smith, John B., 2654 Eighth Ave.
Smolin, F., 2206 Amsterdam Ave.
Smolin, P., 1264 Washington Ave.
Sobel, S. H., 910 Longwood Ave.
Soloman, A., 36 St. Mark's Place
Soloway Bros., 2160 7th Ave.
So. Boulevard Dairy Produce, The (S. Jackson, Prop.), 181 Sixth Ave.
Spatz, M. H., 1661 So. Boulevard, Bronx
Specht, J. H., 147 E. 91st St.
Speckmann, A., 179 Lexington Ave.
Spelker, K., 964 First Ave.
Spinner, J. H., 285 Avenue A
Spirito, Jos., 819 E. 138th St., Bronx
Spits, Monros, 837 2d Ave.
Spliedt, F. J., 2263 Westchester Ave.
Stachnik, E. P., 2916 8th Ave.
Stachnik, E. P., 909 Ogden Ave., Bronx
Stachnik, E. P., 899 E. 180th St.
Stahl, Chas. W., 117 Featherbed Lane, Bronx
Stahl, J. M., 455 Columbus Ave.
Standard Butter & Egg Store, The, 259 Avenue B
Standard Butter & Egg Market, The, 620 Hudson St.
Steeneck, John, 51 W. 8th St.
Steinberg, A., 299 W. 4th St.
Steiner & Co., Inc., Jos., 1407 Prospect Ave.
Steinmetz, O. H., 71 Vesey St.
Stelljes, Geo., 132 W. Fordham Road, Bronx
Steneck Bros., 64 Charles St., cor. W. 4th St.
Stephens Bros., 2345 Broadway
Sternicki, M., 281 St. Nicholas Ave.
Stiber, A., 1087 Park Ave.
Strasberg, S., 152 First Ave.
Straub, M., 51 W. 100th St.
Strauss, H., 2-4 Bank St.
Strauss, J., 2087 Madison Ave.
Streifer Bros., 1143 Park Ave.
Strube, A. D., 2109 8th Ave.
Strucke, Martin, 187 W. 102d St.
Sturhmann's Market, 220 W. 16th St.
Sturm, M., 723 11th Ave.
Sturtz, Henry, 857 3d Ave.
Suhl, J., 190 9th Ave.
Sullivan, P. J., 883 Southern Blvd., Bronx
Sundmacker, A., 581 3d Ave.
Sweeney, F. M., 1226 Franklin Ave.
Sweeney, F. M., 747 Columbus Ave.
Sylvester, J., 2647 8th Ave.
1700 Zerega Ave., cor. McGlay Ave.
Tack, M., 75 St. Nicholas Ave.
Taffel, M., 862 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx
Tamen Bros., 3886 Broadway
Tamler, H., 206 W. 61st St.
Tannenberger, Jr., Chas., 3813 White Plains Ave.
Tarr, Charles, 3478 Broadway
Tatosian, C. M., 218 W. 148th St.
Teicher, F., 1101 Prospect Ave.
Teitelbaum, M., 1500 St. Nicholas Ave.
Tepper, H., 80 First Ave.
Tensing, John, 200 W. 49th St.
Thiele, D. A., 422 E. 60th St.
Thielhelm, H., 2013 Amsterdam Ave.
Thim, V., 1069 2d Ave.
Thomas, Wm., 331 3d Ave.
Thornhill Dairy (L. Blyth), 3855 Broadway
Thorsen & Co., J., 893 E. 167th St., Bronx
Tietjen, D., 601 9th Ave.
Tietjen, Geo. D., 160th St. & Bronx Ave.
Tip Top Dairy, Inc., Mt. Hope Place
Tomich, John J., 1084 Forest Ave., Bronx
Tompkins, M., 902 Freeman St.
Tonjes, Frederick, 94 Audubon Ave.
Tornberg Bros., 14 W. 8th St.
Trainen & Scheer, 1088 Longfellow Ave.
Tremper, Josef, 998 E. 179th St.
Tuccitarone, Frank, 811 2d Ave.
Turek, F., 877 2d Ave.
Twettmann, Wm., 399-401 Bleecker St.
Usilewsky, J., 80 East End Ave.
Van Loan Bros., 1326 Southern Blvd.
Verbank, H., 1869 Amsterdam Ave.
Verbarg, H., 242 Dyckman St.
Verde, V. Bros., 199 10th Ave.
Vesely, J. J., 590 3d Ave.
Viohl, Chas., 1264 3d Ave.
Vocke, Carl, 3820 Broadway
Voehl, Henry, 768 E. 180th St., Bronx
Vogelman Bros., 789 Tremont Ave.
Vogt, F., 849 E. 180th St.
Volence, J., 1596 Amsterdam Ave.
Volpe, M., 1611 St. Nicholas Ave.
Volunteer Market (A. F. Windler, Prop.), 160 E. 53d St.
Von Der Heyde, Hermann, 873-5 8th Ave.
Von Der Hyde, E., 2 White Plains Ave.
Von Oehsen, H., 1058 Amsterdam Ave.
Von Oehsen, Chas., 413 W. 44th St.
Von Oehsen, M., 668 Melrose Ave., Bronx
Vorsanger, Jul., 238 W. 20th St.
Wachtel, C., 310 W. 16th St.
Wagner & Vocke, 1833 Amsterdam Ave.
Wahrsinger, A., 1015 Southern Blvd., Bronx
Wallerstein, M., 900 180th St., Bronx
Walters, M. J., 762 E. 165th St.
Waltzer, A., 997 Ogden Ave. (164th St.), Bronx
Wambach, Chas. N., 4217 Broadway
Warnefeld, Bros., 917 6th Ave.
Wasserman, M., 936 Morris Ave.
Webber, T. B., 1782 Amsterdam Ave.
Webber, Richard, 3311 Broadway
Webber, Richard, 120th St. & 3d Ave.
Wehmann, Frederick, 997 6th Ave.
Wehmann, John, 1777th St. & Webster Ave., Bronx
Weinberg, B., 44 Amsterdam Ave.
Weintraub, E., 637 E. 138th St., Bronx
Weintraub, S., 639 Lenox Ave.
Weisbecker, Chas., 1101 3d Ave.
Weisbecker, Chas., Broadway & 110th St.
Weisbecker, Chas., G., 268-70 W. 125th St.
Weis, Conrad, 270 W. 125th St.
Weis, John G., 1716 2d Ave.
Weitzner, A., 1659 Avenue B
Weitstein, M., 1458 3d Ave.
Weitstein Bros., 1066 1st Ave.
Welsch's, 1066 1st Ave.
Wender, I., 2d Ave. & 92d St.
Wenke, H. D. G., 928 Amsterdam Ave.
Wershow, S., 222 W. 116th St.
Wildberger, John, 2000 Mapes Ave.
Wilensky Co., The, 1870 Avenue A
Wilkens & Von Seth, 831 Longwood Ave.
Wilkins & Von Seth, 3353 Broadway
Wilkens, John, 167th St. & Washington Ave.
Winkler & Seemon, 314 Columbus Ave.
Winter, H., 2519 8th Ave.
Winter, H. W., 2467 Broadway
Wilke, Henry, 102 W. 124th St.
Wilke, H. C., 667 2d Ave.
Witt, F. W. L., 707 Lexington Ave.
Witt, H. T., 73 Amsterdam Ave.
Wittmann, August, 41 Market St.
Wield, Paul, 1292 Amsterdam Ave.
Winckelmann, Wm., 570 Amsterdam Ave.
Winderbaum, Isadore, 1524 Avenue A
Windhorst, F. W., 1229 39 Ave.
Windhorst, J. H., 985 6th Ave.
Winfield, C. E., Baldwin Place
Williams, H. S., 305 7th Ave.
Willners' Pure Food Market, 358 Bleecker St.
Wittles, David, 429 E. 9th St.
Witthohn, Amandos, 2159 7th Ave.
Wiseman, H. W., 1876 Park Ave.
Wiseman, L., 922 2d Ave.
Woldman, D., 3872 3d Ave., 2 Doors
Wohlfeld, A., 735 Prospect Ave.
Wohltmann & Co., 155 W. 62d St.
Wulf, Fred W., 203 West 42d Ave.
Wurm, George, 2447 Broadway
Zauck, C., 316 W. 134th St.
Zanthio, F., 1683 Southern Blvd.
Zaporowicz, S., 743 Jerome Ave.
Zeedes, M., 2109 Avenue A
Zeller, F., 201 W. 124th St.
Zelickson, F., 355 E. 57th St.
Zentner, F., 275 Lenox Ave.
Zeng Bros., 745 Amsterdam Ave.
Zillman, Gus, 438 10th Ave.
Zimmerman, W., 3517 Broadway
Zipkin, S., 1830 Washington Ave.
800 Tremont Ave.
S. W. cor. 145th St. & Exterior St.
Zneimer, Herman, St. Nicholas Ave.
1284 Madison Ave.

WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

Bedford Hills.

Adams & Son, Inc., W. B.

Bronxville.

Ilse, Henry

Chappaqua.

Bailey, Inc., Frank T.
Macy & Co., Edw. (Main Store), (Branch, Pleasantville, N. Y.)

Croton Falls.

Clark, O. H., 118 Lincoln Ave.

Croton on Hudson.

Hunt, James F., Grand St.
McCoy, L. W., Depot Square

Dobbs Ferry.

Losee, Thos., Cedar St.
Ile, John,
Shaw, W. B.

Golden's Bridge.

Green Brothers
Olmstead & Voris

Harrison.

Brachfeld, M., Depot Square
Voss, F. E., Halstead Ave.

Hastings on Hudson.

Breyer, Fred, Spring St.
Murphy, J. E., Warburton Ave.
Wesolowski & Son, S., 16 Warburton Ave.
Tompkins, B. F., Warburton Ave.

Irvington.

Buckley & Raban
McCormack, John, 12 Main St.

Katonah.

Dietz Bros.,

Larchmont.

Horton & Horne Bank Bldg.

Mohegan Lake.

Herlyn, Wm. T., West Post Rd.
Nygood, Phillip,

Mamaroneck.

Petrucelli Bros., 97 E. Boston Post Rd.
Schorling, John, 147 Railroad Ave.
Stiebel, Louis, 184 Mamaroneck Ave.
Mamaroneck Ave.

Mt. Kisco.

Banks, A. L., & Son, W. Main St.
Sarles, John L., 23 W. Main St.
Van Tassell & Van Tassell, 13 E. Main St.

Millwood.

Allen, George F.

Mt. Vernon.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 49 S. 4th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 284 E. 3d St.
Dale & Cain, Inc., 104 S. 4th Ave.
Cor. Park & Prospect Ave.
De Simone, Alfonso, W. 1st St., cor. 10th Ave.
Eckworth Bros., 342-344 S. Columbus Ave.
Edling, E., 425 S. 5th Ave.
Heaps, Ben., 56 W. 6th St.
Levy, A., 548 S. 8th Ave.
Levy, H., Inc., 15 W. 3d St.
Marum, B., 495 W. Lincoln Ave.
Muhihan & Sons, 14 & W. Lincoln Aves.
Notman, W. E., Inc., 158 S. 4th Ave.
Radogna, N., 17-19 W. 6th St.
Reitano, John, 13 S. 4th Ave.
Sturken, J., 142 E. 3d St.
Virus, Fred C., 206 S. 4th Ave.
De Vurst, Inc., Fred A., Crary & Prospect Ave.
Webber, Richard, 1st St. & 6th Ave.

New Rochelle.

Dworkind, J., North & Mayflower Aves.
Eisenstadt, L., 234 North Ave.
Ferguson, G., Co., Main St.
Gaertner, Ernest, 111 Union Ave.
Goossen & Co., B., 333 Main St.
Hamberger, H., 301 North St.
Koch, F. C., 177 Main St.
Kusche, J., 222-226 Main St.
Malakoff, A., 296 North Ave.
Ottens, C. F. Co., 254 Main St.
Peoples' Market, Inc., Main & Centre Sts.
Simpson, B., 41 Mechanics St.
Warm, M., 439 Main St.

Ossining.

Bell, Joseph, 68 State St.
Birdsall, D. C., 76 State St.
Cella, John, Main St.
Finkelstein Bros., 191 Main St.
McNally & Dietrich, 163 Main St.
Murphy, T. J. (Successor to Empire Tea Co.), 29 Spring St.
Ogden, Frank, 166 Spring St.
Paye, C. W., Jr., 68-72 Spring St.
Revolinski, J., 20 Water St.
Sherwood, S. M., 26 Spring St.

Peekskill.

Burger, Edw., 967 Main St.
Conklin, John H., 150 N. Division St.
Davey, Andrew, 5 N. Division St.
Dressert, F., 1701 Main St.
Forman, Chas. W., 808 Elm St.
Gallagher, Wm. G., 221 Riggold St.
George, F. D., 508 Highland Ave.
Heatly, C. F., 983 Main St.
Haught, Arthur, 954 Central Ave.
LeClaire, John, 215 S. Division St.
Lent, W. H., 926 Main St.
Lines, Sr., Stacy, 714 Main St.
Mackey, J. H., 622 South St.
Purdy, D. C., 411 S. Division St.
Seale, John A., 1100-1102 Brown St.
Tweedy, Chas. E., 1101 Park St.
Valentine, Jos. K., 35 N. Division St.

Pleasantville.

Koster, Henry F.
Schmelke, W. & L.
Simmons Co., John
Macy, Edw.

Port Chester.

Burke, A. F., Liberty Sq.
Ryan Co., Wm., Liberty Sq.
Santoro, F., 45 S. Main St.
Vos, A. (Market), N. Main

Rye.

Barber & Coccoli,
Keils, C. (Market), Purchase St.
Stedecor, H. O., Purchase St.
The Hiawatha Co.

Scarsdale.

Flagge & Hooley, Inc.
Hooley, E.
White Plains Rd., cor. Brook Ave.

Tarrytown.

D'Eufemia, Frank,
84 Beekman Ave., N. Tarrytown
Empire State Tea Company (M. Graham Co.), 61 Main St.
Frost, H. R., 22 Main St.
Granisco, John, Cor. Cortlandt & Beekman Ave.

Tuckahoe.

Hammel, A., N. Tarrytown
Meagher, E. E., Orchard St.
84 Beekman Ave., N. Tarrytown
Plunkett, Richard, 130 Main St.

Valhalla.

Bellew, R. J., Main St.
Greenstein, S., Lake Ave., nr Main St.
Hecht, J.

White Plains.

Armbruster, F. E.
Carhart Grocery Co., Railroad & Lexington Aves.
Damaroneck & Carhart Aves.
Holmes, Peter, Lake & Kensico Aves.
Hope, Peter, 66 Post Rd.
Nicholls, J., 3958 White Plains Rd.
Rumbolo, J., 83 S. Lexington Ave.
Krumeich, 60 Martine Ave.
Levy, J. B., 40 Post Rd.
Miller, A. S., 56 S. Lexington Ave.
Pruss, A., 170 Railroad Ave.
Ranscht, F., 60 S. Lexington Ave.
Schreiber, Henry F., Railroad Ave.
Se Boyar, D. E., 8 Spring St.
Von Rein, Franz, 70 Martine Ave.
Walter, William, 192-94 Main St.
74 Central Ave.

Yonkers.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2 Dock St.
Bare, Edward I., 770 Palisade Ave., cor. Douglas Ave.
Bauer, C., 813 McLean Ave.
Belfort Trading Co., 385-7 S. Broadway
Berman, W., 174 Warburton Ave.
Bleich, Adolph, 33 Palisade Ave.
Bleich, Edward, 65 Warburton Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 133 Lake Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 144 Riverdale Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 32 Lawrence St.
Davey, Andrew, 211 Ashburton Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 158 Ravine Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 143 New Main St.
Ellenbogen, L., 265 Riverdale Ave.
Goodfriend, L., 35 Lawrence St.
Hudson, Frank, 189 Linden St.
Hughes, J., 167 Linden St.
Levy, Ph., 151 Linden St.
Murphy, T. P., 153 Ashburton Ave.
Myers, John H., 352 Riverdale Ave.
Ogorzaly, J. L., 25 Poplar St.
54 Van Cortlandt Park Ave.
Quellmelz, C., 448 S. Broadway
Radcliff & Son, A. S., 260 Riverdale Ave.
Schader, J. F., 321 Warburton Ave.
Schube, Charles, 325 Warburton Ave.
Sheinberg & Goldwatter, 165 Woodworth Ave.
Snyder, M. J. & G., Linden & Maple Sts.
Walsh, Daniel N., 63 Maple St.
Webb, F. A., 157 Elm St.
Weber, Carl F. J., 37 Lawrence St.

Yorktown Heights.

Likely, S.
Mekeel Bros.

PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.

Brewster.

Gleason, James
Lobdell, A. F.

Carmel.

Cole Bros.

Cold Spring.

Evans, F. E.
Kane, Thomas
Perry & Reilley

Mahopac.

Spain & Son, D.

Nelsonville.

Van Tassel, Seymour

Patterson.

Carey, J. E.

Tilly Foster

Turene, C. A.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

Pawling.

Carey, Wm. J.
Holmes, F. W.

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

Dongan Hills.

Else, Alfred L., 1330 Richmond Rd.
Koop, Henry, 140 Morningstar Rd.

Grant City.

Semler, A. D., 118 Lincoln Ave.

Huguenot.

Moeller, John, Huguenot Park
Spoller, John J., Huguenot Park

Kreischerville.

Bundeson, C. C., 38 Androvett St.

Mariners' Harbor.

Braadt, F., 3010 Richmond Ter.
Bunge, H., 130 Simonson Ave.
Fotl, Tony, 115 Van Pelt Ave.
Miller, Clarence
Cor. Bush Ave. & Richmond Ter.
Shotwell, B. F., Jr.,
Cor. South Ave. & Richmond Ter.
Sugarman, M., 2564 Richmond Ter.
Wolf, J., 3068 Richmond Ter.

New Brighton.

Breiwisch, H., 480 Richmond Ter.
Mendelowitz, M., 14 Clinton Ave.
Schimansky, J.

West New Brighton.

East India Tea Co., The, 1119 Castleton Ave.
Hall, Inman J., 1006 Castleton Ave.
Mayer, F. M., Cor. Post & Jewett Aves.
Ochs, John, 1205 Castleton Ave.
Parker, Benedict, Broadway & Prospect St.
Rowohlt, Henry, Broadway & Castleton Ave.
Watson & Co., C. L., 822 Jewett Ave.

New Dorp.

Danker, Wm., 5th St., opp. Railroad St.

Pleasant Plains.

Wilbur & Manee.

Port Richmond.

Denman, Jas. C., Herberton & Post Aves.
East India Tea Co., The, 19 Richmond Ave.
Eisenbeck, Edward,
Meyer, Albert, 2930 Richmond Ter.
Schnibbe, R., 31 Richmond Ave.
202 Richmond Ave.

Rosebank.

Callenius, H. A., 972 New York Ave.
Mendelowitz Co., Inc., L., 1205-7-9 New York Ave.

Stapleton.

Burkhardt, W. L., 399 Van Duzer Ave.
East India Tea Co., The, 630 Bay St.
Sleman, J. W. & Coffee Co., 105 Water St.
Standard Tea & Coffee Co., 208 Broad St.
Weiss, Chas. D., 183 Broad St.
Wiasch, Henry, 250 Broad St.

Tompkinsville.

Coyne, Daniel J., 129 Beach St.
Levy, B., 2 Van Duzer St.
Lucey, Jr., James, 39 Montgomery Ave.
Rohde & Schmidt, Tompkins Ave. & Arrietta St.

Tottenville.

Schnakenberg, Ernst, 7420 Amboy Rd.
Sher, Abram, 7321-23 Amboy Rd.

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

Congers.

Dickenman, John, Lake Rd.

Garnerville.

Geoghegan, C. J., Church St.
Young Bros., Railroad Ave.

Haverstraw.

Flynn & Lawson, Inc., 77 Main St.
Hahn, Henry, 175 Broadway
Reynolds, C. C., 14 Main St.
Schaper, F. W., 178 Broadway
Waldron, W. H., 31 Broadway

Nyack.

Barber & Co., E. C., 104 Main St.
Daily, Harry A., 83 Main St.
De Jong, E., 113 Main St.
Fabbrini, E., 81 Main St.
Hople, Jr., Henry, Burd & Franklin Sts.
Lydecker Bros. Co., 90 Main St.
Tromm, Geo., Main St.

Spring Valley.

Bohlke, H., Main St.
L. & L. Food Store, Main St.
Miller Bro., Main St.

Stony Point.

Marks, C. A.
Rose, E. O.

Suffern.

McPhillips Bros., Lafayette Ave.
Ramapo Valley Grocery Co., Lafayette Ave.

Tompkins Cove.

Bulson, W. L.

Upper Nyack.

Wyman & Polhemus

KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1205 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1002 Flatbush Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1280 Fulton Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 476 5th Ave.
Adeletein, Philip, 5312 5th Ave.
Ader, A., 4806 3d Ave.
Adickes, W. F., 18th Ave. & 71st St.
Adler, 864 Flatbush Ave.
406 Nostrand Ave., cor. Monroe
Affel, D., 352 Flatbush Ave.
Ahrens, Henry, 1031 Fulton St.
Ahrens, H. C., 237 Sumner Ave.
Ahrens, Wm. F., 101 Kingston Ave.
Ahrens, Wm. C., 582 5th Ave.
Albert, Jacob, 428 Gardner St.
Albrecht, Henry J., 397 Grand St.
Ambroseno, N., 651 Flatbush Ave.
American Egg & Butter Co., 2164-a Fulton St.
545 Knickerbocker Ave.
Anastasio, G., 290 Reid Ave.
Anastasio, S., 621 5th Ave.
Anderson, Fredk.,
1782 Coney Island Ave.
Anderson, O., 2025 6th Ave.
Angelbeck, C., 4916 7th Ave.
Antonelli, Paul, 1271 Fulton St.
Appelbaum Bros., 1711 Fulton St.
Appiarius, M., 247 Throop Ave.
Arata, Paul, 376 Tompkins Ave.
Archer, Jos., 296 Albany Ave.
Archer Bros.,
Vanderbilt Ave. & Bergen St.
Arfmann, Rudolph, 388 Ridgewood Ave.
Arronson & Levy, 254 Hamilton Ave.
Auslander, S., 389 Central Ave.
Auslander, S., 4723 5th Ave.
"B" Store (A. W. Behrens, Prop.), 1123 Graveseud Ave.
B. & G. Store (B. & G. Schmidt, Props.), 901 Court St.
B. & G. Store, 140 Jamaica Ave.
B. & G. Store, 453 De Kalb Ave.
B. & G. Store, 483 Park Ave.
Bachmann, John F. H., 306 Myrtle Ave.
Bacigalupo, Geo., 420 Henry St.
Backman & Olsen, 195 McDougal St.
Bade, L., 1613 Gravesend Ave.
Bahr, H. H., 252 Albany Ave.
Bahrenburg, J., 6417 5th Ave.
Baleston, I., 545 5th Ave.
Barr, Edward, 450 Myrtle Ave.
Barteski, J., 510 Morgan Ave.
Batterman, H. & Co., Broadway & Flushing Ave.
Reid & De Kalb Aves.
Bauer, B., 3323 5th Ave.
Bauman, L., 61 Devoe St.
Baumann, H. J., 1133 Gravesend Ave.
Baumann, J. C., 7304 3d Ave.
Becker, August, Reid, cor. Lexington St.
Becker, C., 280 Tompkins Ave.
Becker, Henry, 1124 Bushwick Ave.
Becker, Peter, 165 Atlantic Ave.
Beckmann & Peters, 1818 Fulton St.
Beckmann, Wm., 6222 5th Ave.
Bedford Company, The, 1055 Broadway
Behn, H. H., 3396 Fulton St.
Behrens, Wm., 1473 Bedford Ave.
Behr, John, 98 Sumner Ave.
Behrens, A. W., 1125 Gravesend Ave.
Behrens, C., 394 Etna St.
Behrens, C. F., 5903 3d Ave.
Behrens, H. C., 183 Patchen Ave.
Behren's Market, 947-49 Franklin Ave.
Behrmann, John F., 154 Seventh Ave.
Behrmann, J., 451 Classon Ave.
Bellois, P. W., 763 Marcy Ave.
Bellows, Nathan, 78 Stuyvesant Ave.
Belovsky, A., 713 Prospect Pl.
Bender, S., 739 3d Ave.
Bendersky, M., 1794 Nostrand Ave.
Bennett, Edward F., 367 Central Ave.
Berents, Jos., 171 Gold St.
Bergfeld, W. H., 270 Albany Ave.
Bergholm, A., 296 Willoughby Ave.
Bergida, Kyran, 31 Tompkins Ave.
Bernard, H., 89 Stuyvesant Ave.
Bertolacci, Alfred, 821 Fulton St.
Bertolacci, John & C., 775 Franklin Ave.
Bertolacci, Ralph, 1055 Bedford Ave.
Best, Allen, 1 Moserole Ave.
Best, T., 560 Morgan Ave.
Beusmann, Fred F., 1133 Flatbush Ave.
Beyer, A., 83 Irving Ave.
Bielefeld, A., 127 Patchen Ave., cor. Madison St.
Bielek, J., 201 Bedford Ave.
Biemer, Chas. J., 605 Hamilton Ave.
Bierman, Sons, 6007 16th Ave.
Bierman, W. H., 141 Court St.
Bildner Bros., 3739 Avenue J
Bilhardt, B., 400 Court St.
Blasch, J., 190 Wyckoff Ave.
Blauvelt, W. A., 558 Vanderbilt Ave.
Blendermann, J. H., 604 Rogers Ave.
Blendermann, Louis, 222 Reid Ave.
Bliefernicht, Martin, 214 Prospect Park West
Bliesmann, Fred, 1501 Ave. J
Blomquist, John A., 1007 Nostrand Ave.
Blumstein, M., 201 Throop Ave.
Bockelmann, C., 487 Knickerbocker Ave.
Bockmann, Wm. & Son, 758 Gravesend Ave.
946 Manhattan Ave., cor. Java St.
Bodensiek & Sierks, 380 Sumner Ave.
Boehmann, L., 639 Hamburg Ave.
65 Kermit Pl., cor. E. 8th St.
Boenau, August, 4916 7th Ave.
Boettger, E., 475 Wyckoff Ave.
Bolland, M., 668 Wythe Ave.
Bolte, Fred, 365 De Kalb Ave.
Borchers, H., 135 6th Ave.
Bornemann, L. H., 587 Franklin Ave.
Bosch, W., 629 Grand Ave.
Bosch, W. F., 222 Prospect Park, W.
Boschen, D., 104 Norman Ave.
Boschen, W., 138 Lewis Ave.
Bosenberg, George, 111 Franklin St.
Bottjer, Henry, 667 Manhattan Ave.
Bracker, C., 631 Classon Ave.
Brandi, F., 3153 Fulton St.
Brandstatter, E., 1602 8th Ave.
Brandt, Charles, 853 Gates Ave.
Brazilian Tea & Coffee Co., 1626 11th Ave.
Bredehoft, Henry C., 803 Fulton St.
Breden, Julius F., State & Nevins Sts.
Bremer, John P., 4623 4th Ave.
Brennis, J. C., 607 Evergreen Ave.
Breuer, G. W., 280 St. Nicholas Ave.
Brunje, Henry, 174 Engert Ave.
Brunjes, Henry, 336 6th Ave.
Bryant's Tea House, 553 De Kalb Ave.
Buck, W. H., 30 Fifth Ave.
Budinoff, L., 80 6th Ave.
Running, J. T., 237 Schnectady Ave.
Burden & Co., 275 Nostrand Ave.
Burden, J. N., 783 Manhattan Ave.
Busch, John, 268 Brooklyn Ave.
Buschmann, C. F., 336 Pacific St.
1941 Coney Island Ave.
Bushwick Delicatessen, 1194 Bushwick Ave.
Byrne Bros., 1 Putnam Ave.
Cafaro, Joseph, 175 3d Ave.
Cafarella, B. & Co., 393 De Kalb Ave.
Cafiero, M. & Co., 496 Central Ave.
Cahill, W. James, 651 Carlton Ave.
Cammann & Beyer, Gravesend Ave. & Ave. J
Cardone, P., 250 Navy St.
Carroll, M., 4805 5th Ave.
Carrell, M., 2435 86th St.
Case, J., 732 Franklin Ave.
Casetta, F., 559 Bushwick Ave.
Cassano

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1915.

HAZING THE HYPHENATES.

From a loyal American heart, from a mind vital with American beliefs and American principles, came the words President WILSON addressed to the Daughters of the American Revolution on Monday. It is of obligation that the President should be neutral in his official conduct, but he has not failed to observe, as no American has failed to observe, that there are those among us "who have not "thought most of America, who have "thought to use the might of Amer-"ica in some matter not of America's "origination." He did not need to be more specific. In the mind of every American the class for which his words were intended to be an admonition is instantly identified, it could not have been more plainly pointed out. We are neutral as a nation, but it is because "we love the things that America believes in," it is because we "stand apart and maintain certain "principles of action which are "grounded in law and in justice" that we have given our deep sympathy to one party in the great struggle in Europe and have withheld it from the other.

The President would have no class of Americans stand apart from the others. "I am in a hurry," he said, "to have an opportunity to have a "line-up, and let the men who are "thinking first of some other country "stand on one side—Biblically it "would be the left side—and all those "who are for America first, last, and "all the time on the other side." Is it not plain that we have had the "line-up," that the men who are thinking first of some other country than America, that are putting other interests above those of America, have taken their place apart, in plain sight?

Evidently, the President is aware of this voluntary segregation of the un-Americans, but he would have something done about it:

> I look forward to the necessity in every political agitation in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself, where he stands. Is it America first or is it not? We ought to be very careful about some of the impressions that we are forming just now. There is too general an impression, I fear, that very large numbers of our fellow-citizens born in other lands have not entertained with sufficient intensity and affection the American ideal, but their numbers are not large. Those who would seek to represent them are very vocal, but they are not very influential.

They are indeed not influential. They have not influenced American opinion by their propaganda, by their insolence, by their menaces. They raised a loud outcry against the Anglo-French loan, the loan transaction was completed in a few days regardless of their vociferation. Knowing the many excellent qualities and the high intelligence of those of that race who have come among us, we have the right to feel that the persons who have come to be described as hyphenates are not representative of the class of citizens for whom they profess to speak. Their proceedings have been for the most part stupid, their manners have been bad, their loyalty has been more than questionable. Surely it cannot be said that in any true and general sense they represent the citizens to whom their appeals are addressed, for whom they pretend to express opinions.

The President would not have the matter left in doubt. It is too grave, too important. So, in our future politics, the question must be asked, "Is it America first or is it not?" The man who is worthy of his American citizenship could have no possible objection to meeting that challenge. It was probably with a not entirely veiled suggestion of humor that the President suggested the hazing method as a cure for the dangerous un-American habit. Probably the process is already in operation. Genuine Americans undoubtedly have their "opinion" about those who have failed in their loyalty, who have put the interests of some other country above those of the United States. But we are a good-natured people, we are vastly tolerant of differences of opinion, we endure much, still when the provocation goes too far we can be as swift and as stern as the men of any other country in setting the limits which must not be passed. Doubtless those who have transgressed have already been made to feel the displeasure of their neighbors. They will feel it more keenly unless they take heed of their steps. Probably they will take heed. There is no alternative if they are to continue to live among us, to do business in the United States, to retain their citizenship. Life is hardly worth living under continual "hazing."

The President's adjuration was timely, it was needed. If we are to be one people we must feel as one people, American citizenship must mean the same thing to all men. If there are any who cannot rid themselves of the notion that it means the right to exalt another loyalty above American loyalty, they are at any time free to go.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

Mr. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, Collector of the Port of New York, has added his venerable wisdom to the opponents of the new Constitution. That well-known conservative, the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. FREDERIC C. HOWE, had anticipated the Collector in the task of instructing his fellow-citizens how to preserve their liberties. A Federal official of a different class and intellectual calibre, Mr. FRANK L. POLK, Counselor of the State Department, had also pointed the way for Mr. MALONE and the worshippers of things as they are, including administrative chaos and irresponsibility, extravagance, legislative and administrative, the delay of justice.

It is the privilege of Federal office-holders to express their opinions as citizens of the State. It is sometimes a privilege dangerous to the side espoused, dangerous to the Administration, even if guiltlessly compromised. A smack of the official lingers in the private man, no matter how hard he tries to dissociate his individual from his Federal personality. The people of the several States are touchy about interference from Washington. If these quasi-official utterances, even if marked "personal," keep on, some friend of Mr. WILSON should repeat to him the ancient injunction, "Hands off! Remember FOLGER!"

MR. R. U. JOHNSON ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In his letter printed in Monday's TIMES, announcing his intention to vote for the woman suffrage amendment, Mr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON dwells upon the impression made on him by the large number of "cultivated, refined, and distinctly feminine" women of his acquaintance who have a "sincere conviction" that they should have the ballot. He was "born into an atmosphere of woman suffrage." He has a hereditary tendency toward it. Outside of his acquaintance, if not in it, is there not just as large a number of women who have an equally sincere conviction that they should not have the ballot? Culture and refinement have nothing to do with the matter, unless Mr. JOHNSON is prepared to advocate a restricted female suffrage. Participation by all citizens of adult age in political duties, the widening of the electorate, "an ideal democracy," as Mrs. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW puts it, is the only safe theoretical ground for woman suffrage. Its advocates are entitled to say that as property qualifications for the ballot or for membership in one house of the Legislature have disappeared, as manhood suffrage has come to be the rule, as color is no longer a test—except practically in the Southern States—as States have advanced from the aristocratic, oligarchic forms of government that prevailed in "the good old Colony times," and much later in some, so democracy should now be thoroughly inclusive, with no distinction of sex. That is a tenable theory.

The practical questions with those of us who have no unalterable prejudice against votes for women, who believe that women will be permitted to vote in time, should the mass of them want to vote, and should their riper experience in suffrage States have worked for the whole to the public advantage, are these: 1. Do the majority of women want the ballot? Can Mr. JOHNSON or anybody else say from knowledge that they do? Continuous complaint is made of the abstention of great numbers of men from their political duties. Is it desirable to force the ballot upon women? The analogy of the non-taxpayers or non-property holders in the earlier days does not hold good. They were suffering from a discrimination, an inequality, which galled them. They clamored to be put on an equality with other male citizens. Now some women cry that all women be put on an equality with men. The movements for the enlargement of male suffrage were supported by the classes they were to benefit. As to woman suffrage, there is much vocal passion, much organized enthusiasm, and also a determined effort on the part of some of the intended beneficiaries not to accept the benefit. Then, there is the great inarticulate multitude of women of whose opinion we know nothing. In short, at present woman suffrage in the East would be a leap in the dark. 2. While conditions in most of the twelve suffrage States are substantially different from and simpler than those of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, has any substantial public advantage been gained in those suffrage States? You can find testimony on both sides. The classic example of Colorado, where woman suffrage has been in force for twenty-two years, is far from reassuring. In California, where, according to one of its former advocates, The San Francisco Chronicle, it was "granted against the wish of a majority of women," State and county extravagance has increased under it, if not because of it. The other day Mr. SCHMITZ, once too celebrated as Mayor of San Francisco, got 36,000 votes in that city. "Women," says The San Francisco Bulletin, "felt for him that sympathy which "a man with a 'past' invariably com-"mands." Read the list of suffrage States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. Among them are well-known nurseries of every new crank device, the abolition of political parties, the initiative and referendum, the recall of judicial decisions. What strengthening of orderly and sane government is to be looked for from female suffrage if it works in the East as it seems to work in the West?

Mr. JOHNSON'S assertion that "sane "native women, and especially prop-"erty-holding women, should not be "excluded from participation in the "suffrage, since it has been conferred "upon all classes of men," will hardly be welcomed, we take it, by the advocates of the "reform." It is an argument from exclusion for exclusion. "It will be much," he adds, "if we can "add a large body of voters in the "main willing and competent to follow "good leadership." That "if" is monumental. Is following SCHMITZ following "good leadership"? The supposed effect of women in preventing war is urged by Mr. JOHNSON, as it has often been by others. Judging from the experience of the world, it is purely imaginary. If, on the other hand, women should be inclined to sacrifice the honor and the interests of their country to the love for peace, it would be well that they should have no hand in deciding between peace and war. As to the attitude of women voters in regard to saloons, the testimony is conflicting. Indeed, Mr. GARRISON'S faint praise that if woman suffrage doesn't work well, at least "no harm will come from it," barring the expense, seems to be about as strong, though an assumption, as he could justifiably make it.

"Women need to be prepared to train citizens," says Mr. JOHNSON. Then why not prepare them? Why give them the ballot if they are not prepared to use it with intelligence? Is it certain that throwing a child into the water is the best way of preparing him to swim?

THE VILLISTAS AND CARRANZA.

Two brothers of FRANCISCO MADERO, EMILIO and RAOUL, who have been military leaders of the revolution connected with the Villa faction, which unquestionably has been as sincerely committed to the establishment of constitutional government as the faction of CARRANZA, have announced their determination to hold aloof from any guerrilla warfare instituted by VILLA. It is likely, also, that other prominent revolutionists identified with the opposition to CARRANZA will refuse to countenance any resumption of warfare of an irregular sort. General ANGELES and Messrs. LOMBARDO, GABZA, LLORENTE, and other Villistas of high standing will quickly comprehend that a futile demonstration of this sort would tend to help rather than injure CARRANZA. Indeed, the Villa cause is practically dead, though the intelligent opposition to CARRANZA is as strong as ever, and may persist to his discomfiture, unless, under the influence of formal recognition by the United States and the Latin-American republics, he develops hitherto unrevealed qualities as an executive and a constructive statesman. But the leading Villistas will in time be merged with the other politica' opponents of the Coahuila politician who has so unexpectedly attained to the highest place in the Mexican Government.

If CARRANZA has sufficient wisdom to conciliate these men by granting a general amnesty and permitting them to occupy their homes in Mexico and return to their peaceful pursuits, he may yet be able to form a stable and permanent Government. That he has done nothing thus far to lead the world to expect action so wise from him does not quite justify those who cannot yet fully understand our Government's reasons for recognizing CARRANZA in the belief that he has not all the wisdom and all the statesmanship his great task requires. That the Administration has good and sufficient reasons for the recognition of CARRANZA we must all believe. In President WILSON'S hope that he will be able to restore order in a desolate country we are bound to share.

Meanwhile most of the men of good intelligence who have been allied with the Villa faction largely because of their lack of faith in CARRANZA'S ability will withdraw from the fight for the present. VILLA has a following and may make trouble, but no longer as a political leader of any standing. With no greater opposition than guerrilla warfare, and with nearly if not quite all the educated Mexicans who were identified with the development of their country in exile, CARRANZA has nearly a free field in which to exercise his talent as the reconstructor of a nation, for he admits that he has 150,000 well-trained soldiers at his beck and call, and they ought soon to suppress both ZAPATA and VILLA. It is the future, not the immediate present, that threatens CARRANZA.

A MONUMENT OF LAWMAKERS' ENGLISH.

The laws passed by the forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois have just been published as a book. They contain at least one monument of legislative English, of law-manufacturing style, which not marble can outlive. The crystalline clearness, the precision, the noble intelligence of that lingo have long been admired. The Goldsmiths and Matthew Arnolds of Springfield, Ill., have made their work in it too high for rivalry. House Bill No. 18 recites that:

> Whereas, During the war of 1812 the ladies of New Orleans made an elaborately embroidered silk banner, which they presented to General ANDREW JACKSON on Dec. 30, 1814, he being at that time in the City of New Orleans defending the city against the British invasion, which said banner was carried victoriously through the battle of New Orleans Jan. 8, 1815.
>
> Which said banner is to go back to Orleans parish and there to turn time back, as this paragon of whereases sets forth:
>
> Whereas, It is desired by many patriotic bodies and persons that this banner be returned to New Orleans that it may be viewed and enjoyed by such of the ladies as survive and their ancestors.

Students of vital statistics and longevity, please observe and preserve. Likewise amateurs of statute English. Some professor of literature could instruct and enthrall the world by collecting all the treasures of that fearful and wonderful speech.

GUARDSMEN NOT POLICEMEN.

The proffer to a company of the National Guard, by a manufacturing concern whose works had been protected by the militia during a strike riot, of a gift of insignificant value may seem a trifling matter to treat with stern formality. But General O'RYAN has done well to order the rejection of the gift. It is well that the National Guard should receive no rewards whatever from corporations or individuals in return for services performed, and it is particularly desirable that the services of the State troops when they are called upon to suppress strikers' violence should not be "recognized" by the bestowal of gifts.

The best opinion in this State favors relieving the National Guard from all police duty. The object of the existence of the organized militia is to protect the nation in war. We aim to have a strong and well-trained citizen soldiery in all the States because our national system is opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army. Our policy and our prejudices are against a large increase in the regular army. In the Administration's defense program provision will be made for only a slight increase in the army, but an effort is to be made to put the National Guard on a much stronger footing. This cannot be successfully accomplished while the guardsmen are so often forced to perform duties properly pertaining to the police.

In this State the services of a mounted constabulary, such as Pennsylvania possesses, are urgently needed. The work of the Aqueduct Police has shown how efficient such an organization can be. All the States should have constabulary forces to relieve the militia from police duties, for which the military training of these times does not particularly fit them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Political Error Antagonized.

A well-deserved condemnation is placed on the failure of both parties to unite in the re-election of EDGAR J. LAUER to his present position of Judge in the Municipal Court, and it has been done by the organization of a strong non-partisan campaign committee to defeat the effort to make this highly important place a subject of political influences.

The New York Bar Association has recently reaffirmed its adhesion to the principle that when "a Judge has been elected to the judicial office he is filling, and has served competently and satisfactorily, his renomination and re-election should be supported on a non-partisan basis in order that Judges may feel that their continuance in office is to depend solely on the manner in which they have performed their duties and administered justice, and that they need not look to political parties or groups of men for renomination or continuance in that office." Judge LAUER'S record fully meets the requirements here stated, and it is perhaps even more desirable that Judgeships in the lower than in the higher courts should thus be protected.

In the former courts, more often than in the latter, the decisions rendered are final, since few of the litigants can afford to take appeals. In fact, not 5 per cent. of the rulings in the Municipal Courts are ever subjected to review, and this makes it particularly important that they should be rendered by a Judge who, besides being honest, is of tested ability and trained by experience for his task. This has been accurately described as "the poor man's court," and, as Governor HUGHES said in one of his messages to the Legislature, "it is doubtful whether any court in the country affects the welfare of more persons."

Why a man like Judge LAUER, who, in the language of the Bar Association, is "capable, industrious, impartial, and independent," did not get the indorsement of all parties as well as the renomination of one is something that can be explained only by the survival in some political circles of the thoroughly vicious old theory that a Judgeship is an office like another, and that all offices are to be treated and awarded as rewards for party services.

A Scientist Out of the Ordinary.

Most commentators on the death of HENRI FABRE characterize him as a great scientist. The term was hardly to be avoided, for in a way he was a scientist, and in a way he was great, but the ways were hardly those of other men who have received the same most honorable designation.

FABRE was an enthusiastic, tireless, and wonderfully successful observer of the insects in his immediate neighborhood. He discovered a large number of facts hitherto unknown in regard to the habits and abilities of these little creatures, he solved not a few mysteries that had shrouded their careers, but to those who know something of how other entomologists do their work and record its results, FABRE does not seem to have been exactly a scientist, or even a scientist at all if those others are scientists, so large and essential are the differences between his methods and theirs. Whether greater or less than they, he certainly was—different.

As to the charm of his writings there is no question. He pictured as no one else has done the tragedies and comedies, the loves and hates, the amazing ingenuities and the no less amazing stupidities, that are to be seen—by such eyes as his—in any corner of the insect world. Still, to some, not the least sincere among his admirers and appreciators, what he wrote seems to be, not the "articles" or "treatises" that are expected from scientists, but "stories"—poems in prose. They are true stories, no doubt, so far as regards the actual doings of insects, but invariably an unscientific element was introduced by FABRE'S interpretation of what he saw in the terms natural to an inveterate and implacable anthropocentrist and anthropomorphizer.

He ascribed to wasps and ants emotions that they certainly do not have, and discussed as virtuous or criminal, acts that are certainly without the slightest trace of moral content. In doing this FABRE did not deceive himself or intend to deceive others, any more than KIPLING did when he wrote the "Jungle Book," but the true or professional scientist is more chary of metaphor and analogy than FABRE was, and does not embroider truth with fancies, no matter how beautiful. That the man was praised with equal warmth by critics as unlike as DARWIN, MISTRAL, and MAETERLINCK is significant of the strange quality of his genius.

A Difficult Work Well Begun.

Whether the new head of the anomalous board intrusted with the task of keeping the boxers in order can perform it successfully remains to be seen. His difficulties will be many and the next-to-the-impossible is, in truth or pretense, expected of him, but he has at least made an excellent start toward the avoidance of scandal by proclaiming that all of the board's business shall be transacted in sight and hearing of such part of the public as happens to be interested in it.

There never was reason or excuse for doing that business otherwise, but Commissioner WENCK, having had training in journalism, naturally knows the virtues as well as the values of publicity better than did some of his predecessors—and he fears it less than did others of them, if current rumors of what has been going on among the fight clubs are correct.

That boxing needs more regulation and control than other sports is significant of its quality as something innocent and even commendable in itself—theoretically and even potentially innocent and commendable, that is—but lamentably inclined to degenerate into mere prize-fighting with all the attending evils. The curse of this as of all sports is professionalism and the turning of it into a means of moneymaking. For only one sport that has suffered this degradation are really serious claims to honesty made, and boxing, as almost everybody knows, is not the one.

The Vogue of Pocahontas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perish the thought that I should seek to dim the lustrous language of a writer in THE TIMES of Sunday on the subject of that "dearest daughter" of the late Powhatan of Virginia, known and loved as Pocahontas. But when that writer, evidently a lady, says: "The Princess Pocahontas is idolized in Virginia, mothers name their daughters for her and hope that the babies will grow to look like her," I fain would offer some testimony in rebuttal.

For at least a generation I have known Virginia girls, and I have never met one in all that time who bore the name of Pocahontas or, if she did, was known by that name. Of course, I do not know every girl in Virginia by name. Who on earth does? But it is fair to suppose that if the name were so ideally popular that among all I have met there ought to be one Pocahontas. This is among whites. Among the blacks the name is rather more in vogue, and I recall one colored cook we had in Kentucky, who emigrated from Virginia, bringing with her the name of Pocahontas. Unlike the pale-faced maidens mentioned by THE TIMES writer as shortening their names to "Hontas," this colored maid called herself "Pokey," and she was that all right.

W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

Art in Obscurity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much surprised the other day in visiting the Metropolitan Museum to find several bronzes, cast from great pieces of sculpture, reposing in the semi-obscurity of the landing of a blind stairway. I am led to wonder why the institution thus robs itself of the proper effect of such statues as the heads of Sherman and Farragut and the plaque of Robert Louis Stevenson. The prominent position accorded to the works of Rodin is an honor due that great Frenchman, but I am sure Rodin himself would not wish an undue advantage over our greatest American sculptors. Are Sherman and Farragut "dead" heroes, or is the art of Saint-Gaudens too hopelessly out of fashion?

JAMES BRITTON.

New York, Oct. 7, 1915.

THE PUPPET.

Here am I—broken and bleeding thing,
A human shred in the battle's wake;
For I rode forth at the call of the King,
Rode for "glory" and "honor's" sake.

A soldier born, a soldier trained,
My young blood leaped at the bugle's note.
I dyed dull red my steel unstained
As I drove it deep in a foeman's throat.

Nor felt the deed a murder done.
Wild men all, with war's fierce lust
We cut and clove; now, victory won,
Here we lie in the bloody dust.

We that were mad so soon are sane,
For what vainglory were we cut down?
('Tis the hand of death can cool the brain.)
For a despot's throne, a despot's crown.

Hundreds of dead around me lie,
Thousands of wounded that choke for breath,
Fools were we all, so keen to die,
Bartered Love's lips for the kiss of Death.

Here—puppets all, at the tyrant's cue—
We play our parts, and we play them well.
Let the picture be held for the world to view,
Till it gets its fill of the Pageant of Hell.

JOY MONTGOMERY HIGGINS.

ART NOTES.

Brooklyn Museum to Exhibit Water Colors by Winslow Homer.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Museum announce a loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer between the dates of Oct. 16 and Nov. 7, inclusive. The exhibition will include fifty-eight water colors, in addition to the group of twelve owned by the Museum, and obtained from the estate of the artist. The loaners of the collections drawn upon were generally in such intimate relations with the artist as to give them exceptional opportunities in the choice of their pictures. The major portion of these water colors has never previously been shown in public; the exhibition will, however, include eight of the important subjects, which were shown at the Winslow Homer memorial exhibition held by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1911.

Among the collections of especial interest will be those loaned by Charles S. Homer, the brother of the artist and executor of the estate, and by Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Pulsifer, who are the present owners of the water colors, which originally belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Valentine. This last collection includes some sixteen water colors painted at Houghton Farm, in Orange County, about 1878, and two Gloucester subjects, painted in 1873. Twenty pictures, none of which have ever been seen in public, are loaned by Charles W. Gould. The subjects are very evenly distributed between those from Tynemouth, Prout's Neck, the Adirondacks and the South. Among the latter is a water color counterpart of the "Gulf Stream," with interesting variations from the famous oil painting of the same name. The only oil painting shown has the interest of being the last one finished by Winslow Homer, (dating 1909.) Among other contributors to the exhibition are Sidney Curtis, W. A. Putnam, and Walter H. Crittenden.

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The son-in-law of Joaquin Sorolla, Francisco Pons Arnan, has been painting a number of interesting portraits, among them one of the King of Spain on horseback. His work is now on view in Havana, and later in the season will be brought to this country, where it will be shown either at the Hispanic Museum or at one of the larger art galleries of this city.

CHURCHES AND CHARITY.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Corrects a Wrong Impression of His Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 5 under the heading "Minister Attacks Organized Charity" your paper erroneously reports the position of Presbytery's Committee on Relief, of which I am Chairman, and my remarks. Let me state emphatically that I did not attack organized charity, that I do not regard it as a miserable failure, but on the contrary as a necessity of the present situation in New York. What I did say with emphasis is that the great charitable societies can not and ought not to do the work of the Church among her own poor. Experience proves that the Church can help her own far better than the societies; therefore, she ought to arouse herself to the task. I doubt if many leaders of organized charity would seriously quarrel with this position. To quote our report:

> It is a shame to the Church and in the long run an injury to the family when regular church families have to be referred to the charitable societies because the Church which knows them best cannot help them. This is said without any reflection upon the societies, but with the conviction that no better form of relief has been found than that of the wise and brotherly help of the Church to its own members in misfortune.
>
> If we promote better organizations for relief work in our parishes it will only be done by remembering the necessity for intelligent and discriminating co-operation with all public and private relief enterprises and employment agencies. I feel sure that I am reporting not merely my personal opinion, but that of the majority of Presbytery, among whom, despite the impression of your reporter to the contrary, are friends of the charitable societies.

NORMAN M. THOMAS.

New York, Oct. 12, 1915.

An Appeal for the Women of France.

"Work, work, give us work we beg you!"

This is the cry from all the hospitals in the north of France, where pregnant women have been received, or sick women, or those wounded by bombs.

Can you picture at all clearly what life is in these little towns all along the fighting front, what it is for these poor women of Flanders, so attached to their tiny little homes, which they kept so clean and tidy? A son, or perhaps several sons, are fighting, often the husband as well, or if not fighting he has been sent off to work at a munitions factory, and the woman is left behind alone to guard the little home, while bombs are bursting around her with a deafening noise that never ceases. One by one the houses fall and gradually the little town becomes empty; the moment comes when this lonely woman must go also.

Do you realize what this means, the final wrench from the little ruined home—the tramping over war-swept land, ill and suffering, often wounded? Then the long inaction of convalescence which is almost a greater suffering to those courageous women than even their anxiety for the fate of those they love, coming as it does with the loss of everything they possessed in the world.

These women are clever workers, expert knitters, but there is no wool, no cotton with which to make clothes and socks for their sons and their sons' comrades. It is too dear, one cannot get wool now at the beginning of the second Winter of war!

For this I appeal once more to an inexhaustible generosity. Will you once more help us in our necessity?

Each person sending to me in Paris, to 2 Rue Duroc, (where I have large empty rooms cleared to form a receiving house,) any parcel of wool, however small, or of cotton, or any sort of woolen material, will receive a series of photographs of scenes at the front, signed by one of the officers; scenes of the ruined towns, of tragic death and desolation, besides others likely to interest those who are far away from these horrors.

Each person will also receive the name and address of the woman who will make up their gift of wool into clothes or socks, and the name and address of the soldier to whom the gift is sent, with, if possible, a little word of thanks from him. Also the name of the orphan, with a card of the orphanage, when the article made has been sold for the benefit and nourishment of one of the poor orphans, so that in spite of the distance the giver and those to whom these things have been given will both feel, by the sympathy established between them, the strength of the bond of love which should exist between all men—companions in work, in suffering, and in joy.

COMTESSE ETIENNE DE BEAUMONT.
2 Rue Duroc, Paris, France.

An American Manifestation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday it is made to appear that it is the French people that are getting up the benefit for La Societe Fraternelle des Artistes, while on the contrary, it is an American movement, which has pleased the French Government so much that to show its appreciation it has decided to send over here a number of prominent artists to make the gala performance so much more interesting.

The movement was started by such good Americans as Messrs. Whitney Warren, McDougall Hawkes, Otto H. Kahn, Conde Nast, and many others, and it was for this reason that I took it up with Mr. Dalimier, Minister of Fine Arts, while I was in Paris. The gala performance promises to be the greatest thing ever attempted in this country, but it must be understood that it is an American manifestation and not a French one.

LUCIEN L. BONHEUR.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

GARY SCHOOL PLAN'S CRITICS ANSWERED.

Little Fear of Difficulty Seen in Providing Adequate Facilities for Its Installation Within a Short Period.

By HOWARD W. NUDD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to understand why the school authorities should hesitate to adopt a policy for extending the Gary plan in the New York schools. Much misunderstanding and not a little misrepresentation of essential features have served to cloud the issue, but those members of the Board of Education who have heard Mr. Wirt's replies to the objections raised by the city's educational experts at the hearings before the Board of Superintendents, the Mayor, and the Controller, have certainly had ample opportunity to understand the real facts.

The minor pedagogical considerations which have been brought out in these meetings and given magnified importance should not be allowed to delay unduly the early introduction of this plan, starting with schools where only slight structural changes, if any, are required, and extending it elsewhere as rapidly as necessary equipment and alterations can be provided. In view of the expedition with which the Ettinger schools were fitted up a year ago, it would seem that the school authorities need have little fear of difficulty in providing adequate facilities for the Gary plan within a reasonably short period of time if once they should decide to undertake such a reorganization.

The impression has been studiously created, however, that even if such structural changes could be brought about in a short time, there are pedagogical factors involved which are of such occult and mysterious nature as to be beyond the comprehension of the ordinary lay mind and capable of evaluation only by experts in the Department of Education. The argument evidently is that while part time could be thus eliminated and the school day lengthened to six or more hours, it would be accomplished at such a sacrifice of the educational welfare of the child that it would be far better to proceed under the present intolerable conditions than to move forward along the proposed new lines.

A résumé of these pedagogical objections and Mr. Wirt's replies reveal their unsoundness and the clear-cut simplicity of the Gary principle.

The most common objection is that the introduction of the Gary plan makes departmental teaching for young children necessary. The fact is that, while such extensive departmental instruction is possible, it is not essential. Mrs. Ritter has pointed out that she does not have it in Public School 80, although her teachers are now clamoring for it, while Mr. Patri says that he does have it in Public School 45, the Bronx, and strongly favors it. As Mrs. Ritter aptly remarked at the Board of Estimate meeting, it is a remarkable tribute to the flexibility of the Gary program that two Principals should follow such different policies and yet be satisfied and successful. It confirms Mr. Wirt's assertion that the program should and could be modified to suit the needs of every school.

A second criticism is that the auditorium period is substituted for classroom instruction and that the child thereby loses certain necessary academic training. This is not true. Time for auditorium work is secured not by taking time from regular instruction, but by lengthening the school day. Its value should therefore be judged in comparison with the street influences it displaces. Mrs. Ritter and Mr. Patri both confirmed Mr. Wirt's statement that as much time for academic instruction is given under his plan as in the traditional five-hour school. In view of the fact, therefore, that the children have the same teachers and lose no time in the classroom, it is difficult for the lay mind to understand how academic work could suffer through giving additional time for auditorium activities.

A third objection is that four teachers for twelve classes do not provide sufficient supervision for the playground. The educational authorities apparently believe that one teacher is needed for every small class unit on the playground. Mr. Wirt's reply is that there is nothing in his plan to prevent the use of more teachers on the playground if it is so desired, but he believes that four specially trained teachers are sufficient to care for twelve classes during this period. In his opinion play is in itself educational when it is given under conditions which develop initiative and responsibility and create natural situations in which older children can exercise under wise supervision their instinctive desire for leadership. Too much supervision of play by teachers would tend to limit the possibilities for the development of such qualities through carrying over to the playground the rigidity of the classroom. This answer to the third pedagogical objection raised seems reasonable to those of us who have played under such conditions.

A further criticism raised by the educational authorities is that outside instruction in the home or in the church is permitted, but that no means is provided for seeing that such instruction is the equivalent of regular schooling. It would be very unfortunate if the school undertook to insure that such instruction should be the equivalent of regular schooling, for in that case the school would be supervising religious instruction, which the Gary plan, in consonance with the law, expressly prohibits. The program simply provides that the child can be excused during the day to take private lessons at home or attend religious instruction, if the parent so desires. These periods are never taken from the academic work, and therefore do not detract from the regular work of the school. As in the case of play and auditorium, it is simply time which, in the traditional school, the child would spend upon the street. What is taught in these outside classes and how it is taught is not and should not be the concern of the school.

From press reports of the conference yesterday between the Board of Estimate and Board of Education, it would seem that despite these pedagogical difficulties a way may be found to extend the Gary plan at an early date to the schools in which children are suffering from part time. It is to be hoped that action in this direction by the school authorities will be taken promptly. In taking such action, however, it is important that the work-study-and-play schools provided be organized this time along the lines worked out by Mr. Wirt.

It has been customary for those who have been opposing this progressive policy to preface their remarks with expressions of unbounded admiration for the Gary plan. The public is not interested, however, in these reiterated professions of faith, for it is too conscious of the fact that there are nearly 150,000 children receiving less than five hours' instruction daily. It desires action. It looks with approval upon the disposition of the financial authorities to appropriate $6,000,000 to make the necessary changes to alleviate this condition. It recognizes the futility of expecting to receive in the near future $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 for new buildings, even if the reserved-seat basis of organization offered the best type of education. It is anxious that the children of the city shall not be sacrificed through undue delay in beginning a program that will handle the situation within the city's financial ability.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director, Public Education Association.
Oct. 12, 1915.

A PLAYWRIGHT SOLDIER.

Tribute to an American, Harold Chapin, Who Was Lost in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to lay a wreath on the grave of one of America's sons who lies stark in a soldier's grave "somewhere in France"?

It was a terrible shock to me to read of Harold Chapin's death in Saturday's papers. I remember the first time I met him, a fair, shock-headed boy with a faint stammer, at a supper in Glasgow, where he was acting and stage managing in the Repertory Theatre. He told me at once, with great pride, that he was an American; he had lived long in England, and had become more or less like an Englishman, but he always clung passionately to his mother country. I chaffingly challenged him to write me a play, and somehow, with all the burden of the Repertory Theatre on his shoulders, he managed to find time to write a comedy for me—the most brilliant I have produced since I went into management.

It was during the rehearsals of this and other plays he did for me that we got to know him and love him. He was a poet as well as a wit, and, above all, was delightfully human and lovable. He had one of the rarest intellects I have ever met, but his whole life was centred in his home and his baby. There was nothing of the soldier about him except his wonderful chivalry, which was fired by the awful stories of atrocities in Belgium in the first weeks of the war. I heard of him recently as bearing himself like a hero and accepting the hardships of the life cheerfully, and after so many months I had begun to hope that my dear friend would come through all right, but, alas! it was not to be.

I think it is well America should know of and take a pride in this son of hers—this brilliant, lovable son, who has died in a foreign country. And so I beg you to publish this little tribute to his memory. As I think of him with his wit, his poetry, his charm, lying in a soldier's grave, I can only murmur fiercely against this awful, impious war. I cry a little for my dead friend, and in my pain I realize the waste, the awful waste, of it all.

MARIE TEMPEST.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

Why Gaillard Cut?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt that Colonel Gaillard was an engineer of the first class, or that his devotion to the great work resulted in loss of health and early death. Nor is there any doubt that his memory should be fittingly perpetuated. The same is true of others with whom he was associated. But that Culebra should be renamed after him in perpetuity is another matter.

In the first place, Culebra, synonymous with serpent, is the old name of the summit ridge that divides the Panama Isthmus. The Panama Railroad was completed there, the last rail having been laid, as history tells us, "in darkness and in rain," in 1855. But if the great canal cut is to bear the name of any man, it does not seem that Colonel Gaillard should be that man. On the other hand, it goes without saying that either General Goethals or General Gorgas should have the honor, the former for having so ably put the great work through, or the latter as the celebrated sanitarian who, as many believe, made the same possible.

New York, October 9, 1915. T. R.

THE WAR AGAINST FLAMES.

Why Fire Prevention Day Should Be of National Interest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fire Commissioner Adamson considers Fire Prevention Day a most important event and a "grim reminder of our civic faults." In view of all that is being said about national defense against a potential enemy, a few moments during Fire Prevention Day may be well spent in thinking about our national inability to make a successful "drive" against an enemy that for years has been invading our country.

This country is waging a losing fight against fire. A patriotic American would deny vigorously the possibility of defeat by a hostile nation in the event of war. But if the United States is too poorly organized to successfully war against fire, which is at worst a passive enemy, what could be expected if an active human enemy had to be resisted?

If this country became aroused against the fire tax the way the Colonies were aroused to protest the tea tax, public opinion would become so strong that scorn instead of sympathy would be meted out to the

IN OLD ST. PAUL'S, MISS JENKINS WEDS

Marries Francis Hunt Geer, Son of the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, Who Officiates.

CEREMONY FOR FAMILIES

All of the Attendants Related to the Bridal Pair—Reception at Home of Mrs. George W. Jenkins.

One of the most interesting weddings of the Autumn was solemnized quietly yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Old St. Paul's Chapel, lower Broadway, when Francis Hunt Geer, one of the sons of the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. George Jarvis Geer of St. Timothy's, married Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walker Jenkins. The father of the bridegroom officiated. Lilies on the altar formed the only decoration, and none except the immediate families were present, and all of the bridal attendants were related to the bride and bridegroom. There was no formal bridal procession.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the Jenkins residence, 232 Madison Avenue, which was decorated with Autumn flowers and leaves. The bride and bridegroom received against a screen of Autumn leaves and yellow chrysanthemums in the drawing room.

The bride wore a brocaded satin gown, having a square court train to match, which was enveloped in a Brussels lace veil bordered with Brussels point, one end of which was caught flatly to her head with knots of orange blossoms, and the edge of which flared up a little in frill effect around her face. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a moonstone ornament set in diamonds. The maid of honor was the bride's young sister, Miss Grace Hartley Jenkins, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Cornelia T. and Gertrude M. Geer, sisters of the bridegroom; Mary Savage Cleveland of New Orleans, whose engagement to the bridegroom's brother, Enos Throop Greer, was announced Monday evening at the dinner given for Miss Jenkins; Agnes Claflin, Eleanor Luzenberg of New Orleans, and Anne Moore of New York, who caught the bride's bouquet when it was flung by the bride.

They received and were gowned in old time frocks of yellow tulle floating in full but straight lines over short yellow satin skirts that revealed yellow silk hose and gold slippers. The short waisted, puffed corsages had low, square necks and puffed sleeves of tulle, and all wore large round hats with yellow velvet crowns and gold lace brims veiled with yellow tulle. They carried clusters of yellow and brown chrysanthemums.

F. Shelton Farr was the best man, and the ushers were Enos Throop Geer, W. Montague Geer, Jr., Lewis A. Coffin, Jr., George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., Arthur D. Du Bois, and Harold Phelps Stokes.

Among the guests at the chapel were Mrs. Garrow T. Geer, and her son, Garrow Throop Geer, Jr., who had just arrived from their San Francisco home, and Mrs. Eliot H. Goodwin of Washington, a sister of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Jenkins, who received, wore a light purple satin veiled with black chiffon, topped by a purple hat with plumes. Mrs. Goodwin was in black velvet and chiffon, touched with turquoise blue, and a black hat trimmed with fur, and Mrs. Garrow T. Geer was in a dark green velvet corduroy, topped by a large, flat hat.

Mr. Geer and his bride on their return from their bridal trip will live at 15 East Tenth Street.

Mrs. Geer is a granddaughter of the late Marcellus Hartley, and her mother, Mrs. George Walker Jenkins, and her cousin, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, together gave Hartley Hall to Columbia University in memory of her father and grandfather. The engagement was announced last March. Mrs. Geer was then a senior at Barnard College and was active in college affairs.

CLAUDE A. THOMPSON WEDS.

Special Assistant U. S. Attorney Marries Miss Nellie Hoffman.

Special to The New York Times.

TOWANDA, Penn., Oct. 12.—The wedding of Miss Nellie C. Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Porter Hoffman of this place, and Claude A. Thompson, special assistant United States Attorney of the anti-trust branch of the Department of Justice, took pplace here today.

Miss Eulalie Kizer was the bride's only attendant. Roy S. Sicking of New York was best man.

The young couple will spend their honeymoon at the Virginia Hot Springs, and will make their home at 200 West Seventy-two Street, New York City.

MISS E. F. STEIN A BRIDE.

Married to Emanuel M. Hartman of Hartford at the St. Regis.

Miss Estelle F. Stein, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Stein and the late Mr. Stein, of 210 West Seventy-ninth Street, was married to Emanuel M. Hartman of Hartford, Conn., last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Henry Edelson of Hartford officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Mrs. Albert Newfield, who was in yellow taffeta and silver, and who carried a bouquet of pansies and tea roses.

Gustave Hartman was best man. The ushers were Albert Newfield, Herbert Hecht, Albert Rosenfeld, and Maurice Hoffman.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony, and dancing later in the marble ballroom.

MARRIED AT THE GOTHAM.

Miss Sophia Hymans, Niece of Ex-Judge Unger, Weds Mervyn Stream.

The wedding of Miss Sophia Moss Hymans, a niece of former Judge Henry W. Unger and Mrs. Unger, and Mervyn Stream took place last evening at the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. Rudolph Grossman officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle with a Court train of silver brocaded satin. Her veil of tulle was caught up at the coiffure with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Florence Buttenwieser was maid of honor. Herbert Moss Unger acted as best man, and the ushers were Chester C. Lawrence and Irving R. Levy.

Rosenberg-Toch Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Constance Toch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Toch of 329 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Arthur D. Rosenberg took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The house was decorated with pink chrysanthemums. The Rev. Joseph Silverman performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle, with a veil of rose point lace, and was attended by her little sister, Maxine Toch, as flower girl.

A reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends followed the ceremony. Later the couple left on a motor trip through the Berkshires. They will live at 258 Riverside Drive on their return.

British Princess Under the Knife.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Princess Arthur of Connaught underwent an operation for acute appendicitis last Sunday. Her condition is satisfactory.

McCARTHY—GOUBEAU.

Henry A. McCarthy, a son of Daniel P. McCarthy, and Miss Marie Gertrude Goubeau, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walter Goubeau of this city, were married at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street, the Rev. Maurice C. McMahon officiating. Miss Marie E. Bickel was the maid of honor and Gerald D. McCarthy was his brother's best man. The ushers were Vincent and Charles Goubeau, brothers of the bride, Harry G. Le Bois and William C. Connell. On their return from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy will live in Fordham.

118 MILLION IN ALMS, POOR GET 17 MILLION

Head of Humanitarian Cult Wants Government to Save Charity Waste.

Organized charity was arraigned last night by Misha E. Applebaum, founder of the Humanitarian Cult, who would have the Government start a welfare department to take care of all the poor. If the nation is rich enough to buy battleships and put a musket into the hands of every man when war comes, Mr. Applebaum thinks it should be able to help the needy.

The headquarters of the cult are at Leslie Hall, where Mr. Appelbaum last night outlined a bill which he says is going to Congress as soon as he can get the right man to introduce it. He said the money to start the welfare department of the nation could be found from the money expended by various organized charities.

He said there were 5,408 organized charities in the United States which made annual reports, with receipts of $118,379,859 and payments of $111,439,155, leaving a surplus of more than $7,000,000. The running expenses he found to be $94,658,836, thus giving the poor $16,839,319. The number of poor persons in the United States he found to be 5,000,000.

Applebaum said that if the organizations dispensing alms were united, there would be a great deal more money for the poor.

The Humanitarian Cult distributes help for the needy, but it has no treasury. Who wants to help joins the Cult and pays grocers' bills and butchers' bills for poor families.

The office of the Cult is the clearing house for the bills. Mr. Applebaum is a copper merchant who came to this country from Russia when he was 13 years old, and knew what it was to be hungry and cold in a foreign land. He became interested in charity, and a year ago last month started the Cult. Since that the society has helped many persons. The founder reported that since Nov. 15, 1914, up to last night the Cult had aided 988 families, had obtained 201 positions for persons out of work, and had provided medical treatment for 112.

Franklin Brooks, former Assemblyman in the district, said last night it was the object of the Cult to give everybody a chance to work. The Cult believes that some day the rich and the poor will be drawn together, the able will help the inept, and, through kindness and friendship, class distinctions will be broken down.

WOMEN IN MOCK WILL TRIAL.

Contest Conducted Before Mrs. Jean Norris as the Judge.

A will contest, with all due processes of law, was tried yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor before Mrs. Jean Norris, President of the Women Lawyers' Club, as Judge, at a meeting of the Society for Political Study.

Mrs. Bella Derivera appeared as attorney for the plaintiff and was opposed by Mrs. Otto Hahn, who represented the defendant. Both sides summoned a number of witnesses, and testimony was given by Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. B. P. Lawrence, Mrs. H. G. Hart, Mrs. Paula Allen, Mrs. N. T. Andrews, Mrs. E. D. McKeown, Mrs. Earl King, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Mrs. Mary Allaire, and several others.

After the testimony of the witnesses was heard by the court both attorneys summed up. Judge Norris rendered a long decision, in which she carefully recalled the points made by both sides and finally announced that the contestant had won the case and the will was broken.

DICKINSON FOR 'LINE-UP.'

Congratulates President on His American Citizenship Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago and Nashville, who was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Taft, was the first to congratulate President Wilson on the speech he made yesterday at the silver jubilee celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which Mr. Wilson called on American citizens to declare whether America or some other country was first in their affection. Mr. Dickinson telegraphed from Chicago to the President:

"Every American except those who seek party advantage or put other countries before America will rejoice in your challenge and line-up. It is time to take stock of our citizenship."

Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat, but had supported Mr. Taft for President against Mr. Bryan. He supported Mr. Wilson for President.

TO HOUSE FRONTIER GUARDS

American Minister Appeals for Aid for Swiss Soldiers.

GENEVA, Oct. 12, (via Paris.)—The American Minister, Pleasant Stovall, has issued an appeal for funds for the construction of portable wooden houses, containing recreation and reading rooms, for the benefit of Swiss soldiers on the frontier. A gift of $2,000 was made by Charles F. Lembecke, an American.

Swiss soldiers yesterday arrested the French Ambassador and British Minister while they were riding in an automobile near Neufchatel. The mistake was soon discovered and an apology was made by the Federal authorities.

Miss Mildred Curtis Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William John Curtis of 986 Fifth Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Curtis, to Walter Hughson, a son of Mrs. Walter Hughson and the late Rev. Walter Hughson of Morganton, N. C. No date has been mentioned for the wedding. Mrs. Curtis and Miss Curtis have been spending the early Autumn at Camden, Me.

Diamant-Berman Wedding Sunday.

Miss Ada E. Berman of this city and Arthur H. Diamant will be married on Sunday evening, Oct. 17, at Delmonico's. Mr. Diamant is a son of the late David S. Diamant, the portrait painter, and is a civil engineer. The couple will make a trip through the Canadian Rockies and along the Pacific Coast.

Miss Edith R. Sidenberg a Bride.

Miss Edith Rose Sidenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sidenberg of 43 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Joel Alexander were married last evening in the West End Synagogue.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Willa Holt Wakefield Weds.

Mrs. Willa Holt Wakefield, known to vaudeville patrons through her pianologues, was married yesterday to Arnold Foerster at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Foerster is district manager of the Maxwell Motor Company at Birmingham, Ala. The bride is appearing this week on the program at the Colonial. She will continue her work on the stage.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Margaret A. Dickson, daughter of Joseph Dickson of Wyndmoor, Morristown, N. J., will have her coming-out tea on Saturday, Dec. 4, at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Lindsley Tappin is to give a tea dance at Sherry's on Dec. 27 for her daughter, Miss Mary I. Francke.

Mrs. James Byrne, who has taken the de Koven house at 1,025 Park Avenue for the coming season, will give a large dance there on Dec. 10, for her daughter, Miss Helen MacGregor Byrne.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland and Miss Marjorie Cleveland, who were at St. James, L. I., for the Summer, have returned to 701 Madison Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Berkley R. Merwin announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Louise Chamberlain, to Ellsworth St. John Prentice, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan Prentice of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Prentice is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, Class of '08. No date has been set for the wedding.

SABBATH SOCIETY HALTS BISPHAM

Objects to His Giving Musical Playlet and Impersonating Beethoven on Sunday.

UNJUST, DECLARES SINGER

"Adelaide of the most Uplifting Character, and Yet Sunday Laws Are Broken in New York Theatres."

Because the Sabbath Society objected David Bispham has canceled the performance of a musical playlet, "Adelaide," announced for next Sunday afternoon in the Harris Theatre. The performance was to have been part of the first of a series of special Sunday matinées, and in it the singer was to have appeared in the rôle of Beethoven.

The program was also to include musical numbers by soloists. The Sabbath Society, an organization which has for its purpose the enforcement of the Sunday laws, objected to the program, and Mr. Bispham immediately canceled the date, at the same time expressing himself on what he considers the unjust discrimination of the society.

"The objection could not be that the playlet is immoral," said Mr. Bispham, "for it is of the most uplifting character. The scene depicts an episode in the life of Beethoven, and is pervaded by music, some of his best known compositions being played and sung during the piece. It is hard to see what the grounds for the objection are when every Sunday afternoon and evening there are in New York many theatres open where every paragraph of the Sunday laws is broken repeatedly.

"My offering is not for the leisure classes especially, and many musicians who are free on Sunday are prevented from attending the performance of what appeals in the most direct manner to every one of them. Why discriminate against real music and a dignified offering and prevent me from doing what I have always tried to do—to raise the standard of music and drama throughout the country?"

BEAT GERMANS IN KAMERUN.

British Report Capture of Wumbiagas After 30-Hour Battle.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Another success for British arms in the Kamerun, a German colony in Western Equatorial Africa, where allied troops have been fighting the Germans for several months, was officially announced today. The statement says:

"Wumbiagas, in the Kamerun, was captured by British forces after a thirty-hour engagement on Oct. 9. The enemy in considerable numbers is being energetically pursued."

"Around the Map" Here on Nov. 1.

The first Klaw & Erlanger musical production of the season will be "Around the Map," which will be presented in the New Amsterdam Theatre Monday night, Nov. 1. C. M. S. McLellan wrote the book and lyrics of the new piece, and Herman Finck, musical director at the Palace Theatre, London, composed the score. Joseph Urban designed and painted the seventeen scenes that make up the entertainment.

The company numbers more than 100 players, some of the better known being Else Adler, William Norris, Robert Pitkin, Eva Cox, Georgia O'Ramey, Tyler Brooke, James Kearney, Louis Groody, Fred Nice, Irving Brooks, and Arthur Klein. A brief preliminary engagement will be played in Washington.

Drama Lectures in the Bandbox.

A series of lectures on the modern drama will be given during the Winter in the Bandbox Theatre in conjunction with the work of the Washington Square Players. Hiram K. Moderwell will have charge of the lectures, the first of which will be given Sunday afternoon by Walter Pritchard Eaton. His subject will be "The American Theatre—How the Land Lies." Professor George P. Baker of Harvard will speak during the course, as will Richard Burton, Clayton Hamilton, Stuart Walker, Josephine Clement, and Grace Griswold.

"The Birth of a Nation" In Church.

The moving picture, "The Birth of a Nation," was shown last night in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in 104th Street, before a vast audience of Methodist ministers from all over the State. The church performance was arranged by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Reisner, and was given through the courtesy of D. W. Griffith, who produced the picture. The picture was shown in every detail as at the Liberty Theatre, with orchestral accompaniment.

Friars to Dine William A. Brady.

The first dinner of the season of the series the Friars give every Winter to prominent men will be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Sunday night, Oct. 24. William A. Brady will be the guest of honor, and the speakers will be George M. Cohan, Abbot of the club; Rennold Wolf, Eugene F. Kinkead, Augustus Thomas, Irvin Cobb, and James J. Corbett. Several novelties are being planned for the stage entertainment that will follow the dinner.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

While the Castles have gone to Chicago, they are not to be forgotten. On Sunday in the Globe Theatre the first showing will be made of a film entitled "The Whirl of Life," in which some of the most interesting episodes in the lives of Our Verne, as Frank Tinney would say, and Irene Castle will be pictured. According to the prospectus, the picture "abounds in love, suspense, beauty, thrill, temptation, resistance, struggle, action, humor, romance, success, and triumph," which, after all, is about as much as one could expect in a six-reeler.

Laura Hope Crews has been engaged by the Charles Frohman Company as leading woman for John Drew in the new play by Horace Annesley Vachell, in which he will appear at the Empire later in the year.

At next Sunday night's Sousa concert at the Hippodrome the soloists will include Virginia Root, who made the trip around the world with Mr. Sousa's band, and Orville Harrold, Belle Storey, and Nat Wills of the cast of "Hip, Hip, Hooray." The Guatamalan Miramba band will also take part.

Billie Burke left Los Angeles yesterday, where she has been acting for the movies, and will arrive here Sunday. She will begin soon rehearsals of a new play in which she will be presented under the management of her husband, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr.

Admiral N. R. Usher, U. S. N., will give a theatre party at the Longacre tonight for the performance of "The Girl Who Smiles." Commander and Mrs. Frank B. Upham, Lieutenant and Mrs. Craft, and Captain and Mrs. Booth will be among his guests.

Today's matinee of "Chin-Chin" will be the one hundred and twenty-fifth of that popular musical play at the Globe.

Lew Hearn has introduced a new scene in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" at the Century. Wellington Cross, Clifton Webb, and Jimmie Fox participate in it.

Emmett Corrigan has been added to the cast that will appear in Selwyn & Co.'s production of Robert H. McLoughlin's new play, "The Eternal Magdalene."

Edna Goodrich has just completed her first photo play at the studios of the Lasky Company at Holywood. It is entitled "Armstrong's Wife," and the scenario was written by Margaret Turnbull.

Dutton's

Personal Greeting Cards for Christmas should be ordered now. Specimens for selection.

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LAUD SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Noted Leaders Honor Bishop Hartzell and Others at Dinner.

The Board of Management of the World's Sunday School Association met yesterday at the Hotel Astor and gave a dinner last night in honor of Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal work in Africa; John R. Mott, Chairman of the International Young Men's Christian Association, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Marinus Zwemer of Cairo, editor of The Moslem World and one of the leading missionaries to Mohammedan countries.

At the meeting in the afternoon a resolution of commendation, presented by Justice Seth P. Leet of Montreal, was sent to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople for his work in the relief of Armenian refugees. Reports were also received of the relief work done among refugees in Egypt.

The members of the board and many other leaders in the movement assembled last night at dinner with H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the association, presiding. Mr. Heinz reminded the party that the dinner celebrated the removal of the headquarters of the association from Chicago to New York, where an office is now open in the Metropolitan Tower.

Colonel E. M. Halford, toastmaster, introduced as the first speaker Dr. Mott, who told how university men, schoolboys, and even theological students all over Europe had forsaken their studies to go into the army as conscripts or volunteers. It was his opinion that the work of the Sunday school would be in great measure to get hold of the boys who were still too young to fight and to train them in the principles which would tend to minimize the chances of war.

Bishop Hartzell told of the progress of Sunday school work over the world, and added: "It is an indication of these times that they are going to prepare one million schoolboys so that they can defend the nation. I hope that by the time they are prepared to do this in the right way there will be no more war."

Dr. Zwemer told of the children in Moslem countries, how "much of the prosperity of Europe and America is due to the child labor of Moslem children," and how the mortality rate among them varied more than 90 per cent. "There is no childhood in the Moslem world," he said. "The children leap from infancy to manhood and womanhood. There is no literature for the children, no schools except for a favored class."

A telegram was read from John Wanamaker, who said he thought that the best thing that could come to the world today was a revival of Sunday school work.

Among those present were Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, T. Nakamura, Japanese Consul General; W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, Professor Harlan P. Beach, William E. Gell, George W. Pennman, Eben E. Olcott, Frank Moss, Edgar Lesycraft, Eugene M. Travis, Lewis H. Pounds, W. H. Van Steenbergh, and Dr. E. A. Rumely.

C. P. ANDERSON TAKES LEAVE

Legal Adviser of State Department Will Resume Practice Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Chandler P. Anderson, legal adviser of the State Department, called at the White House today to say good-bye to President Wilson before leaving the Government service. Mr. Anderson will resume his law practice in New York. He was counselor of the State Department under the Taft Administration and was retained as legal adviser by the present Administration. He is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on international law.

An announcement by the State Department today regarding the termination of Mr. Anderson's services said:

"At the outbreak of the war Mr. Anderson, who was formerly counselor of the department, happened to be in Paris and was retained as legal adviser of the department for American Embassies and Legations in Europe in matters relating to the present political disturbances there.

"Shortly after his return from abroad last December to report to the department on this work, he was asked, owing to illness among the law officers of the department and the consequent pressure of work, to remain with the department in a similar capacity during that time he has given special attention to the interference by the belligerents with American ships and cargoes and the restrictions imposed by them upon neutral commerce.

"Mr. Anderson will resume law practice in New York City, which has been interrupted by his work for the department."

REV. F. J. SULLIVAN DEAD.

Rector of St. Aloysius's and Police Chaplain Dies Suddenly.

The Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, rector of St. Aloysius's Church, at 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, and one of the most prominent Chaplains in the Police Department, in which he held the rank of Inspector, died suddenly last night in the rectory from cerebral hemorrhage. He was to have addressed the Honor Legion of the Police Department at the initiation ceremonies in Terrace Garden during the evening, and had gone to a barber's shop at 133d Street and Eighth Avenue to be shaved. While in the chair he became unconscious, and the barber telephoned to the rectory. He died three hours later, without regaining consciousness. Father Thomas F. Mayhan of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament gave him the last rites.

Father Sullivan was custodian of the funds of the police games held recently at Sheepshead Bay, and was President of the Catholic Athletic League of the department. On Memorial Day he was chosen to celebrate the annual requiem mass at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and being widely known as an orator, was in demand at public meetings. He was a Director of the Catholic Boy Scouts of America and the founder of the Catholic League.

Father Sullivan was born on the east side of Harlem, and was in his forty-sixth year. He attended the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth Street. From there he went to Mount St. Mary's College in Emmettsburg, Md., and finished his religious training at St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, N. Y. He was ordained by Bishop Kierney of Hartford, Conn., in 1893, and was then attached to the Church of the Guardian Angel, in West Twenty-third Street. After this for nineteen years he was assistant rector of St. Anne's Church, in East Twelfth Street, becoming rector of St. Aloysius's Church in September, 1913.

Father Sullivan was appointed a chaplain of the Police Department by former Commissioner Waldo six years ago. He was known to the department as a priest who was always on hand at any fire and disaster it was possible for him to reach. Father Sullivan opened St. Aloysius's Lyceum, a parochial school for boys, at 272 West 132d Street, a year ago. His bother and sister survive him.

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T. P. FOWLER DIES, RAILROAD OFFICIAL

Ex-President of the New York, Ontario & Western Expires in Warwick, N. Y.

BEGAN CAREER AS LAWYER

As Head of Metropolitan Securities Co. He Gained Much Publicity In the Investigation of 1908.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Thomas P. Fowler, former President of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, died today at his home at Warwick, near here. Mr. Fowler had been in poor health for some time.

Thomas P. Fowler was born in Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1851. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1874 and was admitted to the bar the same year. He practiced in New York for five years before he actively took up his railroad work, and was elected a Director of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad. He became a Director of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, to the Presidency of which he was later elected, in 1884.

Mr. Fowler was prominently known in the railroad industry throughout the country, and gained much publicity here in 1908 during the investigation of the Metropolitan Securities Company, which was conducted by District Attorney William T. Jerome. In April of that year Mr. Fowler testified that as President of the Metropolitan Securities Company he signed a check for $965,607.19 in favor of Anthony N. Brady, believing that the amount named represented the actual purchase price and value of the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company, in which Thomas F. Ryan had a half interest.

Later Mr. Jerome faced charges because of his manner of conducting the case against the securities company, of which he was exonerated by Richard L. Hand, who took testimony. Mr. Hand said the real charge was based on that deal. Of the deal, Mr. Hand said:

"That corporation, although without existing tracks, owned franchises which were undoubtedly of value, and the acquisition of which for the benefit of the Metropolitan Street Railway system would be very greatly to the interest of the latter. The Metropolitan Securities Company, being under contract to acquire this and other properties, made the purchase and paid the $965,607.19 above mentioned. The charge rests upon the theory that the purchase was made from Mr. Brady, which in a certain sense is technically true.

"The question as to whether there was any fraud in this transaction would seem to rest entirely upon the amount paid by the Metropolitan Securities Company as compared with the value to it of the property acquired."

Mr. Fowler was connected with many railroads. In 1881 he was made a Director of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad and in 1883 was elected a Director of the Western Pennsylvania and Shenango Connection Railway. In March, 1884, he was appointed receiver of the Shenango and Allegheny and on March 31 of that year was chosen as its President. In June, 1886, he became a director of the Carthage & Adirondack Railroad. He was also at different times a Director and President of the Ellenville & Kingston, Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton, and the Port Jervis, Monticello, and Summitville Railroads. He was a Director of the Atchison, Topeka, and Sante Fe, the Sante Fe Pacific, the South California and Wharton Valley, the Sante Fe, Prescott & Phoenix, the California Eastern, the Randsburg, and the Sonora and New York City Railways.

He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Metropolitan, Grolier, Down Town, and Tuxedo Clubs.

RULER OF LUXEMBURG DIES.

Premier Eyschen Had Governed Since Grand Duchy's Independence.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Premier Eyschen of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg died at Luxemburg last night, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency.

M. Eyschen had directed the foreign affairs of his country and also held the portfolios of Minister of Justice and Minister of Agriculture.

M. Eyschen had been the real ruler of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg since the establishment of its independence. He gave most of his life to bringing about and maintaining the freedom of Luxemburg. Just before the war opened, he inquired of Germany and France whether the neutrality of the Grand Duchy would be respected in the event of hostilities. The German invasion of Luxemburg occurred before replies were received. The Premier made energetic protests to Germany, but attempted no forcible resistance.

Dr. Homer G. Newton.

Dr. Homer G. Newton, who was one of the first eye and ear specialists in Brooklyn and one of the founders of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, died on Monday at his home in Shelburne, N. Y., in his eightieth year. He had been retired from active practice since 1881, when he left Brooklyn and went to live in his home town. Dr. Newton was graduated from Yale with the class of 1859, and when the civil war began he became a surgeon in the army. Shortly after the war he went to Brooklyn, where he became associated with Dr. Arthur B. Mathewson in the practice of the diseases of the eye and ear, and through their combined efforts the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital was begun in a frame one-story house at Washington and Johnson Streets. This was later succeeded by the present building in Livingston Street.

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CELESTINS CELESTINS

ARTHUR P. DODGE DEAD, AFTER VARIED CAREER

Lawyer, Inventor, Publisher, Author and Student of Religion Succumbs at 65.

Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, lawyer, inventor, publisher, and member of the bars of New York, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Massachusetts, died yesterday at his home in Freeport, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Enfield, N. H., and was a direct descendant of Simon Dodge, who came to this country from England in 1630. Mr. Dodge educated himself, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1879, and for a time was attorney for Mary Baker G. Eddy, at that time an apostle of Phineas Parker Quimby, the founder of Christian Science.

In 1886 Mr. Dodge founded The New England Magazine, and later founded The Bay State Monthly and The Granite State Monthly. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and William Dean Howells were both associated with Mr. Dodge in these enterprises.

In 1892, Mr. Dodge went to Chicago and was admitted to the bar of Illinois and became interested with the late George M. Pullman and devoted his time to the development of the Dodge System of Stored Heat Motive Power. Later he founded the Kinetic Power Company, the Dodge Motor Company, and the Kinetic Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Dodge bought the franchise of the Babylon Railroad at Babylon, L. I., and, with the aid of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, planned to use it to demonstrate his system of stored heat motive power. Later he sold the franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1900, in company with his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Ann Day of Boston, and whom he married in 1870, he made a pilgrimage to the ancient prison city of Acre in Palestine, Syria, where Abdul Baha Abbas was proclaiming the Bahai message to the world. Three years ago, Abbas visited this country and was entertained by Mr. Dodge, who made arrangements whereby he was allowed to preach the gospel of Universal Peace and Unification of Religions in a number of important churches throughout the United States.

Mr. Dodge was a profound student of religion and was the author of a number of books on religion, the most recent of which were "The Truth of It," and "Whence? Why? Whither?"

He is survived by his wife and three sons, William C. Dodge, a lawyer of 14 Nassau Street; Wendell Phillips Dodge, editor of the Strand Magazine, and Richard P. Dodge, a scenic artist.

His funeral services will be held from his late residence at Freeport on Thursday and the interment will take place in the Dodge plot in Wakefield, Mass.

Rev. Frederick A. De Rosset.

The Rev. Frederick A. De Rosset, rector of the Holy Communion Church at Charleston, S. C., died in that city yesterday at the age of 59. He was graduated from the University of the South in 1878 and was tutor in the theological school of that university, subsequently holding the office of curate in Holy Trinity, St. Thomas's, St. Georges's, and other New York City churches. In 1882 Mr. De Rosset married Mary Williams Greer, granddaughter of Bishop William Mercer Greer, who, with five children, survives him.

Alexander Douglas Cambell.

Alexander Douglas Cambell, Assistant Cashier of the Hanover National Bank, with which he had been connected for more than thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 131 Riverside Drive, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was widely known in banking circles all over the United States, having attended all the bankers' conventions as the delegate of his bank. Mr Cambell was a member of the Larchmont and Columbia Yacht Clubs. His wife, who was Miss Ida Hatch, and a daughter, Miss Abigail Alison Cambell, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN D. PRAGER, Vice President of D. L. Prager & Co., insurance brokers, of 141 Broadway, died on Monday at his home, 600 West 142d Street, in his thirty-sixth year.

Miss EMMA R. GRAVES, for fifty-seven years an employe of the Treasury Department, died on Monday at her home in Washington, in her eighty-ninth year.

Professor HENRY E. BENEDICT, a composer of patriotic songs, died on Monday at his home in Dover, N. J. He was born in Canada and received his musical training in Germany.

ALANSON S. GILLESPIE, a member of the firm of Charles H. Gillespie & Co., varnish makers, of Jersey City, died on Monday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his forty-eighth year.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSON, widow of Iver Johnson of the Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Company of Fitchburg, Mass., died on Monday at her home in Lancaster, Mass.

Mrs. ADA P. W. BEVERIDGE, widow of James B. Beveridge, formerly a lawyer in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 154 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. HENRY ALPHONSE LINDGENS, daughter of the late General von Holbach of the German Army, died recently in Lucerne, Switzerland, in her sixty-sixth year. Her husband, who also died in Switzerland, was at one time a dry goods merchant here.

JAMES F. COX, who was a member of the Ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, known as Hawkins's Zouaves, during the civil war, and later served with Admiral Farragut on board the flagate Susquehanna, died at his home, 704 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He left a wife, four sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. ELIZA VIOLA McCLUNN, wife of John F. McClunn, died yesterday at her home, 579 Sixth Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES T. STAINES, 59 years old, a salesman, died yesterday at his home, 1,612 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of England and left a wife, a son, and two daughters.

Mrs. MARIA BOWEN, widow of James Bowen, a civil war veteran, died on Monday at her home, 47 Bond Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. She was 68 years of age.

The Rev. JOHN JOSEPH BENDER, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Winfield, Queens, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Monday following two operations. Father Bender was in his fifty-second year and had been rector of St. Mary's Church for the last seven years during which time he established a new parochial school now in course of construction. He was educated at St. John's College and was ordained in 1896.

JAMES VAN SICKLEN, 85 years old, a descendant of Ferdinand Van Sicklen, who settled on Long Island in the seventeenth century, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 2,177 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Van Sicklen was born in Gravesend and was for many years a farmer in that place. He was one of the oldest members of the Gravesend Dutch Reformed Church and formerly a teacher in the Sunday School.

HARRY LESLIE FORD, 56 years old, a compositor on THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on Sunday at his home, 790 President Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Ford is survived by his widow and a son, William Leslie Ford.

Engaged

CRYSTALL—GITEN.—Frances Giten to Samuel S. Crystall.

HARPER—HELLER.—Gertrude E. Heller to Walter F. Harper.

Married

CAMERON—MANN.—On Monday, Oct. 11, 1915, Elizabeth Scott Cameron to William Bruce Mann.

GEER—JENKINS.—On Oct. 12, at St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, by the Rev. William Montague Geer, S. T. D., Vicar, Helen Hartley Jenkins, daughter of Helen Hartley and George Walker Jenkins, to Francis Hunt Geer.

CANFIELD—ALTMAN.—Oct. 9, Margaret Altman to Harry L. Canfield.

LOWENTHAL — STERN. — Oct. 11, Maxine Stern to Sidney Lowenthal.

WEIL—WOLFF.—Oct. 11, Jessie Wolff to Jesse Weil.

Brooklyn.

DRESSING—APPLEY.—Oct. 11, Fannie W. Appley to Walter D. Dressing.

GRADY—McPARLAND.—Oct. 12, Marion F. McParland to William F. Grady.

NUTTALL — YOUNG. — Oct. 11, Lillian T. Young to Albert A. Nuttall.

Long Island.

ROBSON—WURTZ.—Oct. 9, Bayside, Gertrude Wurtz to Walter Robson.

Newark.

FISCHMAN — JORSCH. — Oct.

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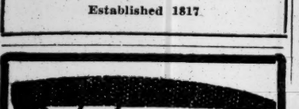

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LYNN, MASS.

ASKS VASSAR WOMEN TO UPHOLD IDEALS

The Ten Commandments Still Are Potent, President-Emeritus Taylor Asserts.

WHAT NEW WOMAN MUST DO

Lillian Wald Sets Tasks Under Modern Conditions — Mrs. Putnam Urges Athletic Sports for Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 12.—The celebration of the semi-centennial of Vassar will reach its climax tomorrow with the inauguration of the new President, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, in the presence of the leading educators of this country. The inaugural ceremonies will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning in the chapel. A great throng is here to attend the ceremonies.

The chief out of door feature of the celebration today was the historical exhibition of the progress of physical training at Vassar. It was given in the athletic circle. The participants wore the costumes of various periods, and the old and new games, from croquet to tennis and handball, with new and old methods of training, were shown. The exhibition was given under the direction of Harriet Isabel Ballintine, director of physical training at Vassar.

Mrs. Emily James Putnam, associate in history at Barnard College, gave some of the old graduates of Vassar a start today, when in the course of an address at the academic celebration she expressed radical feminist views regarding the rearing of young women.

"No man would want to change places with his own wife," she asserted, giving as reasons woman's inferior physique, her economic inferiority, and her emotional instability. Mrs. Putnam said that she would have girls engage in manly sports to improve their physique, and not cry when they were hurt. She believes that the college woman and the industrially occupied woman are overcoming the economic inferiority of woman in general. By stopping "sentimental leaks," Mrs. Putnam would abolish emotional instability.

"Individual effort and character," she insisted, "are the only ways open for a woman to become a free-footed human being, and each woman must finally achieve these for herself."

Dr. James Monroe Taylor, President Emeritus of Vassar, warned the graduates against losing the earlier ideals of the college which were in the hearts of the founders, urging that "the Ten Commandments and the spirit of Christ were as truly education as the preface of Livy or the charm of Chaucer."

In conclusion Dr. Taylor said:

"Twenty-five years ago, on such an occasion as this, the President of Vassar said that the aim of this college was the broadening and lifting of the life of womankind, and thereby of the entire race. Womanhood for school, sickroom, social circle, church, home, journalism, business—all were in view, he declared, because from the beginning the ideal of Vassar was to make of a Vassar student a thorough, well-trained, forceful woman who should use herself and all she had gained for the service of the world.

"Perhaps the preaching of that so earnestly in all the earliest years gave those first Vassar women the reputation that followed them everywhere—that they were wise and efficient and knew how to grasp and handle the problems of life.

"Happily the days of 1865 have given way to a far better time. Today Vassar is no problem. Rather, she stands here, grown beyond the imagination of her founder, and welcomes to her anniversary not only her younger sisters and her forebears, graciously celebrating with her this day of her glory and of theirs, but also from all over the land universities and colleges that regarded her coming with questions many and small faith, but which today are one in their rejoicing in her contributions to the common work of all—for our nation, for our common humanity, and for the Kingdom of God."

"New Aspects of Old Social Responsibilities" was the topic of an address by Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City.

"Upon the educated woman," Miss Wald said, "devolves the task of readapting the social interests of her sex to a changed physical and spiritual environment. She should, as a member in good standing of the great society, be the co-ordinator of human values. The task of organizing human happiness needs the active co-operation of man and woman; it cannot be relegated to one-half the world, and active co-operation for such noble ends cannot be secured unless men and women really work together.

"The women have been experiencing the growth of a new consciousness, an integral element in the evolution of self-government, and as a result many women believe that they can best represent the human interests in government, at least that they best represent themselves in those measures that immediately concern them and for which tradition and experience have fitted them.

"They are more earnestly aware of the social responsibility that rests upon them. Colleges and professional schools have prepared the way for the citizenship of women, as have also the factories and the department stores."

CHINAMAN ASKS INJUNCTION.

Complains Police Raid His Store at 2:45 in the Morning

Lee Yick You, President of the Wing Woh Chong Company, a Chinese importing house at 34 Pell Street has obtained an order from the Supreme Court directing Police Commissioner Woods, Inspector Wakefield and Captain Falconer of the Elizabeth Street Station to appear in court today and show cause why they should not be restrained from further entering and unlawfully searching the premises at 34 Pell Street at all hours of the day and night, "particularly at about 2.45 A. M."

Mr. You in his application to the court has asserted that he has not been guilty of any illegal act and that furthermore the police have not charged him with wrongdoing. Why, he queries, should the police molest him in the small hours of the morning?

He complains specifically that on September 24, at just a quarter before three in the morning, the police rambled through his place. Also, that when questioned by him, the officers of the law answered:

"All right. All right."

Mr. You expresses his opinion that it is not all right, but on the contrary, that it is quite improper.

SUES HOTEL FOR JEWELS.

Mrs. Chatillon Says She Lost $2,500 in Gems in the Endicott.

Mrs. Dorothy Palmer Chatillon, while visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Palmer, at the Hotel Endicott, in June, lost a case containing $2,500 worth of jewels, according to the record of a suit which she has started against the hotel in the Supreme Court for recovery of the value of the gems.

The record contains allegations by Mrs. Chatillon to the effect that the hotel management requested her to permit the removal of her effects from one room to another, and that after their removal she missed the jewel case and its contents. She sued the proprietors, who set up the defense that she failed to give them the jewels for safe keeping in the hotel strong box. Her demurrer to this defense was sustained by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, and the hotel proprietors will take the case to the Appellate Division.

The jewels included one diamond-shape sapphire and diamond ring, one round-shape sapphire and diamond ring, one small-shape diamond and sapphire ring, one pair pearl earrings, one gold cigarette case, one ruby and diamond scarfpin, one set diamond and platinum studs, one set topaz and platinum studs and cuffbuttons, one set plain gold cuffbuttons, one gold watch, one ruby ring, and two small rings.

STUDENTS GATHER SEAWEED

Pharmacy Class Also Collects Hermit Crabs and Starfish.

Professor Mansfield and the First Year University Class of the New York College of Pharmacy went to Hunter's Island yesterday for specimens for class study, sea lettuce, seaweed, mussels, hermit crabs, and starfish were among the specimens collected.

The class while on Hunter's Island held a meeting. Professor Mansfield was elected Faculty adviser, and committees were appointed. It was also decided that an outing which is to be a strictly college affair be held on a Sunday.

Mr. Simon Makes Correction.

Robert E. Simon, President of the Henry Morgenthau Company, 30 East Forty-second Street, has written to deny that he was ever connected with the Improved Property Holding Company, either as an officer or Director, or that he had any business relations with it.

WORK IN LABRADOR WAS HER VACATION

Dr. Morton Finds a Spot in British Empire That Is Not Affected by the War.

ESKIMOS SPEAK GERMAN

Moravian Missionaries Have Pictures of King George on Their Walls in Peaceful Peninsula.

One spot in the British Empire but little affected by the war is Labrador. So it was found by Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton of 701 Madison Avenue, assistant on the surgical staff of the Polyclinic Hospital, who spent her vacation doing hospital work with the Grenfell Mission at various stations along the Labrador coast.

There is a large German-speaking population of British subjects. Eskimos who have been converted during the last 175 years by the Moravian missions at Nain and Hopedale, and who live in village communities, speak German, and are affiliated with missions under a joint English and German management. When the war began the leaders of the missions were called down to St. John's, Newfoundland, and made to swear allegiance to the British Empire, but since then they have not been troubled.

"They are a peace-loving people," said Dr. Morton, "and seem to regard the war as something happening in another world. You see more pictures of the British royal family, perhaps, on the walls of the houses of the German missionary than you do of William II., and they even post up lithographs of war scenes from the London illustrated weeklies. They are too deeply interested in their own work of civilization and Christianization in Labrador to take sides in outside matters."

Perhaps one reason Labradorians are less excited about the war is because life is so difficult and uncomfortable in their native land that they look on war as an anticlimax. At least, so it would seem from Dr. Morton's description of the Moravian gardens.

The Gardening Is Intensive.

"Next to nothing grows on that coast," she said. "At least, the vegetation is very slight as compared with southern Alaska, which is in the same latitude. Only a few flowers grow close to the ground in the rock crannies, and there are no vegetables at all—everything they eat is canned. The Moravians have made flower gardens around their settlements, bringing loose soil from a considerable distance, sometimes, and boarding it up so it will stay in place. And even so, it seems almost that it took a conscious effort of will power for each flower to grow. The Moravians live in communities, each family with a separate apartment, but all under one roof. In order to have something that is their very own, each family possesses a little tea house built out in the garden, and here they do all their entertaining."

Dr. Morton left New York on July 17 with Miss S. Emma Demarest, New York Secretary of the International Grenfell Mission. They went to St. John's, Newfoundland, on a Red Cross ship, and then took the steamer Sagona up the Newfoundland and Labrador coast to Nain, which is the head of navigation.

"It was an unusually open trip," said Dr. Morton. "Though we had a good many storms, we were not obstructed by ice. Last August, two ships were wrecked in the ice in Indian Harbor. Nain is the furthest point to which there is regular steamship service, as north of that there is no telling when you may be frozen in and unable to get back. The Sagona is a small and light boat, built expressly to be able to get into the very narrow entrances of most of the harbors on the coast, some of which leave only a few feet margin of safety on either side of the ship. And they make fifty stops between St. John's and Nain."

Dr. Morton did a good deal of surgical work in the mission hospital at Battle Harbor, and also worked in the hospital at St. Anthony's, Newfoundland, and visited several other institutions. She praised very highly the spirit of service at every one of the places she visited, and the quality of work that is being done for the natives.

"But there is an exceptionally fine type of people all along the coast," she said. "They are seafaring men, and vigorous both in body and spirit. No neurasthenia; they are rather apologetic when they have to call in a doctor for real diseases."

Many Volunteer Assistants.

Battle Harbor Hospital, which was the first Grenfell Mission, is in charge of Dr. Grieve, a Scotchman. In the Winter he and his wife are the staff; this Summer he had several volunteer assistants, including Dr. Morton, a dentist, Dr. Smith, three nurses, three college students who had volunteered to do any sort of hard or unpleasant work, and a Boston girl who was housekeeper for the party. There were many surgical cases, and many cases of beriberi, a disease usually associated with the tropics. Dr. Morton said that it was probably due to insufficient nourishment of the nervous system which might have come from the limited variety of the diet. There was a great deal of tuberculosis of the bones, and several cases of chest and throat diseases, although to such maladies the Labradorians, thanks to their climate, are less easy victims than dwellers in warmer regions.

At Indian Harbor Hospital, Dr. Paddon, an Englishman, and his wife, who was a nurse in the hospital when he first met her, are in charge. The dispensary at Spotted Island is in charge of Dr. Field, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who was married this Summer and took his wife to Labrador for a honeymoon. Dr. Grenfell cruises up and down the coast in the steamer Strathcona, looking in at the remoter harbors beyond the reach of the hospital stations, giving medical attention wherever needed, and bringing the more serious cases in to the hospitals for extended attention.

"A good deal of work," said Dr. Morton, "but it was a wonderful vacation."

RETURNS JEWELS HE STOLE.

Paperhanger Restores $1,500 Worth to Justice Weeks's Sister.

Charged with the theft of jewelry valued at $1,500 from the home of Miss May Weeks, 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, a sister of Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Louis Hoff, a paperhanger, of 558 West 151st Street, was locked up in the West 123d Street Station yesterday afternoon. All of the stolen jewelry was recovered.

According to Miss Weeks Hoff was doing some work in her home last Friday and in the afternoon complained that he was feeling ill. He left the house, and later Miss Weeks found that a bag containing fifty-six pieces of jewelry, mostly heirlooms, was missing. She notified the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, and Detective McCarton was assigned to the case.

Miss Weeks received a telephone call yesterday from Hoff, who said if Miss Weeks would meet him at Seventy-fifth Street and Broadway he would return the jewelry. Miss Weeks notified the detective and both met him. Hoff returned the bag containing the jewelry, and an examination showed that a gold watch was missing. This was found later in Hoff's possession.

In the Police Station Hoff said that after stealing the jewels he went to Staten Island, but became conscience stricken today and decided to return them.

RUSSIANS PRAY IN ENGLISH.

Episcopalian Clergy at Orthodox Meeting at Their Cathedral.

The Russian Orthodox Church liturgy was said yesterday in English at the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, Ninety-seventh Street near Madison Avenue. The occasion was the meeting of a society, the aim of which is to promote closer relations between the Eastern Orthdox Churches, Russian and Greek, and the Episcopal Church.

Bishops Darlington of Harrisburg, Courtney of this city, the Rev. Dr. T. F. Lacey of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lowndes, the Secretary, Archdeacon Windiate of Tennessee, and Charles G. Saunders of Boston were in the congregation. The Russian clergy were headed by Archbishop Eudokim, who spoke of his hearty sympathy with the movement toward union. At the business session in the afternoon a message of sympathy with the Serbian Church was adopted.

DANCE HALLS HERE IDEALS FOR CHICAGO

Dr. Anna Dwyer of Morals Commission Finds New York Methods Admirable.

NEW PLAN TO FIGHT CRIME

Proposed to Keep the Young So Busy with Pleasure They Won't Have Time for Vice.

New York dance halls have been inspected again, this time with friendly intent and entirely ex officio, by Dr. Anna Dwyer, woman member of the Chicago Morals Commission, who is in New York for a two days' stay.

The Morals Commission, being an outgrowth of the much-discussed Vice Commission, is going deeper into the question of crime in the cities, and remembering that the Adversary finds employment for idle hands, proposes to investigate and standardize recreation. Hence the inspection of New York dance halls by the neighbor city.

"Your dance halls are well regulated," said Dr. Dwyer last night at the McAlpin. "I am so glad to be able to take back some of your methods to our Chicago halls, which are rather objectionable, as you know. We have had one ordinance, but we need ideas also, and I think your New York ways and means of running an orderly dance hall are very admirable."

Speaking of the aims and purposes of the Morals Commission she said:

"Crime is largely a product of misspent leisure, and we have found that often criminals and erring girls have drifted to the bad merely because nothing more interesting offered. The Morals Commission intends to put play on a new footing in Chicago. Everybody's going to know how to play. Why, we have to have professional play leaders nowadays for our children; the poor little things don't know how to play for themselves. And, of course, young people are so busy trying to put on long skirts and grow mustaches that they speedily forget the gentle art of playing and pretty soon their supreme accomplishment in the recreation line is a game of cards.

"Healthful playing in a social group cannot be valued too highly. We must learn to play outdoors, to dance together, to have pageants and communal plays. Baseball? Yes, but only eighteen are playing. Of course, now we have to import any folk dances we may want to do, but we shall have our own national and community dances under the new plan."

The Morals Commission, which was organized last January, has already arranged for social centres all over Chicago, twenty-four of the city school buildings to be used for the purpose. There will also be censored moving pictures, well-conducted dance halls, playgrounds, open "beauty strips," public lectures, athletic contests, plays, &c.

"But we shall not stop with the avocational aspect," Dr. Dwyer continued. "A great many mistakes are made in this world by uncongenial occupation during working hours. The Morals Commission hopes to help that condition, too, by stressing vocational training.

"I should like to emphasize, too, that we do not intend to teach sex hygiene. In order to teach a boy not to steal, you would not show him all the means of theft, would you? But we do intend to keep our boys and girls—old and young—so busy and healthy and happy that they won't have time or inclination to do vicious or harmful things."

Dr. Dwyer said that a great many prominent society women in Chicago had promised to join the movement, and to participate not only in the "play movement," but to allow their pictures and names to be used for all publicity purposes, thus giving the organization a democratic tone.

A change for the better at a normal cost
No matter where you are located now, when you move into the Equitable Building you will find it a change for the better, because in every respect whereby the desirability of a building is judged, the Equitable is superior to anything else in the commercial skyline—yet the cost of locating in this greatest of all buildings and enjoying its advantages is absolutely normal.
Equitable Building Corporation
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Beware of that Toilet Paper "Sale"
Eight and sometimes as high as ten rolls for a quarter. You can't tell how much toilet paper you're buying unless you see the number of sheets per roll printed on the wrapper. Toilet paper can be loosely wound to look bulky. Or the paper may be coarse and thick, so that the "big" roll really may have little paper in it.
Scotissue Toilet Paper
Has 1000 sheets to the roll—10c
The quality of toilet paper must always come first. Here, again, Scot Tissue stands first, because it is very soft, absorbent and snowy white. But to ascertain quantity—

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"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"
Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper, a balsam-treated paper, soft and clothlike. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c. At drug, grocery, department and housefurnishing stores.
SCOTT PAPER CO.
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Makers of Absorbent Scot Tissue Towels

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR
GLASTENBURG KNITTING CO. Established 1835
GLASTENBURY TRADE MARK HEALTH UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN
Safety First, Last and All the Time—against Sudden Chills, Colds, Pneumonia and Rheumatism.
Famous over half a century for its superior qualities
Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.
Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.
See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on
330—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight.....per garment $1.50
3005—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)...per garment 1.75
C. B. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted, light weight.....per garment 1.50
A—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight....per garment 1.75
G/H—Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.....per garment 2.00
A. H.—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight..per garment 2.50
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is sold under the Sunshine name. Study the Sunshine Rack at your dealer's and find dainties for receptions, outing and children's lunch, and every daily meal.
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Always fresh—for every day is baking day at the Wonder Bakery—the Bakery of a thousand tastes, located right here in New York.
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Thousands of thrifty men are wearing Monroe Clothes and saving $10.
Are you?
Come up and you will.
Guaranteed $25 Suits, Overcoats and Evening Clothes—$15.
MONROE CLOTHES
42nd St. & Broadway
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TAKE ELEVATOR AND SAVE $10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

One Every 96 Minutes
(From The Evening World)
The New Haven Railroad has just issued a bulletin entitled "A Deadly Peril." It deserves wide reading.
Posted in and about stations and trainyards, this bulletin calls attention to the fact that last year in the United States 5,471 persons were killed while walking on railroad tracks. This was at a rate of fifteen a day, or one every ninety-six minutes.
Here is a peril for which the only remedy is prevention in the form of individual caution and common sense. No one can save a man from the danger of walking on a railroad track so effectively as the man himself. If he neglects prevention, nobody else can supply a cure.
Loss of life from this cause—last year's total is greater than the population of many a town—is mainly due to willingness to "take a chance." The temptation to get to the shop in quicker time in the morning, to gain a minute or two at the noon hour, or to save a walk of half a block by a short cut over the tracks is too strong for thousands every day.
If people can ever be made to see the disproportion between what they gained and what they risk in walking on railroad tracks, casualty lists for this class of accident will be among the shortest.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

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YOU WILL ENJOY MURADS MORE THAN ANY CIGARETTE YOU EVER SMOKED.

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Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

QUOTATIONS INVITED from manufacturers of tone arms and sound boxes for phonographs, for export, cash. American Import and Export Corporation, 640 Broadway, New York City.

A MANUFACTURER will buy for cash ten Merrow overlock machines. Newmark & Demsiger, Inc., 34 Thirty-fourth St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Bldg. Phone Sunset 2290.

S. JONAS of L. Jonas & Co., Nashville, Tenn., and 581 Broadway, open for big lot sport coats, children's and ladies' coats.

SPOT CASH for serge, combination velveteen and velvet ladies' dresses; must be cheap. Rich, 16 West 22d St., sixth floor.

WE ARE OPEN for cheap crepe de chines; will pay cash. Princess Lillian Dress and Waist Co., 11 West 20th St.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 2060.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S 18 Times.

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

54-IN. WARDROBE TRUNK wanted. Simon Costume & Dress Co., 130 West 20th St.

OPEN for twilback velveteen in all colors. Famous Co., 142 West 28th.

WANT ANOTHER LINE in connection with high-grade belts and suspenders covering Middle West, selling retailers mostly. N 17 Times.

JOBBER looking at full line of Spring silk and cotton waists; also middle blouses. 26 East 22d St., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking all week at plush broadcloth and mixture coats for spot cash. Room 1,412, 38 West 32d.

JOBBER LOOKING at samples of coats. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED ON COATS FROM $3.75 to $15. CALL ALL WEEK WITH YOUR OWN SAMPLES. 168 MADISON AV., SECOND FLOOR.

SILK POPLIN DRESSES sold for $3.75; will sacrifice 600; sizes from 14 to 44; all colors; assorted styles; at a big reduction. S. Aronson, 220 5th Av.

400 SUITS.—To close out ladies' and misses' fur trimmed and plain; will sacrifice. 36 West 28th St.

200 VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining, to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 10 West 20th St.

HAVE plaid, also other novelty waists in stock. Daily, 10 West 19th.

HAVE 100 FUR-Trimmed Suits to close out. H. & C., 104 West 20th.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, velveteen suits, $12.75 to $16.50; fur trimmed broadcloth and poplin suits, $8.50 to $12. Zibelins and mixture and pile fabric coats, fur trimmed, $5.80 to $12. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS.
For cloak, dress, and millinery trade; opossum, raccoon, Jenette beaver, and coneys, ermine tails; lowest prices. Beaber, 25 Bond St. Spring 2301.

FOR SALE—All wool double warp 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, nine, 65c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 3083.

for Cotton Fabrics of admitted excellence Manufacturers of men's, women's and children's wear should write or telephone DENZER & NATHAN 611-621 Broadway, N.Y. Phone 5715 Spring Plymouth Mills Montauk Mills

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda Bargain House, 8 Lispenard St. Ph. 4543.

WE HAVE BARMEN, TORCHON laces in gross form for immediate delivery. Goldwater Bros., 510 Broadway.

FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. 36 West 25th St., fourteenth floor.

SILK NETS in all shades at a close-out price for immediate delivery. Y 232 Times Annex.

100 DRESSES, serge and taffeta combination; $10 value to be sold at $5. Colonial Dress House, 18 West 21st St.

GRAY CURL BEARSKIN for sale or exchange for white, red and navy. Call Spring 8093.

SELL 1,000 YARDS best imported Black Velveteen, 24 inches; reasonable. Telephone 6216 Greeley.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

GREY PEARL BEARSKIN for sale or exchange for white, red and navy. Call Spring 8093.

St. Louis Government Fur Sale.

On Oct. 21 and 22 a public auction of blue and white fox skins and beaver skins for account of the United States Government will be held by Funsten Brothers & Co., corner of Second and Elm Streets, St. Louis. According to advices to the Department of Commerce, these skins will be ready for exhibition at that address on Monday next.

Swiss Toys on View.

The Swiss Legation in Washington has received a cablegram from the authorities at Berne that the Swiss Exposition of Toys has just been opened at Zurich. It is under the auspices of the Swiss Foreign Trade Bureau, 10 Borsenstrasse, Zurich, the formation of which was recently told of. The Legation sugests that American firms interested should promptly delegate representatives to visit the exposition, as orders mighu thus be executed in time for the Christmas trade.

About Fall Shoe Styles.

High-cut shoes with white pipings and white stitching are still selling strongly for women's Fall wear, and the old-style regulation wooden French heels on shoes and slippers are coming back again. Perfectly plain opera slippers are now favored for by women buying fine footwear. The newest of these slippers is made of velvet in delicate shades, though patents and dulls are selling well. Overgaiter manufacturers are reported very busy on "at once" orders. Business in rubbers, house slippers, and felt goods is seasonably good.

Is a New Hemp Grade Needed?

The Governor General of the Philippine Islands has sent a cablegram to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, stating that the majority of exporters of hemp in the islands are urging the establishment of a new grade between "midway" and "good current." He desires the opinion of all American cordage manufacturers as to whether or not the trade requires the establishment of such a grade of goods. It will be appreciated if all cordage makers in the country will at once send their opinions to the bureau as to the need of establishing the grade in question.

To Examine Cloths More Closely.

The United States Bureau of Standards has provided for the Commissioners' Office of the District of Columbia several complete cloth specifications. Heretofore the fabrics used in the manufacture of uniforms and shirts for policemen and firemen in the district have been selected by simple inspection. The awards for these fabrics this year will be based upon carefully drawn specifications, after analyzing cloth that has proved satisfactory. In addition to this, a careful examination of all deliveries of goods will be made during the year by the bureau.

Hardware Makers Meet Today.

The annual convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association will open today at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City. Extensive business and amusement programs have been worked out by the committees in charge and an excellent attendance is anticipated. The speakers at the convention will include S. S. Brill, Special Agent for the Department of Commerce; Edward James Cattell, statistician, of Philadelphia; D. P. Barber, head of the National Retail Hardware Association, Boston; Raymond B. Fosdick of this city, and Percy G. Donald of London.

Catching Up on Shipments.

The Invoice Bureau at the Custom House is making a determined and sustained effort to catch up with the heavy volume of outward manifests being filed as the result of the shipment of war and other supplies. Progress in this direction was made on Monday, when a heavy batch of manifests was given out, bringing the record up to Sept. 4. While the bureau is still more than a month behind, it was said yesterday that the officials hope from now on to make rapid progress in publishing the manifests, so that within a short period persons interested in what is going out of the port may have their curiosity gratified without the long delay heretofore prevailing.

Will Use Their Own Indigo.

Because of the home demand for vegetable indigo in the Madras Presidency, India, it is extremely doubtful if any of the 1915 crop will be available for use in foreign countries, including the United States. The native buyers, according to Consul Lucien Memminger, Madras, are purchasing it at prices better than those which the shipper would probably pay. All the new indigo manufactured so far has been bought by the native users. The new crop in this Presidency, which is one of the most prolific indigo producing centres in India, will probably amount to some 375,000 pounds. The report of a Government botanist, recently published, tells, according to Mr. Memminger, of experiments conducted in the cultivating of Java indigo, which have given encouraging results.

Jute Seems to be Plentiful.

A reprint from The Glasgow Herald of recent date, in a commerce report, says that the receipt of the final forecast of the Indian jute crop had no effect on the Dundee market one way or another. The final estimate places the season's acreage in India at 2,377,000, against 3,358,737 last year. The yield is estimated at 7,428,733 bales of 400 pounds each, against 10,531,505 bales last year. The yield is 3.13 bales per acre, which is in keeping with the result last season, and which shows that the shortage of this year's crop is due to the reduction in acreage. However, with the carryover from last season and larger-than-usual stocks both in Calcutta and Dundee at the beginning of the season, a plentiful supply of the fibre is anticipated for the world's consumption.

The Sugar Situation Here.

More than one-fifth of the 40,000,000-000 pounds of sugar that represent the world's production last year was consumed in the United States, according to a commerce report. The per capita consumption here in the fiscal year ended June 30 is calculated at 86 pounds. Of the sugar used that was raised in the United States territory, 1,941,000,000 pounds was raised on the mainland, 1,281,000,000 pounds in Hawaii, 589,000,000 pounds in Porto Rico and 327,000,000 pounds in the Philippines. Cuba, the leading source of the imported sugar, sent in 4,875,000,000 pounds during the fiscal year. Beet sugar now leads cane sugar by nearly 1,000,000,000 pounds in the annual domestic production, having reversed the conditions of twenty years ago. As a result of the war, sugar exports mounted to 582,000,000 pounds in the last fiscal year, against 22,500,000 pounds in 1900.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vinsburg, notions, hosiery, underwear; 72 Madison Av.
ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. Harris, silks; 220 5th Av.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; H. M. Fleck, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.
ATLANTA—S. Einstein & Co.; S. Einstein, clothing, hats, furnishing goods; Woodward.
AMSTERDAM—A. Marks Sons; Charles Marks, coaks, suits, Flanders.
AUGUSTA—P. F. Sheron & Co.; P. F. Sheron, hats, shoes; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 146 West 25th.
BALTIMORE—J. Weiss Furniture Co.; J. Weis, furniture, carpets; Bristol.
BALTIMORE—S. G. N. Mfg. Co.; A. Sagner, mfr. men's, boys' pants; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; Mrs. B. Sperzel, muslin underwear; Miss M. G. Townsend, art embroidery, needlework; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Miss N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; C. M. Behrend, cloaks, suits, waists; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Cobiens Co.; Miss L. Haberman, plush, white chinchilla coats; S. Blum, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ready to wear; 599 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear, children's coats; 470 4th Av.
BENNINGTON—Bottom & Torrance; F. L. Bottom, mfr. collars, cuffs, &c.; Albert.
BIRMINGHAM—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, men's, women's wear; Herald Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Brown; J. M. Monk, men's, women's, children's, shoes; Miss S. Dreyer, corsets; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. Robillard, clothing; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; Miss Horan, petticoats, Basement—Mr. Cooper, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Smith, infants', children's junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Thompson, kimonos, corsets, house dresses; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Schroeder, misses' underwear, aprons; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Hutchison, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—J. & A. Ehrlich; S. Ehrlich, furniture; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; J. W. Ping, prints, ginghams; 396 B'way; Grand.
BRIDGEPORT—Caesar Misch; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. O. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; H. J. Smearing, men's clothing; 18 W. 35th.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Henderson, men's clothing; 1,150 Broadway; Gilsey.
CHATTANOOGA—C. Rosenthal Co.; C. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; Grand.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk & Co.; M. J. Betz, silks, ribbons, chiffons, flowers, feathers; J. C. Eeckman, millinery; 29 West 38th.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, furs; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—N. Herzog & Co.; N. Herzog, millinery; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. N. Graves, cloaks, suits; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Berwanger, cloaks, suits, dresses; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Friend, Morris & Nathan; H. Friend, woolens; 257 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss N. Kaufman, Miss Reagan, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; P. C. Blair, sweaters, men's underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Manheimer & Bro.; L. Manheimer, jewelry; Ansonia.
CHICAGO—Becker, Ryan & Co.; J. Anderson, notions; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, suits, cloaks, waists, gowns, misses' children's wear; 115 Worth St.; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Kettlewell, furs, gloves, hats; G. Alexander, notions, ribbons, laces; C. D. Ewell, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—I. D. B. House; S. Leff, ladies', misses' pile fabric coats; Room 916, 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; C. E. Day, piece goods; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Boston Store; A. Harris, jobs; 44 East 23d.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Weiss; I. Reins, notions, laces; 656 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; E. O. Lancaster, coats, suits, dresses; 23 E. 26th; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—Sach Co.; L. Ach, women's hats; 921 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, misses' ladies' coats; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; H. A. Smith, men's, boys', children's hats, caps; 71 West 23d; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, umbrellas; 18 West 35th.
COLON—A. E. Linezer, jobs men's shirts, collars, hosiery, Summer underwear; Union Square.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Burns, millinery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—C. C. Winans Co.; C. C. Winans, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Max H. Rieser Co.; M. H. Rieser, plush coats, jobs coats, suits; 18 W. 27th, Room 1,201.
COLUMBUS—Bornheim & Kohn; L. Bornheim, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse & Martens Co.; Miss K. Judge, infants' wear; 60 W. 33d.
DETROIT—J. Ettlingers, women's garments; Breslin.
ELIZABETH CITY—Fowler & Co.; G. R. Wright, dry goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, men's furnishing goods, &c.; Latham.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Cann, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—B. Sykes; K. Stern, ready to wear; Herald Square.
FLINT—Warrick Bros.; J. G. Warrick, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.
FREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph & Son; B. Joseph, carpets, cloaks, furnishing goods; 1,161 Broadway.
FREEPORT, Ill.—Williams & Beckmire; A. F. Williams, ladies', children's wear; Broadway Central.
FORT WAYNE—Latz Co.; G. I. Latz, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—Hudspeth Bros.; G. Hudspeth, ready-to-wear, men's clothing; Aberdeen.
GARNERSVILLE, Texas—Teague Bros.; A. Teague, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
GRAND RAPIDS—Carr, Hutchins, Anderson Co.; C. Hutchins, clothing; Imperial.
GRAND RAPIDS—M. K. Siegel Co.; M. Baer, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; O. C. Bickel, silks; 2 Walke; Herald Square.
HARTFORD — Crawford-Plumer Co.; Chas. R. McClellan, coats and suits; 12 W. 31st.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wm. Smith & Co.; Mr. Breen, fur trimmings, laces, neckwear; 17 E. 22d.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. L. Scott, toilet and leather goods; H. L. Elliot, notions and art goods; C. W. Morrill, boys' clothing; Miss K. Sheehan, waists and petticoats; E. D. Babcock, ready-to-wear goods; J. T. McWeeny, general manager; Ed. N. Allen, merchandiser; Miss Lena Musante, furs; 75 Spring.
HOT SPRINGS—S. Mendel; H. Mendel, cloaks, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—S. D. Whitman Co.; Mrs. Whitman, plush coats, jobs. coats, suits; 18 W. 27th, Room 1,201.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; F. Wolf, coats; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer, Bros. & Co.; H. J. Gillen, dress goods, silks; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Hogan, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber & Co.; M. M. Newcomber, general mdse.; 45 W. 34th; Wallick.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; E. G. Eby, notions; 432 4th Av.; Navarre.
LANCASTER—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, millinery; 212 5th Av.
LIBERTY—H. J. Sarles Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d; Herald Square.
LITTLE ROCK—M. M. Cohn Co.; Albert B. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. E. Adams, laces, hdkfs., hosiery, knit underwear; 215 4th Av.; Wallick's.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. Stahl, millinery; A. E. Kretschner, ready to wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Mrs. Bezzo, ready to wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Herman Straus & Sons Co.; A. I. Straus, coats, suits, dresses. 12 E. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, cloaks, suits; 25 E. 26th.
LYNCHBURG—Fields, Watkins Co.; H. W. Fields, hats, caps; Imperial
MACON—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, general mdse.; 1,170 Broadway; Collingwood.
MACON—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. S. Cason, notions, furn. goods; 20 W. 22d; Collingwood.
MEMPHIS—J. Levy Sons Co.; L. S. Levy, furn. goods; Woodward.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Rubel's; Miss R. Rubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists, skirts, 15 E. 26th.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. Greenblatt, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; A. C. Hislop, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 13 W. 35th; Collingwood.
MINNEAPOLIS—W. A. Olden & Co; W. A. Olden, rugs; Navarre.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Davidson Co.; L. D. Lipsey, pile fabric coats; 230 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY—A. Machman, ready-to-wear; 13 E. 22d; Collingwood.
MONTGOMERY—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; I. F. Solomon, notions, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va.—E. E. Henderson & Son; E. E. Henderson, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
NASHVILLE—L. Jones & Co; A. Jones, ladies' hats; S. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; 581 Broadway; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, coats, suits, waists; S. Marks, flowers, feathers, (Spring;) A. Jonas, ladies' hats; 581 B'way.
NEVADA, Mo.—Cole C.; J. J. Cole, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
NEW HAVEN—Richmond & Weinstein; J. Richmond, dry goods; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Shulman & Evans; Mr. Shulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN — Crawford-Plumer Co.; Andrew Crawford, velvet and corduroy suits, plush and corduroy coats; 12 W. 31st.
NEW ORLEANS—Mark-Isaacs Co.; S. Kronheim, clothing, furn. goods; 148 W. 23d.
NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufman Co.; C. A. Kaufman, furs; 71 W. 23d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; J. E. Belcher, domestics; 1,150 B'way.
PARKERSBURG—A. Goldstein Sons Co.; J. Goldstein, women's wear; Grand.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. L. Zinser, domestics, linens, hosiery, furn. goods, women's underwear; 320 Church.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker D. G. Co.; W. M. Rucker, millinery, ladies' garments; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA — Berg Bros.; Miss P. Berger, children's garments; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Bwy. & 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; Miss Walter, Mrs. J. Dowd, fancy goods; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Rose & Lehrfeld; B. D. Rose, tie silks; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen piece goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss R. Parness, plush coats; 71 W. 23d.
PITTSBURGH—Rauh Bros. & Co.; A. I. Rauh, furn. goods? 584 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Amdursky Bros.; B. Amdursky, men's, women's furn. goods; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Wachenheimer, Men's Clothing; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURG—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; M. Lippman, silks, dress goods; E. Meyer, men's clothing; Miss Frevert, A. B. Kuehn, furs; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—A. A. Walk & Co.; A. A. Walk, ladies' coats; Martinque.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Frank, waists, sweaters; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Wolk Bros.; Geo. Wolk, men's, boy's, overcoats; Martinque.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; J. T. Brady, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Atlas Bros. & Goldstein; H. Atlas, cloaks; Aberdeen.
POTTSTOWN — E. Milla, hdkfs., ribbons, laces; H. Engle, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Imperial.
PROVIDENCE—Caesar Misch; C. E. Cohen, general buyer; 1,261 Broadway.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.
READING—H. Volk Co.; H. Volk, women's ready-to-wear, hosiery, furnishing goods; Brotsell.
RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemeier, notions, laces, ribbons, wash goods; Flanders.
RICHMOND—Dreyfus & Co.; S. B. Hazle, suits, waists, dresses; 1,115 B'way.
ROCHESTER—Boston Store; H. Daniel, millinery, ready-to-wear; St. Denis.
ROCHESTER—Dudley Given, Walmsley Co.; J. H. Nevin, art goods; Grand.
ROCK ISLAND—Mosenfelder & Kahn Co.; E. Mosenfelder, cloaks, clothing; Breslin.
SAN ANTONIO—Joske Bros. Co.; H. Joske, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; S. I. Warren, silks, velvets, toys; 114 4th Av.; Great Northern.
SCHENECTADY—J. B. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; V. S. Siegler, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, colored petticoats; 75 Spring; Park Av.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; I. E. Oppenheimer, general mdse.; 72 Madison Av.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—J. & W. Jung Co.; D. E. Jones, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; Navarre.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; G. M. Hunter, candies, grocery specialties; 2 Walker; Continental.
STAUNTON, Va.—Timberlake-Murphy Co.; J. H. Timblake, furn. goods; Grand.
ST. JOSEPH—Block Bros.; A. G. Lesly, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; Miss F. E. Thompson, corsets, muslin underwear, women's, infants' wear; 28 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Ganz, ladies', misses' children's coats; M. Wolz, handkerchiefs, laces, embroidery; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; M. Wolf, laces, handkerchiefs; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs - Vandervoort - Barney Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Bunch, leather goods, toilet goods, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeld's; M. H. Morris, trimmed hats; 304 5th Av.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; J. Ritt, silks; 1,270 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; E. C. Ferguson, linens; 17 E. 22d; Park Av.
ST. PAUL—Husch Bros.; J. Neiger, millinery, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
SYRACUSE—J. W. Hemocksburg; Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald, millinery; Herald Square.
SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; G. D. Matthews, hosiery, underwear; Navarre.
TAMAQUA—Livingstone & Green; S. R. Livingstone, ladies' suits, coats; Knickerbocker.
TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; M. Tobias, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss M. B. Partridge, waists; G. A. Weller, cloaks; 50 Union Square.
TORRINGTON—W. W. Mertz & Co.; W. W. Mertz, general dry goods; 320 Church.
TROY — Wells & Coverly; J. M. Coverly, men's, boys', children's clothing; Imperial.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; W. E. Sharpe, carpets; 320 Church.
UTICA—McNulty & Johann; W. F. Johann, domestics, cloaks, suits, waists; M. Slatkar, furn. goods; Breslin.
VINCENNES—J. Somes, furn. goods; Breslin.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; Miss Hutmacher, Miss Steger, millinery; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON—S. Kaum Sons & Co.; Mrs. T. Creighton, infants' wear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lathrop; Miss L. McGill, laces, ribbons; Miss D. Collins, ladies' neckwear, ruchings; Miss Carroll, ladies' cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, toys; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books, magazines; 334 4th Av.; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; D. Ross, dress goods; 215 4th Av.; Hermitage.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks; Mrs. H. C. Shute, corsets, muslin underwear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON — King's Palace; H. King, general mdse.; Cumberland.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; J. Kline, jewelry, leather goods; 320 Church.
WHEELING—G. A. Johnson & L. K. Young, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th; Aberdeen.
WILMINGTON—A. David Co.; E. E. David, clothing; Aberdeen.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.
Peremptory Auction Sale of a Large Stock of
FURS
Consisting of
Scarfs, Muffs, Sets and Coats
Among which you will find very fine Genuine Silver Foxes, Natural Blue, Sitka, Red, Black, and White Foxes, Hudson Bay Sable, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Mink, Natural Skunk, Mole, Fisher, Chinchilla, Squirrel, etc., etc.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Today, Wednesday, Oct. 13,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
15-17 Mercer St., Nr. Canal St., N.Y.
NOTICE—Some of this merchandise was made by one of the best manufacturers of this city, and any one contemplating buying these furs would find it advantageous to attend this sale. For further information telephone 4290 Spring.

Sunlight Lofts
With 100% Sprinkler System
Permanent light on all sides; 92 ft. frontage; centrally located.
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Four fast elevators; suitable for publishers, importers, light manufacturing; high class, satisfied tenants now in building. New 7th Av. Subway to have station at 18th St.
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Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
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Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
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BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers, 7-11 Greene St. and 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.
THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Overcoatings, Chinchillas,
Worsteds, Serges, Astrachans, Plaids, Dress Goods, etc. 650 pieces from well-known mills and agents.

INCREASE YOUR WORKING CAPITAL
By Having Cash Instead of Book Accounts.
We Advance 80% of All Accounts as Soon as Goods Are Shipped.
Our charges are nominal—our service is confidential.
DETAILED INFORMATION UPON REQUEST.
COLEMAN & COMPANY
Tel. Farragut 9763. 1133 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To First National Stockholders:

Four days ago I sent the following request to stockholders:

"Attached hereto you will find an option blank for your present holdings of First National Copper Company stock. If you will fill in the amounts, sign and have signature witnessed, and return the option to me by the earliest mail, I will appreciate your promptness.

"My request means this:

"Owing to the present peculiar times it may be possible for your mines or part of them, and your smelter and other property, to be used, in conjunction with other properties, for other purposes than the production of copper.

"Because of this it may be possible for me to turn over your company to other parties upon terms most advantageous to all stockholders.

"To attempt this it will be necessary for me to have at once an option on the bulk of the company's capital stock.

"The present market price of First National stock is $2.75 a share. It has not been above $3.00 per share for some time. The option I ask for, if exercised in whole, will give to stockholders $7.50 per share, or nearly three times the present price. The giving of the option will be beneficial, in my opinion, to all stockholders.

"In considering my request I ask you to weigh carefully the following:

"1st. I am making this request personally and not as President of your company.

"2nd. At all stages of the transaction I will be personally interested—that is, if the proposition is successfully consummated I may personally profit. If, because of an insufficient return of options or other reasons, the proposition falls through, I will personally lose.

"3d. I will have the right to exercise any part of the option at any time during the life of the option, but I will not be obligated in any way to exercise all or any part of the option.

"4th. Time is of vital moment—that is, if I do not receive a sufficient number of options at once it may be impossible for me to conclude the arrangement.

"5th. If any one during the past year had asked me for a similar option upon my large holdings, which have cost me about $15.00 per share, or as much as any other stockholders, I would have given it.

"6th. The recent contract entered into between your company and the Mammoth Copper Company (United States Smelting) for the smelting of your company's copper ores for the period of ten years, under which your company is mining and shipping at the present time, is not affected by the proposition under consideration."

My request was a frankly open one. I did not attempt to disguise that I had plans under way which, upon consummation, would give to me personally large profits. I believed then, as I do now, that if I carry through my plans, I am entitled to all profits I may secure.

To inquiries of stockholders, I stated that while their stock under present conditions, and independent of my plans, might be, and probably was, worth as much more than the price at which I asked for their option, I considered that I was well within my square-deal rights in making my request. Still, as I have received options for but a fraction of the amount of stock I require, I ask those stockholders who have not sent me their option to give it to me upon a basis of $10.00 per share instead of $7.50, and at thirty days, instead of three months.

In asking this, I repeat that, while my contemplated arrangement may bring me a larger price than the one I pay to those who give me options, stockholders could not do what I may be able to, for to carry my plans to success it is necessary for me, in addition to stock, to turn in other property, which no one else could possibly secure.

The fact that there have been large transactions in the stock, and that the price has trebled since the making of my request does not, in my opinion, alter the situation and should not influence stockholders; for they should bear in mind that I am treating all stockholders alike and that I might easily have adopted the usual course of acquiring the necessary amount of stock by secret market campaign methods instead of the ones I adopted.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, October 13, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

"Coppers" & War Stocks

Since the beginning there has been speculation—probably will be until the end.

In the wake of every wave of speculation

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
LONDON

United States Steel Preferred

is among the fifteen important preferred stocks compared as to income yield and recent price advance in a table we have just compiled. Accompanying this table are suggestions of interest to persons who hold preferred stocks purchased at the low prices of early in the year.

Send for Table No. 184

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia London William P. Bonbright & Co. — Boston — Detroit Paris Bonbright & Co.

Liberal Returns on Conservative Investment Bonds

We shall be pleased to bring to your attention certain issues of conservative investment bonds to yield approximately

4¾% to 6%.

The value of the properties securing the issues is well in excess of the bonds outstanding, and earnings are largely beyond interest requirements.

Send for Circular 1553, Describing Bonds of the Character Outlined Herein.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

WE OWN AND OFFER

Government of the Dominion of Canada

5% Gold Notes

Due August 1, 1916

At the Market

BODELL & CO.
35 Congress St., Boston.
Providence. Springfield.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS "Rights"

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. 14 Wall St., N. Y.

WE OFFER

Buffalo, N. Y.

Registered 4½s

Due June 15, 1944.

Price to yield 4.15%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
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SAVE WITH A PURPOSE

Within 5 months you can own a good, safe Public Utility Bond. Our Bond Certificates—receipts for partial payments—yield the same rate of interest—5%-6%—as the bonds themselves, from date of purchase.

Send for Booklet T-20.

P. W. Brooks & Co
(Incorporated)
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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FIFTH AVENUE BANK HONORS NAMESAKE

Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary with First History of the Famous Street.

IT DATES ONLY FROM 1824

Lots Worth $15 Less Than a Century Ago Now Sell for Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York is forty years old today, and because its existence has been contemporaneous with the wonderful development of the thoroughfare from which it took its name, the anniversary has been commemorated by the issuance of an illustrated history of what many people are pleased to call the most famous street in America. The book is richly supplied with modern photographs and rare prints, and contains a great amount of information that is not available elsewhere, for this is the first history of Fifth Avenue.

It is difficult to imagine, says the historian, the contrasts which may be drawn along the avenue. At one end is venerable Washington Square, the beautiful Washington Arch, and the dignified homes of some of New York's oldest families. At the other end, at 143d Street and the Harlem River, is a quasi-public dump littered with unsightly débris. With the seven miles that lie between may be found some of the most beautiful homes in the world and unkempt double-decker tenements; building after building given to the manufacture of wearing apparel or containing the headquarters or agencies of almost every known industry; luxurious and expensive hotels, and some of the most beautiful churches and clubs in this country. Elbowing the churches and the clubs, and pushing up to the very doors of the stately residences, are some of the finest shops and art galleries in the world.

Early Homes Remain.

The earliest residential part of Fifth Avenue, below Twelfth Street, is today much as it was between 1830 and 1840, when the square, homelike, brownstone and brick houses—the first Fifth Avenue residences—were built. Trade has left that section untouched, because the descendants of the old families, some of whom still live in that locality, have refused to sell, but it has laid an iconoclastic hand upon the remainder of the avenue below Fifty-ninth Street. Between Twelfth and Twenty-third Streets the wholesale trade and makers of wearing apparel are intrenched. No fewer than 491 garment factories, employing 51,476 hands, were estimated to be on Fifth Avenue in April of this year.

The avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street is mainly devoted to retail specialty shops, while from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth Street department stores and exclusive shops now predominate, having either swept away or flowed around churches, clubs, hotels, and residences. Jewelry shops rivaling those of the famous Rue de la Paix, art galleries which exhibit wonderful collections of world-famous pictures by old and modern masters, antique and furniture shops, department stores, and other establishments wherein may be found products of the greatest ancient and modern artisans, make this part of Fifth Avenue one of the most magnificent streets in the world.

From Sixtieth to Ninetieth Streets is the line of beautiful residences popularly known as "Millionaires' Row." This mile and a half of avenue—possibly the most valuable residential district on the globe—has a total assessed valuation of $71,319,000. Protected here on one side by Central Park, the avenue seems to offer effectual resistance to business.

Ends in Dirt Road.

Onward from Carnegie Hill, at Ninety-first Street, the avenue rapidly degenerates into a tenement section with many open lots, fenced with billboards and with saloons and refreshment stands on some of the corners. Beyond Mount Morris Park for several blocks it rises to the dignity of small brownstone or brick dwellings, but quickly drops to the tenement level again. From 127th to 139th Streets it swarms with foreigners and negroes. Beyond, the avenue loses its identity in a rutted dirt road bordered by unsightly open lots, until, at 143d Street, it comes to a degenerate end in the slimy waters of the Harlem River.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the line which the avenue follows today wandered over the hills and valleys of a picturesque countryside, where trout, mink, otter and muskrat swam in the brooks and pools; brant, black duck and yellow leg splashed in the marshes; and the fox, rabit, woodcock and partridge found covert in the thickets covering the rough, rocky hills which characterized the upper part of New York. The land was laid out in farms, while the city proper, with a population of fewer than 100,000, was still below Canal Street.

Fifth Avenue was laid out by Governeur Morris, Simeon De Witt and John Rutherford, the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to lay out the city above Houston Street. The name first appeared on the map in 1811, but the street was not opened until 1824. As late as 1839 the avenue at Fifty-ninth Street was described as "a muddy dirt road which ran alongside a bog." Few streets in New York have required more grading and filling.

Land Values Enormous.

Fifth Avenue, which a century ago had so rough and so unpromising an aspect, is today assessed at $440,336,900. The most valuable piece is the Altman site at Thirty-fourth Street, the total assessed value of which is $13,800,000; diagonally opposite is the Waldorf-Astoria site, assessed at $12,125,000. The average assessed value per block front is $1,495,627, while each twenty-five-foot lot has an average assessed value of $186,953. Early in the nineteenth century property including Fifth Avenue frontage was sold at valuations which made twenty-five-foot Avenue lots then worth about $15.

The Fifth Avenue Bank was organized in 1875 in what was then a residential district, at the northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. It was the first bank of deposit and discount in the Forty-second Street district of the city. From the beginning the bank attracted the uptown residents it was primarily designed to serve. To this day many of its original depositors, their families and descendants, have continued relations begun forty years ago.

The bank has capital stock of $100,000, surplus and earnings of $2,254,017, and deposits of $16,768,432. A. S. Frissell is President, B. H. Fancher and Theodore Hetzler, Vice Presidents, and Gardner Wetherbee, A. S. Frissell, John D. Crimmins, James G. Cannon, T. S. Van Volkenburgh, W. H. Porter, B. H. Fancher, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Howard C. Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Alfred E. Marling, Directors.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harvey Fisk & Sons, who specialize in Government bonds, have prepared a fifty-six-page pamphlet describing the debts of England and France, with comment on the resources of the two nations.

Dominick & Dominick and Laird & Co. of Wilmington are offering $1,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative debenture stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at 103.

WAR HIT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Drop in Cotton Traffic Cut Earnings $8,500,000 Last Year.

The Southern Railway reports gross operating revenue in the fiscal year ended June 30 of $62,199,509, a decline of $8,551,487 from the record of 1914. Drastic retrenchment, as represented by a decline of $831,119 in maintenance of way and $1,442,561 in the maintenance of equipment, enabled the company to show a recession in net earnings amounting to no more than $2,965,548. The total net was $16,024,798, which was 10.79 per cent. less than the year before. From this nearly $4,000,000 was deducted as rent for leased lines and equipment hire, and $11,151,814 was paid out in interest on the funded debt, leaving a balance of $1,523,369 to be carried to the surplus account, compared with $2,047,776 in 1914. No dividends were paid.

President Fairfax Harrison says in his statement to stockholders that the company was doing very well when the war began, but that thereafter, month by month, earnings dropped below the same months of the preceding fiscal period. Hard times came for the South, he states, when the foreign market for its cotton was reduced.

"Despite several futile plans of assistance from without," the report says, "the South practically suspended for a time its industrial activities. The result was a fall, as vertiginous as that of the price of cotton, in the revenues of the railways of the South, and this lean diet was protracted, with the condition which caused it, throughout the year under review. For this company the suddenly changed industrial situation of the South meant a loss in revenues for the fiscal year of 12.00 per cent. The development of the loss was precipitous. August showed a decrease of 1.20 per cent., September a decrease of 8.33 per cent., while in October, November, December, and January the declines were, respectively, 18.47 per cent., 20.06 per cent., 19.97 per cent., and 18.93 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1913."

During the year the company's investment in road and equipment increased $11,021,684, with a total investment at the year's end of $388,624,788.

At the annual meeting of stockholders in Richmond, Va., yesterday Henry B. Spencer, Vice President of the company, was elected a Director to serve three years, succeeding the late Colonel A. B. Andrews. Retiring Directors were re-elected.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money Market Not Affected by War Loan Call Involving $150,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The money market was not affected by the war loan call involving $150,000,000. Funds were plentiful. Discounts were barely maintained.

News of a further discussion in America to bolster sterling rates caused transfers to harden. It is considered possible that the rate will improve when the loan receives the sanction of the House of Commons, but the general belief is that a material improvement may not be looked for until the Government sells exchange.

On the Stock Exchange the favorable war news from the Western and Russian fronts imparted further cheerfulness, but the business did not expand.

The war loan, Japanese bonds, and Russians were good. Some securities were inclined to harden. Americans were quieter owing to the holiday in the United States. The market closed slightly easier and irregular.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66f 50c for cash. Exchange on London, 27f 42c.

DEFENDS STATE REGULATION

Discussing Rates, Clifford Thorne Condemns "New Nationalism."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Vigorously defending State regulation in its relation to business, and particularly to railroad rates as opposed to what he characterized as a tendency toward complete Federal regulation, Clifford Thorne, President of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, in his annual address today at the organization's convention here, said that the issue between Federal and State regulation was vital and was based on fundamental conceptions of government.

"Too much 'nationalism' is just as wrong as too much 'States' rights.' There is a happy medium," said Mr. Thorne. "If the national Government is permitted to gradually absorb those functions formerly exercised by the States, it will only be a question of time until some great evil will demand some great remedy. Agitation will follow agitation. There will be no opportunity to try out the new proposal; the nation as a whole must adopt it or reject it.

"We believe the Federal plan, as conceived by our fathers, is better than the new nationalism. This Federal plan is a sort of safety valve against political and industrial revolution; and it is the greatest ever devised by the makers of government."

Tracing the history of railroad regulation, Mr. Thorne pointed out that "as one State after another finds the action of their neighboring Commonwealth to be wise and good they have followed her and adopted similar provisions. In this way progress or reform is gradually brought about in the nation as a whole. The States form a sort of experiment station; and where they have gone wrong, the courts are quick to check them; or there is developed a tremendous public sentiment in the country as a whole, which quietly destroys that which is not wise."

TARE ALLOWANCE CHANGED.

New Regulations for the Tins Containing Olive Oil.

As it appears from recent tests made at the Appraiser's Stores that the tares of olive oil in tins, under which customs officers have been working for several years, are no longer reliable, the Treasury Department has revoked the former practice. The customs officials have been following the tares provided for in Treasury Ruling 28,474. Assistant Secretary Peters now directs that the tares established in this ruling and subsequent amendments be abolished.

In place of the former tare schedule the department has prepared a table of the weight of tins and oils from many enumerated shippers in Italy, France, and Spain. This new table is ordered to be used hereafter in connection with the specified brands of olive oil from the shippers named in the table. In the case of importations of olive oil from shippers, or of brands not appearing in the table, officials are ordered to ascertain the actual tare, unless a tare is shown on the invoice, and such tare is approved by the United States weigher.

The table of tares to be allowed henceforth contains the names of all the principal shippers in the three countries named above. It is understood that the European war has interfered with the supply of the regulation tins formerly furnished to shippers, with the result that wide variations exist in the size of tins. This, in turn, affects the amount of tare to be allowed for dutiable purposes.

C. S. Lee Quits Lehigh Valley.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday announced the retirement of Charles S. Lee, Passenger Traffic Manager, to take effect Oct. 31. Mr. Lee has been in continuous charge of the passenger traffic for twenty-two years. The position of Passenger Traffic Manager will be abolished. George H. Lee, who on Aug. 1 became General Passenger Agent, will have entire charge of the passenger department.

NEW TRADING RULES HIT THE $50 SHARES

Exchange Doubles Commission on "Half Stocks" Like Reading and Pennsylvania.

HALF RATE ON $10 SHARES

Odd-Lot Houses Want Right to Have Clerks on the Floor to Handle the Flood of Business.

The Stock Exchange announced yesterday that the amendment of the Constitution revising commission rules, which was adopted by the Governors a week ago, had been accepted by the members with few dissenting votes. Under the amended rule "half stocks," those having a par value of $50 a share, will be quoted in dollars beginning today instead of the percentage method, and a commission of $12.50 for buying or selling 100 shares of any stock selling at or above $10 a share will be charged. The commission on stocks selling below $10 a share will be $6.25 a hundred.

A direct effect of the change will be to double the commission to traders in Westinghouse, Reading, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh Valley. Quoted on a percentage basis, it has taken two shares of these stocks to make the equivalent of one "full" share, as of United States Steel, Union Pacific, and others, and the customer has paid the same commission for buying or selling two shares of Westinghouse or Reading as for one share of United States Steel or Union Pacific. When it is considered that Westinghouse has been a leader in the speculative movement this Fall, while Reading is a favorite in all markets, it is seen that speculation is made more costly by the new ruling than it has been.

The change has been under contemplation for several years, and Stock Exchange members state that it was not adopted at this time for any reason other than that the occasion seemed propitious while trading was on a large scale. The Exchange attempted last week, by cautioning its members to demand sufficient margins, to curb speculation, and it would appear that doubling the commission in some of the more active issues would tend to the same effect.

Yesterday's recess because of the holiday was a boon to the commission houses. A two weeks' period of sessions running well in excess of 1,000,000 shares each had overtaxed the facilities of practically every house, and the recess enabled them to clear away the congestion of office work that had resulted. The brokerage firms specializing in odd lots saw their clerical labor piling up day by day despite every effort to keep abreast of business. Clerks in the odd lot houses worked the greater part of Monday night and all day yesterday. The task was taken up again last night, and the brokers said they would be well prepared for the renewal of trading this morning.

The current bull market has brought an outpouring of orders for fractional lots of stock the equal of which was never seen in any big market of the past. One firm, with fourteen members constantly at work on the Exchange floor, has been forced to hand a part of its orders to other brokers, and the situation of other odd lot houses has been proportionately the same. Owing to the great pressure on the odd lot brokers, a movement has been started to modify the Exchange rules so as to permit them to have the assistance of clerks on the floor during business hours. This departure from the hard-bound prohibition against the presence of others than members on the Board has been proposed before without success, but conditions were not so favorable for the change on the other occasions.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Determined on Varied Articles of Merchandise.

The Board of General Appraisers has settled a dispute between the Government and M. J. Corbett & Co., regarding the component material of chief value in belting, adversely to the importing firm. The Collector returned the merchandise as of wool chief value and took duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the protestants claimed 15 or 25 per cent. ad valorem as cotton belting, or 30 per cent. as a manufacture in chief value of cotton. Neither of the claims was held tenable.

Swartchild & Co., Chicago, lost in protests relating to the classification of metal eyeglass holders. They were returned at 60 per cent. ad valorem as being metal articles valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces, and designed to be worn or carried about the person. The importers made claim for entry at 35 per cent. as "parts of eyeglasses." Each holder was composed of a metal box containing a metal chain wound on an axle, with spring and catch attachment, allowing the chain to be drawn in or out at will. The chain had a snap at the end on which to fasten a pair of glasses. The holder was fastened to the apparel when in use by a pin attachment similar to the pins on the back of women's brooches. Judge Sullivan held that the articles fell clearly within the provision under which the Collector took duty.

The Surgical Supply Importing Company entered so-called dropping bottles and preparation glasses under the Tariff act of 1909. They were returned by the Collector at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for blown glass. Two claims were made for lower duty. One was that entry should be granted at 40 per cent. ad valorem as plain glass bottles ordinarily employed as containers for holding or transporting merchandise, while the other was for 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass. The board, denying the contentions, held that the articles were not plain glass, nor was proof submitted in support of the claim that they were used for transporting liquids. The testimony was uncontradicted that the merchandise was blown glass.

I. L. Lyons & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, were overruled in protests dealing with the classification under the old tariff of merchandise commercially known as porcelain evaporating dishes. They were taxed 55 per cent. ad valorem and were claimed to be properly dutiable at either 25 per cent. or at 45 per cent. as glass manufactures. While the importers claimed wrong rates in their protests the board disregarded this and held that the firm failed to overcome the presumption attaching to the Collector's classification.

It was decided that small round levels, designed to be fitted to cameras to enable photographers to secure a perfectly level position preparatory to taking a picture, were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal manufactures. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, the importers of the levels, claimed a rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as "parts of cameras." The board ruled that the levels did not form any part of the integral mechanism of the camera, but served as an accessory like tripods. The Collector was affirmed.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$6,084,601	$51,774,424
Ordinary int. rev.	11,591,284	100,522,283
Income tax	378,265	11,418,366
Miscellaneous	961,170	11,913,353
Total receipts	19,010,321	175,628,429
Excess of ordinary disb. over ord. receipts	6,601,527	39,907,444
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	7,021,552	38,322,034
Expenditures	$26,611,848	215,625,878

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If you want securities that will weather periods of depression as well as of prosperity, our

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Name of Bond.	Income.
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City of Newburgh, N. Y. 4½	4.30%
Village of Cedarhurst, N.Y. 4½	4.35%
Village of Ilion, N. Y. 4½	4.35%
Village of Solvay, N. Y. 5	4.35%
Village of Fredonia, N. Y. 4.60	4.40%
King County, Washington. 5	4.60%
City of Eufaula, Oklahoma. 6	5.50%
Cen'l Un. H. S. Dist., Cal. 6	5.15%
City of Gainesville, Fla. 5	5.00%
Town of Laurinburg, N.C. 5½	5.15%

Write us for detailed information on the above and other high-grade municipal bonds.

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6% Cumulative Debenture Stock

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The Company will have no bonded or other fixed interest-bearing debt, and the Debenture Stock will be a first claim on earnings as well as on assets in case of dissolution of the Company.

We estimate that the earnings this year will amount to no less than 90% on the Debenture Stock, and 1916 will show a larger percentage earned.

In December, 1914, assets amounted to $82,000,000, since which time many millions have been expended in new plants and enlarging the old ones, which improvements are being rapidly amortized out of earnings. Present assets are well in excess of $120,000,000.

The Common Stock, selling at about $380 per share, gives an equity back of the Debenture Stock of more than $225,000,000.

Price 103, to yield 5.80%.

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Laird & Company, Wilmington, Del.

Odd Lot Orders

We have just issued a booklet entitled "Odd Lot Orders." It gives clearly and fully the rules covering the purchase and sale of Odd Lots.

If you don't understand exactly how such orders are executed, send for

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Hercules Powder
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It has direct ownership and also diversity of investment risk. In these respects it is in a class by itself.

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The First Preferred Stock sells to yield

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Reorganization of

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company

To the holders of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company;

Notice is hereby given that the Plan of Reorganization of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, dated August 25th, 1915, a copy of which was filed with the Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, on September 2nd, 1915, has been declared operative.

Dated, New York, October 11th, 1915.

WILLARD V. KING, Chairman
STEDMAN BUTTRICK,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
CARL A. DE GERSDORFF,
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
ALFRED LICHTENSTEIN,
C. S. W. PACKARD,
JOHN F. SHEPLEY,
G. H. WALKER,
Committee.

GEORGE E. WARREN, Secretary,
60 Broadway, New York City.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
60 Broadway, New York City.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, between the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York (now the Guaranty Trust Company of New York).

Notice is hereby given that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1916, redeem and pay, at face value, with a premium of five per cent., together with interest due and unpaid on such date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued and outstanding under the above mentioned Trust Indenture, dated March 30, 1906.

All holders of said bonds who desire to anticipate said date of redemption may on surrender of their bonds for cancellation at said office on and after September 16th, 1915, receive in cash the face value of their bonds, with a premium of five per cent. and interest on such face value at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1915, to such date of surrender.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1915.

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By GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

I recommend the purchase of

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which is paying regular dividends of 4%, and in addition in the last six months of its past financial year paid two extra quarterly dividends aggregating $6 per share. In view of the excellent results of this year's business, which shows a profit of over two million dollars, I feel that further large disbursements may be confidently looked for, and that the stock should sell at a correspondingly higher level. Moreover, should the tax on sugar be retained, as is being recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, this company will be tremendously benefited.

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50 Rem'g'n Typewr. (all issues) Stk.
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50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
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25 Midvale Steel Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
25 Sullivan Machinery Stock
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
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Results of the fiscal year

Present Earnings—Traffic Conditions

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RESERVE BOARD HITS M'ADOO AGENCY PLAN

Holds Member, Not Reserve, Banks Should Do Pioneer Work in Latin America.

FAVORS AMENDMENT OF ACT

McAdoo Joins in Suggestion for Foreign Branches — First Difference with Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The first avowed difference on an important question of policy between the Federal Reserve Board and the Administration became known today when the board gave out a formal statement setting forth its disapproval of the plan suggested by Secretary McAdoo and warmly indorsed by President Wilson for the establishment by the Federal Reserve Banks of joint agencies in Latin America. Mr. McAdoo, who is an ex-officio member of the board, acquiesced promptly in the views of his colleagues and joined with them in a plan to recommend an amendment to the Federal Reserve act under which, instead of joint agencies of the Federal Reserve Banks, member banks of the system would be permitted to co-operate in the establishment of foreign branches.

The President in a letter of Oct. 5 to Mr. McAdoo said that the Secretary's suggestion for the establishment of joint agencies met with his entire approval. He added that "it ought to be fruitful of most desirable results," and asked that the suggestion be laid before the Federal Reserve Board. This Mr. McAdoo did. He made no mention of extending the legal powers of the proposed joint agencies so that they could compete in the private banking business with the foreign branches of such member banks as the National City Bank of New York, but a Senator who had been studying the subject got the impression that this was involved in the plan.

The same idea seems to have occurred to the members of the Federal Reserve Board committee to which the whole subject was referred and the conclusions of which were accepted by the full board today. The committee, composed of Messrs. Delano, Warburg, and Harding, declared that it would be unwise for the Federal Reserve Bank to do pioneer work in Latin America. This would involve, in the committee's opinion, tying up of the assets of the system in unliquid securities subject to great fluctuations of exchange. The committee pointed to the experience of the great European banks in this regard and said that the United States should follow their lead simply in encouraging member banks to establish foreign branches. This already has been done by the National City Bank of New York and other banks are considering a similar expansion.

Bank Opposition Suspected.

The possible reasons for the board's formal announcement of its difference with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury was the subject of much speculation here this evening. It is supposed that Mr. McAdoo's announced support of the establishment of foreign joint agencies of the Federal Reserve Banks aroused prompt opposition among member banks that had established foreign branches or were planning to do so. The only indorsement Mr. McAdoo's plan received from the board was contained in a statement that, while the member banks had been allowed a free field, it might be well later for the Federal Reserve Banks to designate correspondents in localities ignored by private initiative.

This is the second time that a public announcement by Mr. McAdoo has been modified after consultation with the board. The first was when he announced from his Summer home in New England that he was prepared to deposit $30,000,000 of the funds of the Government in Southern banks, either Federal Reserve or member, free of interest, to assist in financing the cotton crop. At the next meeting of the board disapproval of such deposits in member banks was expressed, and Mr. McAdoo thereupon limited his offer of free deposits to Federal Reserve banks.

Ever since the Federal Reserve act was laid bfore Congress in definite form there have been predictions that friction would constantly arise between the regular and ex-officio members. Critics of the bill said that the ex-officio membership would try to dominate the regular membership. In the face of this criticism the proposal to include the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Agriculture in the board's membership was abandoned, and today's action of the board seems to show the board's independence of the ex-officio members now included. It is believed that Mr. McAdoo's prompt acquiescence in the views of his colleagues will prevent the incident from resulting in continued friction.

The Federal Reserve Board's statement on the subject follows:

Would Lock Up Reserve Funds.

"At the meeting of the Federal Reserve Board this morning there came up for consideration and discussion the report of a committee of the board to whom had been referred the subject of banking relations with the South American and Central American countries, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in correspondence transmitted to the board Oct. 6.

"The committee report expressed the view that Federal Reserve banks—being the custodians of the reserve money of the member banks—should not be permitted to do pioneer work in Latin-American countries, granting credit facilities which would lead to a lockup of reserve money in loans which, in most of the cases, would be subject to wide fluctuations of foreign exchange; and Secretary McAdoo stated that his recommendations about joint agencies for Federal Reserve banks did not contemplate this character of operation.

"The report reminded the board of the policy pursued for generations by the large Government banks of Europe, which do not go into foreign fields, except that they hold, as secondary reserves, foreign bills on the most important European countries, where large discount markets exist and where the gold standard is established beyond question. In those countries the government banks maintain correspondents, and the committee believes that when normal conditions shall have been restored in Europe, joint agencies or correspondents could be used to good advantage there.

"The committee also called attention to the fact that England, Germany, and France have established independent banks or branch banks of deposit in Latin-American countries to do pioneer work and that the United States should pursue the same course, inasmuch as it is necessary for banks going into this field to have the widest possible range of activity in order to be able to compete with the local banks and the branches of the foreign banks already established in these fields. Federal Reserve banks, being properly restricted to certain transactions and such as may not interfere with the absolute liquidity of their condition, could not compete successfully in this respect, whereas it should be their function to do all in their power to assist American banks which enter the Latin-American field.

Suggest Action by Congress.

"The committee favored, and the board and Secretary McAdoo concurred in suggesting, an amendment of the Federal Reserve act which would enable American member banks to cooperate for the purpose of jointly owning and operating foreign banks. The contribution of the Federal Reserve banks in this development in Latin America would primarily consist in providing conditions so favorable for American acceptances that the American banks willing to offer credit facilities there will be materially assisted in meeting the European rates, which at the present time, and probably for some time to come, will compare unfavorably with the American discount rate.

"Wherever the Federal Reserve Banks can help in the development of American banking b yestablishing direct connection in Latin-American countries for the purpose of facilitating discount operations of this kind, it will, in the opinion of the committee, be the proper function of Federal Reserve Banks to do so.

"The committee took the position that American banks entering this field ought to be permitted to develop the opportunities first, but that in trade centres where American banks are not established it might be proper for the Federal Reserve Banks to appoint joint correspondents or agents in order to facilitate the development of American acceptances in such places.

"The board expressed itself as in entire agreement with these views, with which the Secretary of the Treasury, who was present at the meeting, announced himself as also in full accord. The Secretary stated that he agreed with the board that the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks should not be invested in non-liquid loans in Latin-American countries and that he was in hearty accord with any measure that the board might ultimately evolve which would have as a result the development of American banking in Latin-American countries.

"The committee hopes to make its final report early in November after recommendations shall have been received from the conference of Governors of Federal Reserve Banks, which is to take place at Minneapolis on Oct. 20, and the conference of Federal Reserve agents, which is to take place in Washington on Nov. 4."

Park & Tilford Celebrate.

The Board of Directors of Park & Tilford held a special meeting yesterday in their wholesale warehouse at 529 West Forty-second Street to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the house. The members presented Frank Tilford with a watch made of platinum and encircled with sapphires, accompanied by an engrossed testimonial to his loyalty as President of the company. In response Mr. Tilford reviewed the history of the house.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAX KASS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Kass, manufacturer of women's hats at 632-634 Broadway, by these creditors: Aaron Resin, $376; William Blau, $27, and Jean MacIlvray, $329. Liabilities are reported to be $18,000 and assets $6,000. He made an assignment on Monday.

LOWENSTEIN & GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lowenstein & Goldstein, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 116 West Twenty-second Street, by these creditors: Cyrus Ollan, $540; Lazarus E. Schlechter, $239, and Morris Israel, $117. They made an assignment on Saturday.

FRANK TOSATTI of 409 West Broadway, and at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $39,754 and assets of $25,297, consisting of stock in the Salambo Film Company, $25,000, and notes, $237. Part of the liabilities were contracted as a partner in the Italian Union Importing Company, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 9, 1915, which was afterward dismissed on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar. Among his creditors are the Central Trust Company, $7,000, secured by $25,000 stock of the Salambo Film Corporation; Alesandro Sapelli, $7,000, and Pasquale Film Company of Turin, Italy, $5,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—W. J. White Chicle and Vending Company; involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not estimated.

W. J. Kennedy, Sycamore, Ill., involuntary petition filed in behalf of George A. Neigerhall and others, with claims aggregating $18,700; liabilities and assets not estimated.

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$1,000 Ches. & Ohio Rwy. Co. 2d Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Rich. & Allegheny Rwy. Div. 1989, Tax exempt.
$8,000 Chic., Indiana & Coal Rwy. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Central Trust Co. Ctfs. of Deposit.
$4,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. 20-year Equipment S. F. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922; July, 1915, coupons attached, Tax exempt.
$5,000 Wabash Railroad Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., due July, 1939; Series B, Registd.
$6,000 State of Arkansas R. R. Aid Bds., issued Arkansas Central Rwy. Co. (F. L. & T. Co. Ctf. of Dep.)
$56,500 Arkansas State Levee Bonds, due March 23d, 1901; 73 have July, 1872, Coupons on and 40 have Janv., 1875, Coupons on.
2-6 share Cleveland, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. common.
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3 shs. Hocking Valley Rwy Co. common.
1 share Chicago City & Connecting Railways Trustees Ctf. common.
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$500 Note of Anne L. Seward, dated Dec. 23d, 1910; Interest at 4 p. c.
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
4 shs. Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
$10,625 Mercantile Stores Corporation 8-year Coll. Trust Notes, (J. Bacon & Sons Stock Collateral.)
$20,000 Texas & Oklahoma R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, due Sept., 1943.
10 shs. Bridgeport Land & Improvement Co.
10 shs. Empire Woolen Co.
400 shs. Bonanza Chief Gold Mining Co.
$3,000 Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., Janv., 1876, coupons on.
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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for CONTRACT 128, for the construction of two concrete stone and brick buildings at the Uptake and Downtake chambers of Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The larger one of the buildings is, approximately, 120 feet by 88 feet by 33 feet, and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.
October 7, 1915.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 559 District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. on October 19, 1915, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 11,000 linear feet of pipe sewer, 24 inches to 10 inches diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427 District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., October 26, 1915, for delivering white ash strip brass, paint cans, green coffee, ringing leather, side lights, white cotton line, raw and boiled linseed oil, petrolatum, white pine, poplar, portable ventilating sets, cotton sheeting, electrical cable and wire at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 10-7-15.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.—SEALED proposals will be received by this Department until 2:00 P. M., October 22, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing, delivering, and installing laboratory hoods, fans, motors, ventilating system, etc., in the Food Inspection Laboratory, U. S. Appraiser's Stores, New York, N. Y. Complete specifications may be obtained from the office of the Chief Clerk, this Department.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND ROCK REMOVAL.—U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 8, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock removal at Miami Harbor and St. Lucie Inlet, Fla. Further information on application.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.
115 Broadway, New York.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the National Surety Company, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $2,000,000, consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000,000, to consist of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and to take such action as may be necessary in connection therewith, will be held at the principal offices of the company, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 8th day of October, 1915, at the close of business, to the 21st day of October, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1915.
WM. B. JOYCE, President.
HUBERT J. HEWITT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF VENTRE & OSTRUK, INC.:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for VENTRE & OSTRUK, INC., not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special meeting, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 250 West 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, October 4, 1915.
PAUL OSTRUK,
Stockholder of said Corporation.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 7, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of NATHAN LANE'S SONS will be held at the principal office of the corporation, 116 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, October 15, 1915, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the corporation for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before such meeting. Dated October 8, 1915.

HOWARD L. LANE, Secretary.

Alabama Mineral Land Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Alabama Mineral Land Company will be held in the City of New York, at No. 45 William Street, Room 33, on Monday, October 18th, 1915, at twelve o'clock A. M.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

October 4th, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared this day, payable November 1st, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th, 1915.

James L. Ashley,
Sec'y & Treas.

The International Nickel Co.
Extra Common Stock Dividend.

October 4th, 1915.

A dividend of 10 per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared payable on November 1st, 1915, in common stock at par to common stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th, 1915.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Sec'y & Treas.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.

No. 30 Broad St., New York, October 4, 1915.
SIXTY-FOURTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid on November 1, 1915, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20, 1915. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

The White Investing Company
55 Liberty St., New York
Managers

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the Corporation, payable October 15, 1915.

(Signed) EDGAR H. WOODWARD, Sec.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, October 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
West Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of 2% (or $2.00 per share), has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Dec. 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., November 17th, 1915. Checks will be mailed. J. B. TOWNSEND, 2d, Treasurer.

Florida East Coast Railway Company.

New York, Oct. 4th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared out of the earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915, interest at the rate of 4%, payable Nov. 1st next, on the $25,000,000 General Mortgage Income 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, dated July 1st, 1909.

J. C. SALTER, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

Economic Administration

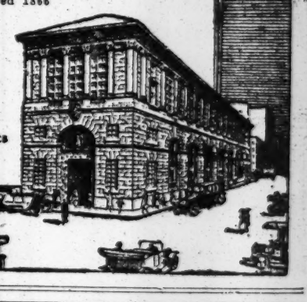
of one's estate is best secured by the appointment of this Trust Company as Executor and Trustee. It has in active operation all the machinery for the prompt handling of estate problems in the most economic and efficient manner. This modern business agent is the outgrowth of nearly a half century of experience in dealing with these problems.

Inquiries invited

Brooklyn Trust Company

Chartered 1866

Main Office
177 Montague Street
Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.
Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway
Capital, Surplus & Profits
$5,105,640



Union Trust Company of New York will act as **Trustee of permanent charitable, educational or religious trusts,** created either under a will or a trust indenture, and gives special attention to trusts of this character. The Company also acts in the capacity of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Financial Agent or Depositary for such institutions, and is qualified and equipped to render expert and attentive service in all such relations.

The Union Trust Company's record of fifty years in the continuous administration of all the usual forms of trusts invites confidence in the permanent maintenance of a high standard of ability as trustee.

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus $7,800,000.

Kansas City Railway & Light Company
REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Street Railway and Electric Light Systems at Kansas City
UNDER THE PLAN DATED JULY 30, 1915
PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. HOOK

The undersigned Reorganization Managers announce that Judge Hook has extended the time for the deposit under the above Plan of Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds and Kansas City & Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds to NOVEMBER 10, 1915, Judge Hook has reserved decision as to whether further deposits of bonds and notes embraced in the Plan other than those above mentioned shall be accepted.

New York, October 13, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
BLAIR & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

H. L. STUART,
Judge Hook's Representative.

To the Holders of
CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Bonds Due 1948

The property covered by your bonds has been placed in the hands of a receiver, together with that of the whole Missouri Pacific System, and a plan for the exchange of your bonds for bonds of inferior lien and stock (half each) has been proposed. It is therefore imperative that the holders of CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS should unite for the protection of their interests.

To this end the undersigned have been asked by some of the principal bondholders to act as a committee to represent the interests of all the bondholders who may unite with them for mutual protection.

The Committee is of opinion that the property covered by the mortgage securing your bonds is of value sufficient to protect the interests of those bondholders who actively cooperate to protect themselves and that a sacrifice on their part is unnecessary, but those who do not act for their own protection are likely to suffer.

Bondholders are therefore requested to correspond with the Committee at once, stating the amount of bonds held.

The members of the Committee have agreed to act without charge for their services and it is thought that the general expenses will be slight.

FRANCIS RALSTON WELSH, Chairman,
109 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN W. HAMER, Third Vice-President
Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Company.
ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON, Jr., President
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.

CHARLES G. WOODWARD, Secretary of Committee & Financial Secretary Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Notice of Redemption of Debentures of the Diamond Match Company.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF THE 6% TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES OF THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY DUE DECEMBER 15, 1925, AND ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UNDER THE DEBENTURE INDENTURE FROM THAT COMPANY WITH CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AS TRUSTEE, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1910:

You are hereby notified that the Diamond Match Company has given notice to the undersigned Trustee under the aforesaid Indenture that it has elected to pay and retire on December 15, 1915, all of the outstanding debentures issued under and secured by the aforesaid debenture indenture at 102½% of the principal amount, together with accrued interest to December 15, 1915, as authorized by said debentures and said indenture.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with said notice from said company to the undersigned said Diamond Match Company has notified the undersigned that it will at the office of the undersigned, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or at the office of the First National Bank in the City of New York, on December 15, 1915, pay the principal of all of said debentures of the abovementioned issue plus a premium of 2½% thereon, together with all accrued interest to said date.

You are further notified to present said debentures for payment on December 15, 1915, and that under the terms of said indenture securing said debentures it is provided that on and after December 15, 1915, said debentures shall not bear interest and the holder or holders thereof shall not be entitled to collect under any circumstances whatsoever from either the undersigned or the company any interest upon the same and that the said debentures shall thereupon cease to be entitled to the security of said indenture but shall be entitled only to the cash deposited with the undersigned for the payment and retirement of said debentures.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1915.
CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK as Trustee Under the Debenture Indenture of the Diamond Match Company Dated December 15, 1910.
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 28th day of October, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 106% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $15,453.34.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway Co.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

In view of the receivership of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, it has been deemed advisable to organize a Committee for the purpose of protecting the interests of the holders of the b

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.
Preferred Calendar:
Foundation Co‹ O'Rourke.
General Calendar:
Jeang Bow‹US.
Howard‹ Wyomissing.
Re Van Schaick.

Re Anger Baking Co.
Proctor Co‹Ill Surety.
Penn Steel‹NY Rys.
Re Fritz.
Seedler‹US.
Re Martin.
Gibson‹Am Graph Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Fischer‹United Booking Offices.
Bernhaupt‹same.
Williams‹Little.

Bowker‹Donnell.
US‹Lupis.
Omovitz‹Mich C RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.
US‹Tug Moran & Snow RR 11.
Same‹Ionian, &c.
Same‹E K Ross, &c.
Same‹O L Hallenbeck & Snow D & I C.
Same‹Tug Steers & Scow Olympia.
Shamrock Tow Co‹Tug F R 34.

Onners‹Tug Transfer 21 (Limit, &c.)
Goodue‹Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
N Y, NH & H R R‹Tug P RR 32.
Jarvis‹Tug Emeline.
Owners SS Mohawk (Limitations, &c.)
Halifax Sand Co‹SS Buccaneer.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Pinc‹Davis.
Noot‹Internat Merc Mar Co.
Depew‹NY N H & H RR.
US‹One case of Laces (2).
Same‹1 case laces & emb.
England‹NY Times Co
US‹350 bags shell peanuts.
Petersilge‹NY, S & W
Ruddach‹Leh Val RR
Same‹same.
Bakher‹Hol-Am Line.
Gleason‹Thaw.

Girrie‹Penn RR.
Smolik‹P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Boland‹L I RR.
Hall Camera Co‹Eastman Kodak Co.
Minka‹Erie RR.
Ostajka‹same.
Rowland‹NY, NH RR
Barber‹Harley-Davidson Sales Co.
US‹Certain crude ostrich feathers, (2.)
Lang‹McConnell.
Perry‹Fitchburg Mut Life Ins Co.
Yannhivig‹D, L & W.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M., Room 328, P. O. Bldg.
Bay Dredg & C Co‹Donovan‹Tug Ono.
McDonough‹same.
Auditore Stevedor Co‹SS Maleas.
Coast Transit‹CNY.
Phenix Sand & G Co‹SS New York.
Crown Cork & Seal‹Am Cork Spec Co.
S G V Co‹S V G Co.

Schmidtmann‹Atl P & Oil Corp, (2.)
Columbia Mach & Sc‹Adriance Mach Wks et al.
Behrens‹Meta Zwingman.
Gideon‹Hinds.
Home Title Ins‹Keith Rossiter‹Citizens Tr.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Re Jacob W Goldberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Akalitis‹Phila & Read C & I Co.
Klein‹Blair, (2.)

Spalding‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Deguzis‹D, L & W.
Tonaitis‹Jamison.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg.
At 10 A. M.:
Utah L M Co‹Booth.

At 10:30 A. M.:
Stankus‹Jamison.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Alexander B. Siegel, Joseph W. Weiss and Harry S. Marx, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

140—Frank R. Brushaber v. Union Pac. R. R. Co., and 359—J. R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.—Motion for leave to file brief as amicus curiae submitted.

213—J. F. Dodge v. J. J. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue; 393—Tyee Realty Co. v. C. W. Anderson, Collector of Int. Rev.; 394—E. Thorne v. C. W. Anderson; 396—J. F. Dodge v. W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Int. Revenue.—Leave to file a single brief in these cases granted on motion of appellees and defendants.

396—J. F. Dodge v. W. H. Osborn.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

289—U. S. v. Hamburg-American Line et al; 332—Same, &c., v. U. S.—Motion to reassign for Nov. 1 submitted.

306—D. S. V. St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & S. Ry.—Passed.

3—Detroit United Ry. v. People of the State of Mich.; 14—Detroit Ry. v. City of Detroit; and 15—Same v. same.—Continued.

537—F. T. Woodworth v. F. P. Chesbrough.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

212—U. S. v. H. C. Shauver.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae. Leave granted to file brief of American Game Protective Assn. and others as amicus curiae.

621—Hamilton Trust Co. v. J. L. Bisher, Jr., &c.—Petition for writs of mandamus and certiorari submitted.

558 and 559—L. Steiner & B. Frank v. T. S. Faulk & Co.—Petition for writs of certiorari submitted.

652—C. S. Hinchman v. Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

606—Lehigh v. Phila. & Reading Ry.—Motion to advance submitted.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. Jackson Co.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 20 submitted.

359—J. R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.—Leave granted to file brief supporting the position of the appellant, as amicus curiae.

635—I. R. Roberts v. M. J. Roberts.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

640—M. Wilckens v. A. S. Wilckens.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

638—H. Briggs v. United Shoe Mach. Co.—Advanced and submitted.

491—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. B. M. Koennecke.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

278—G. G. Johnson v. J. C. Fargo.—Death of J. C. Fargo suggested, and appearance of G. C. Taylor individually and as Prest. of the Amn. Exp. Co., as the party appellee, filed and entered.

661—E. Whitney v. N. Y. Scaffolding Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

No — original—Ex parte in matter of J. W. Epperson, petitioner.—Motion to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted.

642—L. W. Reed v. B. & O. Ry.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

173—C. H. Cowell v. W. S. Philips.—Appearance of R. Philips, W. Philips, P. J. Philips, Emily, Ruth, William, and Charles Philips, trustees under the will of W. S. Philips, &c., et al., as parties defendants in error in this cause, filed and entered.

395—J. R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.—Motion that this case be heard with No. 140, &c., submitted.

439—J. C. Baker v. Baker, Eccles & Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted.

665—E. W. Mudge v. Black, Sheridan & Wilson.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

445—Central Trust Co. of Ill. v. G. Lueders & Co.—Joint motion to advance and grant oral argument upon motion to dismiss submitted.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. The Jackson Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

582—The Trinity Gold Dredging & Hydraulic Co. v. A. Beaudry.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

594—R. H. Montgomery v. Bottlers Seal Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

647—C. G. Ruth v. Guth Chocolate Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

636 and 637—J. A. Lewis v. W. B. Holmes.—Petition for writs of certiorari submitted.

177—D. F. Deaton v. Commonwealth of Ky.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted for plaintiff.

250—Manila Investment Co. v. Park Trammel.—Submitted.

287—C. B. Parker v. A. Monroig.—Submitted.

662—Amn. Rotary Valve Co. v. A. E. Moorhead.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

629—City of New Orleans v. Penn. Bridge Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted

516—J. D. O'Keefe v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

530—G. D. Lancaster v. G. W. Thacker; 549—W. Wallbrecht, Sr., v. E. N. Ingram.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendants and in opposition thereto for plaintiffs.

167—C. Rock Island & Pac. Ry. v. L. L. Wright.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendants and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

445—Central Trust Co. of Ills. v. G. Lueders & Co.—Motion to dismiss submitted for appellees in support of motion and for appellants in opposition thereto.

541—Seaboard Air Line v. J. T. Horton.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition.

2—T. W. McComb v. Commonwealth of Penna.—In error to Supreme Court of State of Penna. Dismissed with costs on motion of plaintiff in error.

151—Union Pac. Ry. v. B. Zitnik.—Dismissed with costs for plaintiff in error.

195—Ill. Cent. Ry. v. A. Slaughter.—Dismissed per stipulation.

202—Railway Transfer Co. of Minneapolis v. J. LaMere.—Dismissed per stipulation.

255—Southern Ry. v. A. B. Bramlett.—Dismissed with costs.

256—McAlester Edwards Coal Co. v. M. E. Trapp.—Judgment reversed at cost of plaintiffs in error, and cause remanded.

305—W. S. Allen.—Secy. of State v. W. R. Compton Co.—Dismissed with costs.

378—Quincy, Omaha & Kas. City Ry. v. S. P. Noel.—Dismissed with costs.

585—The Del., L. & W. Ry. v. Matt Yurkonis.—On petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for second circuit. Dismissed on motion of counsel for petitioner.

586—John Deere Plow Co. v. L. D. Mowry.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for petitioner.

386—W. T. Helm v. E. E. McCall, &c.; and 388—C. A. Crane v. People of S. N. Y.—One half hour additional time allowed each side in argument. Argument commenced.

277—G. G. Johnson, as Treasr. of the State of So. Dak. v. Wells Fargo & Co.; and 278—Same v. Same v. C. Fargo.—Three counsel allowed to argue for appellees. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Day Calendar.

Nos. 277, (and 278,) 285, 340, 140, 393, 394, 361, 240, 212, 246, 223, 213, 454, 280, (and 332,) 440, 239, 465, 139, 328, 359, and 481.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Pettit‹Brookhaven.
Richards‹Wells Fargo
Merriam‹Moyer et al.
Tiffony‹Harvey.
Pierce‹Atl, G & P Co.

Coon‹Miller.
Union Land‹Gwynn.
Mallouk‹Am Ex Nat Bank.

Decisions.

Shepard, applt., v. CNY; People v. Hudson Valley Constn. Co., applt.; Delevan et al., applts., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. et al. In consequence of the inability of Judges Werner and Miller to participate in the decision of these appeals and the desirability of having the causes determined by a court of seven Judges, a reargument is ordered herein.

(Note.—Judge Miller has retired from the bench and Judge Werner is critically ill at his home in Rochester.)

Re application of the CNY for Main St., &c.; order of Appellate Division reversed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court, and proceeding remitted to the Commissioners to award the appellant damages in accordance with the opinion of Collin J.

Re transfer tax upon the estate of Slosson, dec'd, Colt, exr., et al., applts.; State Controller respt. Order reversed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court, and proceedings remitted to the Surrogate's Court to modify its order by deducting from the value of the estate the value of the shares of the children of Josephine Slosson and fixing the tax upon its remaining value.

Kuntz and ano. v. Peterson and ano., appts. Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Re judicial account of Fanoni et al., trustees; re application of Hamburger and ano. for payment of award, Parcel No. 17; re application of CNY to acquire title, &c., West 184th Street, (Overlook Terrace;) orders affirmed, with costs.

Re Dall, applt., will of Mary Caulfield.—Order affirmed, with cost to the respt. Thomas Joseph Caulfield, and both special guardians who were represented upon the argument.

Re judicial settlement of accounts of U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y. executor will of Butler.—Order affirmed, with one bill of costs payable out of the estate.

People ex rel Mobel, applt., v. Remsen et al. Board Water Comr's; same v. same.—Order quashing writ of certiorari affirmed, with costs. Appeal from order confirming determination on writ of certiorari dismissed, with costs.

Platchal, applt., v. Durant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re petition of Norton for a visitaton by Justice of Supreme Court of the Springfield, L. I. Cemetery Society.

Horton, respt., Colby et al., applts.—Order affirmed, without costs and question certified answered in the negative.

Re transfer tax upon estate of Klatzi, dec'd.—Orders of Appellate Division and Surgate's Court reversed, with costs, and proceeding remitted to Surrogate's Court to assess the transfer tax upon one-half the value of the property.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Lane‹Mott.
Re Columbia Trust.
L I RR‹Pub Serv C. Ward‹Whitney.
May‹May.
De Courcey‹R U Delaphena & Co.
Buehler‹Kerr.
Coyle‹Dongan.
Franklin Mfg Co‹Berry
Abrams‹Abrams.

Ginsburg‹Triangle Waist Co. (2.)
Kohn‹P & D Pub Co.
Krus, Jr‹NY Tel Co.
Devine‹Melton.
Schneider‹Co‹Aetna Acc & Liab Co.
Baehr‹Smith.
Witte‹Geneva Cut Co.
Potassis‹Athanasules.
Materialmen's Mer Ass NY Mat Mer Assn.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—Litigated motions.

Ludlam‹Ludlam.
Batasi‹Knick Ice Co.
Stapleton‹O'Brien.
Capital Eng & Const Co‹Rockwood & Co.
Re Durant.
Baron de Hirsch F'd‹Cooper.
Spyr‹Sheepshead Bay S C.
Frawley‹Persch.
Pinckell‹L I R R.
Lambertson‹Schwarz.
Farmer‹Keller & Farmer.
Hirch‹Wagner.
Lawyers Mtg Co‹Granby Corp.
King‹Wagner.
Re Ebbett.
Marcus‹Nas Elec R R
Steinhouse‹B, Q Co & S R R.
Rosenthal‹N Y Const Co.
Fiedler‹same.
Krelsman‹same.
Re Jarvis (E 174th St)
State of Yucatan‹Argumendia.
Erlich‹Reichschild.
Bartsch‹Bartsch.
Hamilton‹Murray.
Guberman‹Bregman, Doherty‹Smith.
Re St. Degowitz, Inc.
N Y R E Sec Co.
Heiperahausen‹Marx.
Traub‹Tolmach.
Calvert‹Calvert.
Brooks‹Gross.
Bachmann‹Salom & Wurbe Co.
Reich‹Levin.
Burger‹Leonard Michel Brew Co.
Cardani‹Bookman.
Rothman‹Gluck.
Burger‹Leonard Michel Brew Co.
Renehan‹Nauas Bros Co.
Cohn‹Cohn.
Purdon‹Berrian.
Re Ross.
Maurusky‹Nas Elec R R.
Schlessinger‹C I & B R.
Davis‹Davis.
Green‹Feder.
Canter‹Spitzer.
Murphy‹Ross.
Carulli‹Carulli.
Barrett‹Roos, (2.)
Alonzo Co‹Dunloe Holding Co.
Glass‹Eastern Metals Co.
Van Buskerck‹Honer.
CNY‹Nat Imp Co.
Green‹Weil.
Re Adams, (Lamphear)
Parsons‹O'Donohue.
Le Boutillier‹Miller.
Meegan‹Universal P Eng Co of Rochester
Fletcher‹MacGinniss.
Kraetz‹Nas Elec R R
Lang & Co‹Stern.
People, &c‹Leventhal.
Ogden Estate Co‹N Y C & H R R R.
Re Pfleiderer & Stanley Co. (Corey.)
De Witt‹Abraham Bros Horse and Mule Co.
Richards‹London & Lancashire Guar & Trust Co.
Hookey‹Kitchen.
Blair‹Blair.
Rabell‹Robinson.
Frick‹Frick.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, Motions:
Schnurmacher‹Laskin.
St. Winock‹Owen.
Banco Aleman, &c‹Salomon.
Phillips‹Phillips.
Anderson‹Cropper.
Schuhriemen‹Schuhriemen.
Elbert‹Elbert.
Greenberg‹Greenberg.
Bonitto‹Bonitto.
Whitehead‹Whitehead Inch‹Inch.
Bede‹Bede.
Keller‹Keller.
Daley‹Daley.
Rosen‹Rosen.
Keller‹Keller.
Altman‹Altman.
White‹White.
Fleming‹Fleming.
Huth‹Huth.
Liss‹Liss.
Reimer‹Van Tuyle.
Demurrer:
Thomson‹Rothschild.
Preferred causes:
Rubenstein‹Rubenst'n, Hild‹Nagle.
Man Maternity Hosp‹CNY.
US Trust‹Bardon.
Gerhardt‹Horwitz.
Altman‹Rosendorf.
Swen‹Goodstein.
Baron de Hirsch Fund ‹Aldebaran Co, (2.)
Undefended divorces:
Robinson, Kiernan, Kilgore.
McManus, Reiss, Schmelz, Levy, Costello, Smith, German, Wehrt, Boyle.
General calendar:
Farquhar‹Farquhar.
Overlander‹Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp

Stiefel‹Stiefel.
O'Brien‹Engle Pencil Co.
McCarthy‹McCarthy.
Belch‹Delaware & Metals Nat Bank.
Gilbert‹Mech & Metale Nat Bank.
Ford‹Ford.
British-Am Tob Co‹U S Fid & Guar Co.
Francke‹Francke.
Motherhood Elec Socy ‹Bell.
Salvin‹Rosenbaum, (2)
Kirshner‹Waldman.
Flunkett‹Flunkett.
Migliore‹Migliore.
Soubi‹Soubi.
Christie‹Kelwood Rty Co.
De Palma‹Forest Box & Lumber Co.
Seaman's Bank for S ‹Schroeder.
Keane‹Taylor.
Seward‹same.
Weingarten‹Meyers.
Rosenstein‹Demarest.
Gray‹Hebert.
McBride‹Maloney.
Freund‹Mellinio Const Co.
Driscoll‹Hecht.
Quashnofsky‹Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co.
J. Stern & Son‹Wiedersik.
Van Norden‹Van Norden.
Mahler‹Levine.
Re Roper, (Tucker & Carter Rope Co.)
Rosenbaum‹Morris R Const Co.
Keller‹Freeman.
Altschul‹Friedman.
Levin‹Hecht.
Greenberg‹Lyons Trns Co.
Maximilian Fleischman Co‹Hammerstein Opera Co.
C E Luedeke & Son‹Adolph Maul & Co.
Re Stein, (Klein,)
Rosenbaum‹Sternberg.
Bowers‹Smith.
Wood‹Bissell.
Chelsea Real Co‹Byrd
Mastriano‹Mastriano.
Siegel‹Lese.
Kosar & Co‹Goldstein.
Lightfoot‹Meyer.
Lerner‹Krauss.
Greenspan‹Bauman.
Donovan‹Dougherty.
Franklin‹Franklin, Douglas‹Douglas, (2.)
Re Pleiner.
Bach‹Weed.
Re Northern Bank of New York.
Mintz‹Mintz.
Ehret, CNY‹Davega.
Salwen‹Salwen.
Stokes‹Stokes.
Greenberg‹Sugar Refining Co.
Re Beach Av.
Richards‹Aetna Acc'd & Liability Co.
Groh‹Gerdts.
Hoenig‹Hoenig.
Robertson‹Robertson.
Elvona‹Barry.
B'klyn Struct Steel Co‹Rappaport & Drury Co.
Shea‹Reinhart.
You‹Woods.
Re Picturecraft Co, Inc.

PART IV.—Delehanty, Hanley‹J Butler, Inc.
Rowan‹Compagne Geni Trans.
Fabier‹CNY.
W Rulford‹Linch, L Fulford‹same.
Kolberner‹Bob.
Kelly‹Dykes.
Zenner‹B H RR.
Kuttler‹C I & B RR.
Copeland‹CNY.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Thayer Co‹Kings P'k State Hosp.
Blauvelt‹U S Chicle Ref Co.
Geoghegan‹Bronston Bros & Co.
Szakvary‹Hoddorff Piano Co.
Ryan‹Bailey.
Wolak‹Wallstein.
Schloss‹Hoffman Co.
Golding‹Beckers.
Heath‹Condon.
Warshavsky‹Distelhurst.
Wright‹Berquist.
Lake‹Pioneer P R Co.
Crosby‹Waverly Hills Co.
Moore‹McDermott, Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, Kelly‹Dykes.
Zenner‹B H RR.
Kuttler‹C I & B RR.
Copeland‹CNY.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rodenheim‹CNY.
Richman‹Green.
Dunn‹Ruppert.
Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, Grove‹Kinisler.
Van Saun‹Cons Gas.
Hahner‹Shaffer.
Michaelis‹Rapp.
McGregor‹Penn RR.
Mangiacapra‹Pitts Con.
Weber‹NY Rys.
Duddy‹Wright.
Schechwitz‹Belmart Lewis‹Forest & Stream Pub Co.
Handman‹Devlin Stable Co.
O'Neill‹Conroy.
Cronin‹Revell.
Austin‹Buff El V Co.
Wiese‹Ruppert.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Friedman‹NY Pub Library, (2.)
Netzvetsky‹Shapiro.
De Grattrease‹Garcey.
Hall‹Wall & Hanover St R Co.
Gill‹Allin.
Lewis‹Huff.
Wbods‹Yonkers L, &c
Giletc‹Margolies.
Healy‹Curry.
Rosenstock‹Sun Ray Water Co.
Starck‹Fischer Spring
Cray‹Bronx Art Stone Works.
Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, Inq—Schlossberg‹Frank, (2.)
Inq—Bieler‹Grad.
Dolan‹Ottenberger.
Bystrom‹Villard.
Theaman‹Anderson.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lucas‹Fass.
Goldberg‹NY Ry.
F Vermilye‹Wechter.
B Vermilye‹same.
Rall‹G A Fuller Co.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, Sheilkowitz‹Yel Taxi.
Dreyfus‹Ocean El Ry.
Hanna‹Sims.
Schneider‹West S Con Federico‹Muhlenberg Coal Co.
Schrenzel‹NY Rys.
Zalko‹Kessler.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McSorley‹B H RR.
Sackheim‹Pigueron.
Weinstein‹Singer Sew Mach Co.
Teletizky‹Kirschenbaum.
Kusminsky‹same.
Clear.

PART IX.—Platzek, Manning‹N Y Rys.
Kelly‹Rich.
Welensky‹Goldberg.
Bernstein‹Gorman.
Argus‹Cons Gas (2).
Henkensiefken‹same.
Marmorstein‹Fine.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Meeker‹N Y Rys.
Eckstrom‹Yellow Taxicab Co.
McAndrew‹N Y Rys.
Arnold‹Neuman.
Clear.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, Inq—United Dist Co‹McGuire.
Inq—CNY‹Winans.
Inq—Same‹Konig.
Pankin‹Von Raitz.
Strysower‹Block.
Damer‹Barker.
Stein‹Price.
Litticfield‹McTigue.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
People's Surety Co‹MacPart & Con Co.
CNY‹NY Steam Co.
Gerli‹Tierney.
Allien‹Carnick.
Leichtman‹Universal M T Co.
Central Theatre, &c, Co‹Mulcahy & G. Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, Nykerk‹Harney.
Yokens‹Hopkins.
Warner & Haviland‹Ayer.
Archer‹Amadell.
Stearns Co‹Hart.
Tilton‹Putnam Hooker Co.
Frynier & Hanna Co‹Wetmore.
Waters‹Donovan.
O'Dea‹Woods.
Wilson & Sons‹Burton
Stanchfield‹Fargo.
Cashman‹Hornell's, &c, Co.
Rieser‹CNY.
Kleinhoff‹Martin.
Powers‹Henderson.
Muller‹Cohen.
Abel‹Greenspan.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rosenbaum‹Denborsky.
Schapiro‹Tenzer.
Cohen‹Parvel.
Rosenshein‹Wohlberg.
Roth‹Seeal.
Lapinoff‹Spencer.
Hand‹Levine.

PART XVI.—Lehman, Inq—Cameron‹Preu.
Mente‹Maier.
R & L Co‹Franzer.
Edwd F Roach Co‹W Ewd F Roach Co.
Bleiman‹Columbian Prat Assn.
Bridges‹Bkln Un Gas
Clayton‹Boyd.
Whitehead‹Whitehead Lewis‹Forest & Stream Pub Co.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Long Branch Banking Co‹Fick.
Jacobs‹Dowling.
Solomon‹Scott.
Scott‹Arkowsky.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Goff, Dandenberg‹Guinee.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Smith, Inq—Schlossberg‹Frank, (2.)
Inq—Bieler‹Grad.
Dolan‹Ottenberger.
Bystrom‹Villard.
Greenberg‹Lyons Trns Co.
Theaman‹Anderson.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lucas‹Fass.
Goldberg‹NY Ry.
F Vermilye‹Wechter.
B Vermilye‹same.
Rall‹G A Fuller Co.
Case on.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, Greenwald‹Lyons Trns Co.
Maximilian Fleischman Co‹Hammerstein Opera Co.
C E Luedeke & Son‹Adolph Maul & Co.
Re Stein, (Klein,)
Rosenbaum‹Sternberg.
Bowers‹Smith.
Wood‹Bissell.
Chelsea Real Co‹Byrd
Mastriano‹Mastriano.
Siegel‹Lese.
Kosar & Co‹Goldstein.
Lightfoot‹Meyer.
Lerner‹Krauss.
Greenspan‹Bauman.
Donovan‹Dougherty.
Franklin‹Franklin, Douglas‹Douglas, (2.)
Re Pleiner.
Bach‹Weed.
Re Northern Bank of New York.
Mintz‹Mintz.
Ehret, CNY‹Davega.
Salwen‹Salwen.
Stokes‹Stokes.
Greenberg‹Sugar Refining Co.
Re Beach Av.
Richards‹Aetna Acc'd & Liability Co.
Groh‹Gerdts.
Hoenig‹Hoenig.
Robertson‹Robertson.
Elvona‹Barry.
B'klyn Struct Steel Co‹Rappaport & Drury Co.
Shea‹Reinhart.
You‹Woods.
Re Picturecraft Co, Inc.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Judgment.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Judgment.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Judgment

GOV. FIELDER OPENS BIG SILK CONVENTION

First of Its Kind in America Draws 400 Manufacturers to Paterson, N. J.

DR. NORTON TALKS ON DYES

To Form National Association—Exhibit in City Hall Has Silk Art from Morgan Collection.

The First National Silk Convention ever held in America opened yesterday in Paterson, N. J., with an attendance of 400 silk manufacturers and trade factors from all sections of the country. The program drew a throng of the general public, including many women, who were especially interested in the varied exhibits and in the international fashion show performances given by Belle Armstrong Whitney. Lady Duff Gordon, who was to discuss "The Relation of Silks to Style," was unable to be present. Her secretary, however, read the paper.

Samuel McCollom, President of the Silk Association of Paterson, presided in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Mayor Robert H. Fordyce welcomed the delegates in behalf of the City of Paterson and Governor Fielder for the State. Charles Cheney, President of the Silk Association of America, in his address made a general survey of the silk manufacturing industry in this country and outlined its growth from small beginnings to its present commanding position. Frank Alvah Parsons, President of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, discussed "Art in Fabric and Color," and Frederick Bode, President of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, told the value of standardized colors. He also emphasized what the color card organization is doing toward making a distinctively American set of colors designed to free this country from foreign domination. The afternoon session ended with a talk by Mrs. Whitney on the "Adaptation of Ribbons to Style."

The evening session, which was held in the Lyceum Theatre, was largely devoted to the presentation of the Whitney Fashion Show, managed by Selwyn & Co. and Mrs. Whitney. The chief speaker of the evening was Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government chemical and dyestuff investigator.

Dr. Norton's Eloquent Figures.

"It is a magnificent display which you offer," said Dr. Norton, "of the multifarious elements enlisted in the service of a powerful industry, and that industry one depending entirely upon the filmy threads of the humble silkworm. I congratulate those who have united in this labor of love, in bringing together the men of brains and enterprise, the captains of this industry, and those who reveal to us in a fascinating, dazzling display of form and color the marvelous creations, based upon the use of silk fabrics.

"The dry figures of the statistical division of our Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce become mutely eloquent when they tell us, that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, your mills required raw silk and silk waste, possessing a value of slightly more than $100,000,000. Our Bureau of the Census reports to us that in 1909, in 852 establishments, this raw product was transformed into yarns and fabrics worth almost $200,000,000.

"What a change from the days of 1840, when some 1,700 workmen, scattered among sixty-seven mills, turned out a yearly output worth $1,180,000. All honor to the creators of this magnificent industry, employing today nearly 110,000 operatives, and furnishing, from its 2,500,000 spindles and its 75,000 looms the dainty, delicate materials which keep busy hundreds of thousands of needles over the continent.

"The American silk industry offers one of the most brilliant examples of what can be accomplished in a land not producing the raw material. You are doing on a grand scale what little Switzerland, without a pound of coal, has done, in a more modest degree, to build up a coal tar industry. Few people are aware that relatively, on the basis of population, Switzerland is supplying twice as much as Germany to the world's market for artificial dyes."

Dr. Norton traced the importance to the silk industry of the color factor, and said he doubted whether the world would ever have paid attention to the slender filaments of the silk cocoon, were it not for the marvelous facility of this fibre to absorb and hold the varied tints of the rainbow. Granting all the inherent physical properties of silk, the Government expert said he was convinced that the spindles and looms of Paterson would today be numbered by the tens, instead of by the thousands, were it not for the close cooperation of the color chemist. The speaker, in conclusion, discussed the present dyestuff shortage in this country, and the efforts being made to remedy the situation by the manufacture of American chemicals and colors.

Others speaking last night were Kai Ku-shah, the Chinese Minister to the United States; I. F. Stone, Herman A. Metz, D. E. Douty, and Alexander D. Walker.

Historical Textile Exhibit.

The historical exhibition of silk textiles, arranged in the rooms of the City Hall, together with an elaborate women art exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce, attracted much attention. The historical exhibit was arranged by Dr. R. Meyer Reifstahl, assisted by Miss Morrison of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It shows what has been done with silk during the past 2,000 years. Besides the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the other sources from which examples for the exhibits were drawn included Cooper Union, Boston Art Museum, the Providence Museum, and scores of private collections. J. P. Morgan interested himself in the exhibitions, and loaned many valuable examples of silk art from his private collection.

The convention will be continued today with afternoon and evening sessions, at which prominent factors in the silk trade will discuss the industry from many angles. Tomorrow, the final day of the convention, will be a busy one. It is expected that a permanent national silk manufacturers' association will be formed, while many addresses on a wide variety of topics are scheduled.

The organizations actively interested in the convention are the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, Silk Association of America, Silk Association of Paterson, Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association, Silk Ribbon Manufacturers' Association, Silk Dyers' Mutual Protective Association, Paterson Throwsters' Association, and the Textile Protective Credit Association. The city officials of Paterson also co-operated in making the convention a reality.

SAVES THE CITY $644,000.

Supervisor Ferguson of City Record Hopes to Do Even Better.

According to the annual report of David Ferguson, Supervisor of The City Record, made public yesterday, the cost of conducting the office in 1914 was $644,095.34 less than the cost in 1909, when he was appointed, although 35 per cent. more supplies were purchased in 1914 than in 1909. The total cost of running the office in 1914 was $1,122,856.64. The per capita cost of the department last year was the lowest in its history, 20 cents and 1 mill. In 1909 the cost was 38 cents and 1 mill. Supplies and printing were furnished in 1914 to 236 departments, boards, and bureaus in the City Government, as against 179 in 1909.

Mr. Ferguson believes still further reforms can be accomplished. Attention is called in the report to bills which the Supervisors had introduced in the last session of the Legislature providing for the elimination of printing a number of worthless matters in The City Record, the publication of which is mandatory under existing laws. The report says:

"For example, the registration list of voters, involving the printing annually of from 675,000 to 700,000 names and addresses, must be published each year by The City Record and a few weeks later the same identical matter must be published by the Board of Elections. The bill which the legislative gravediggers interred provided for a single printing instead of a double printing of this matter. Its enactment would have wiped out an annual waste of about $12,500."

ORDINANCE CODE AT LAST.

Copies, Ready Soon, to Go to Courts and Police Stations.

Copies of the new Code of Ordinances of the city, which are authorized and official, are to be distributed among the courts for reference. Heretofore when a litigant or a lawyer desired to offer a city ordinance in evidence, he had to obtain a certified copy from the City Clerk. President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen yesterday announced that the printed copies of the code would be ready for distribution shortly, and that the new method would have time both for the courts and the litigants. Besides the courts, the police stations and the various city departments are to be supplied and several copies will be sent to the Public Library.

Copies of the code, printed privately, will be offered for sale to the public. All copies will contain notations and an index compiled by Assistant Corporation Counsel McNulty, who was counsel for the committee of the Board of Aldermen which prepared the code.

CENTRALIZES RELIEF FUNDS.

Committee Will Handle Money Donated to Allies' Needy.

The National Allied Relief Committee has been organized for the purpose of administering funds collected in the United States for the relief of sufferers among the Allies.

The committee will act as central clearing houses for collection and distribution of these funds to the various relief committees with a view to increasing their efficiency and to economize time and money spent in separate administration. Communications may be addressed to Lee, Higginson & Co., Fifth Avenue Building, New York.

The officers of the committee include Charles W. Eliot, Honorary President; August Belmont, Howard Elliott, Myron T. Herrick, Gifford Pinchot, Henry W. Taft, John Wanamaker, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Frederick H. Allen, John Moffat, and Karl Davis Robinson.

Jury Disagrees in Lowen Will Case.

Surrogate Schulz of Bronx County yesterday opened the sealed verdict in the suit of Mrs. Isabella G. Lowen to annul the will of her husband, Charles Lowen, and found that the jury was unable to agree. Mr. Lowen left his wife three-quarters of an estate valued at $12,500, provided she did not remarry. Mrs. Lowen contended that seven blue pencil marks on the will rendered it void.

Walter Left No Fortune.

A sister of Mrs. Max Conn, the death of whose husband, the head waiter of the men's café at the Waldorf, was mentioned in THE TIMES yesterday, said last night the belief of Conn's friends at the Waldorf that he had accumulated a fortune close to $250,000 during his lifetime was incorrect.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Inter-City Realty Company Sells 65 Long Island Lots—$1,500 a Foot for Paterson, N. J., Plot.

Suburban property was the feature of what little activity there was in the real estate market yesterday, many of the brokerage offices being closed on account of the holiday.

Several large Manhattan deals are reported pending, one involving an upper west side apartment house will probably be closed today.

One of the largest of the suburban transactions reported was the sale of sixty-five lots in the Ridgewood section of the Borough of Queens to a builder.

The property, which was sold by the Inter City Realty Company, included two parcels, one 400 by 100 and the other 900 by 100, located in the north side of Traffic Street, between Ralph and Madison Streets, adjoining the Long Island Railroad. The Realty Associates and Jere Johnson, Jr., Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Charles A. Weber sold for Henry Hoehn to an investor, 2,456 Lorillard Place, a two-story and cellar frame two-family dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100 feet.

An investing client of Hugo Wabst has purchased a two-story dwelling located on lot 135 of the Mapes estate, Rosedale Avenue, near 180th Street.

Brooklyn.

Arthur H. Strong has purchased a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of East Nineteenth Street, 400 feet north of Avenue G, which will be improved with a detached dwelling of the Colonial type by the buyer.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to a client for investment the four-story double-brick apartment, on a plot 30 by 100.2, known as 448 Fifty-first Street.

Long Island.

George A. Gregg, referee, sold to Clarence G. Freeman for $8,000 fourteen lots at Long Island City, with a frontage of 182 feet west side of Sherman Street, 168 feet south side of Freeman Avenue, and 220 feet east side of Boulevard.

Barbara Strebel sold to Jacob Lengenhager for $6,500, subject to two mortgages aggregating $15,000, two ouildings and lots, each with a frontage of 27½ feet northwest side of Cornelia Street, Ridgewood; 25 and 80 feet, respectfully, southwest of Woodward Avenue.

$1,500 a Front Foot for Paterson, N. J., Plot.

The Simon Nathan estate has sold to Jacob Kouner a plot, 30 by 100 feet, at 183 and 185 Market Street, in the heart of the business section of Paterson, N. J., for a price said to be $75,000, or at the rate of $1,500 a front foot. The purchaser is interested in motion-picture enterprises.

$45,000 Dyckman Building Loan.

In connection with the recent purchase by the Hallecy Construction Company of the plot north side of Dyckman Street, 100 feet west of Post Avenue, the New York Title Insurance Company has agreed to lend $45,000 for the erection of a one-story and cellar brick taxpayer.

Oldsmobile Co. to Build in the Bronx.

The lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, adjoining the southeast corner of 187th Street, sold recently by W. E. & W. I. Brown and McLernon Brothers, is to be improved with a building which will be occupied by the Oldsmobile Company.

New Chemical Factory for Brooklyn.

The Turner Construction Company, New York City, and Prudential Building, Buffalo, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a two-story and basement building for W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This building will be located at East Eighty-third Street and Ditmas Avenue, and will be 40 by 75, of reinforced concrete construction throughout. Work will be undertaken at once.

To Discuss Constitutional Amendments.

"The Constitutional Amendments as They Affect the City of New York" will be the subject discussed at a luncheon to be given Thursday, Oct. 21, at Ebling's Casino, 155th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, by the Bronx Board of Trade. The speakers will be the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, Vice President of the Constitutional Convention, and the Hon. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, Constitutional Convention.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association will be held on Thursday evening at Heinebund Hall, 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

West 32d St, 138 and 140, s s, 365 ft s of Seventh Av, 49x35x irregular; two three-story tenements; State & City Realty Co. vs. Pennlane Realty Co. et al.; J. Miller, attorney; William P. Schoen, referee; due, $53,008.23; taxes, &c., $4,253; subject to mtge. of $33,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w cor of Lafayette St, 31.3x19.2x23.3x18.8; six-story loft building; Hermine E. Clark et al. vs. Madison Av. Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; Lawrence Sanford, referee; due, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mtge. of $42,000.

West 26th St, 318, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x96.9; four-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Charlotte M. Leleu vs. Ethel V. Sullivan et al.; Wells & Snedeker, attorneys; Charles Futzel, referee; due, $2,265.13; taxes, &c., $511.

Oliver St, 52, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x102x24.1x101, two-story tenement and stores and six-story rear tenement; City of New York against Michael A. Hofrano et al.; Frank L. Polk, attorney; Henry A. Diemel, referee; due, $33,055.28; taxes, &c., $2,625.

104th St, 73 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11, five-story tenement; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against William Cumming et al.; action No. 1; Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, attorneys; Earle W. Webb, referee; due, $18,062.82; taxes, &c., $4,57.

104th St, 71 West, n s, 117.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11, five-story tenement; same against same; Action No. 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $18,812.21; taxes, &c., $414.57.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

139th St, East, n s, 550 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Harriet Van Dine against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $2,548.38; taxes, &c., $84.33.

139th St, East, n s, 525 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Amanda E. Bates against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Alfred H. Townley, referee; due, $2,547.51; taxes, &c., $84.33.

By Henry Brady.

139th St, East, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Emily Wilson against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Lawrence N. Martin, referee.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

217th St, East, n s, 250.1 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x175.2x85.11x200.11, vacant; Daniel London against Arthur H. Mase et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; George F. Allison, referee; due, $419.87; taxes, &c., $278.05.

217th St, East, n s, 275.1 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x149.4x35.11x175.2, vacant; Daniel London against Arthur H. Mase et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; George F. Allison, referee; due, $389.87; taxes, &c., $278.29.

California Due After Long Absence.

The Anchor liner California, which is due to arrive this morning from Glasgow via Liverpool, has not been to New York since the Summer of 1914, when she struck on the rocks off Torey Island, on the northeast coast of Scotland, on June 28. She was bound for Glasgow with a big complement of passengers, and was under the command of Captain Coverley.

FEDERAL ELECTION INQUIRY.

Chester (Penn.) Officials Face Possible Prosecution for Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Francis, Fisher Kane, United States District Attorney, is engaged in a series of conferences with a committee of citizens of Chester who have submitted affidavits charging two officials and several former officials with procuring corruption at the polls. It is expected that Mr. Kane, who is said to have reported the matter to Washington for advice, will begin a thorough investigation in a day or two and lay the result before a Federal grand jury. The men named in the affidavits are members of the dominant Republican organization in Delaware County, where a system of jury wheel frauds was recently exposed.

Mr. Kane refuses to discuss the matter at the present time, but it is said that he has turned his attention to several precedents for Federal interference in election frauds. One of the cases is the Federal prosecution of election frauds in Oklahoma, in which the United States Supreme Court upheld the Government's right to act, the decision being handed down on June 21 last, by Justice Holmes.

The alleged Chester frauds are said to have occurred in 1914, when Congressman Thomas H. Butler was elected. The fact that a Congressional contest was a part of the election is expected to have great weight in deciding the Government's course.

MEDALS FROM MERCHANTS.

City Employes Will Receive Them from Mayor Mitchel.

Mayor Mitchel will present gold, silver, and bronze medals to twenty-five street, park, and public works employes today at noon at the Park House, Union Square. The prizes are the gift of the Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, and are for efficient work in the past year in the central mercantile district.

President Clarkson Cowl of the association will introduce as other speakers Borough President Marks, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, Park Commissioner Ward, and Alderman Curran. More than 200 employes of the city will appear in uniform and the Street Cleaning Department Band will play. After the exercises the officials and guests will have luncheon at the Aldine Club in the Fifth Avenue Building.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—High pressure continues in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, with generally fair weather, but with a considerable rise in temperature to above normal conditions. The Central West depression still persists in very moderate form, and pressure is also somewhat lower in the Northwest and extreme West. Temperatures are high in the West, except in the Central Plains States and Texas, where there was a fall that was decided in Eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Northeast Texas. In New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley, the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. Temperature changes will not be decided, except that it will be cooler Wednesday over the eastern and southern portions of the West Gulf district.

Winds for today and Thursday on the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast; East Gulf Coast, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Pennsylvania, New York, New England, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	49	4 P. M.	75	68
6 A. M.	57	48	6 P. M.	68	64
9 A. M.	63	52	9 P. M.	66	60
12 M.	71	62	11 P. M.	62	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 2:40 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.39 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.37 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:35—1,469 Wilkins Av.; M. Rosenknitz.		Slight
2:35—638 W. 39 St., (auto;) John J. Shea.		$500
3:55—42 W. 22 St.; Harris Bros.		Slight
4:30—727 1st Av.; August Guiolhilhuil.		Slight
5:30—1,476 Vyse Av.; Morris Selgman.		Slight
7:01—544 W. 53 St.; J. Kemisky.		$25
9:27—405 E. 81 St.; not given.		Slight
10:20—8 Rutgers Pl.; Rachel Franklin.		None
P. M.		
12:20—Front of 24 Clarke Pl., (auto;) Wm. Lyons		Slight
1:00—75 Broome St.; not given.		Slight
1:05—172 Essex St.; Simon Sommer.		Slight
2:15—2,104 Amsterdom Av.; Sam'l Blan.		Slight
4:00—606 W. 191 St.; not given.		Slight
4:00—Front of 191 W. 10 St., (wagon;) American Sea Grass Co.		Slight
4:10—76 St. and Central Park, (auto;) Mason & Seaman Co.		Slight
4:50—229 E. 56 St.; A. Deutache.		$100
5:15—1,475 5 Av.; Fred'k Krisch.		Slight
6:05—48 Nassau St.; Nassau Trust Co.		$25
6:45—514 7 Av.; Hotel Navarre.		Slight
8:05—145 E. 83 St.; not given.		Slight
10:22—71 W. 106 St.; Andrew Visck.		Slight
11:15—246 W. 128 St.; Paul Jones.		Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., gentle to moderate e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers Thurs. cloudy; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs. except fair in extreme s.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers Thurs. cloudy; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers; cooler in w. Thurs. cloudy; gentle s. e. to s. winds.

La.—Showers Wed., except fair in s. w.; cooler in n. Thurs. probably fair; moderate s. winds.

East Tex.—Fair Wed., cooler in interior of e. and s. Thurs. fair, warmer in n., gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds on coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed., Thurs. fair, warmer.

Ark.—Showers and cooler in cen. and e.; fair in w. Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers; cooler in extreme w. Thurs., fair.

Ky.—Cloudy in e., showers and cooler in w. Wed. Thurs., probably fair, warmer in w.

Ohio—Fair Wed., probably showers at night in s. w. Thurs., fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers. Thurs., fair; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly s.

Ill.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed., with showers and cooler in e. Thurs., fair.

Wis.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., possibly unsettled in extreme e. Wed.

Iowa—Showers Wed., cooler in e. Thurs., probably fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., colder in w. Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—No. 21,792.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL HERSON and JACOB GARSON, individually and as copartners trading as HERSON & GARSON, Bankrupt.

Samuel Herson and Jacob Garson were duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 6th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on October 26th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 11th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JULIUS MEYERS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 35 West 36th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a jobber's stock of waists, skirts, coats, sweaters, etc.; also safe, fixtures, etc.

HENRY H. SILVER, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell To-morrow, Oct. 14th, 1915,

At 12 o'clock noon,

AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Executors' Sale,

By Order of

Pierre A. Proal & Henry F. Southard, Executors,

Estate of Ermina J. Proal, Deceased,

No. 30 East 52d St., N. Y. C.

A high-class 5½-story private dwelling, containing 28 rooms and 7 baths, elevator, all modern improvements and appliances. White enamel and hardwood trim throughout. Size of lot, 25x100.5; size of building, 25x69.2, with a four-story extension 16.8x31.8.

Inspection from 8 to 4 P. M., except on Sunday. Permits can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

JELLENIK & STERN, Attys. for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PARTITION SALE

Under the Direction of

J. SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, Esq., Referee.

No. 13 Old Broadway, Manhattan.

A 2-story brick-and-stone tenement, with two stores on the first floor and two apartments of three rooms on the second floor. Size of lot, 25.1x100.

N.W. cor. White Plains Rd. & Nereid Av., Bronx

Vacant plot, 82.99x100.24:85.87x100, a suitable plot for an apartment house. The Lexington Avenue Subway will have a local station at this corner and an express station at 241st Street.

Title policies of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be issued free of charge. ENGELHARD & POLLAK, Attys. for Plffs., 111 Broadway, New York City.

Booklets, maps and further information can be had at auctioneer's offices, Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-12, 7604-5 Barclay.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

A Beautifully Appointed Home

I am offering for sale an Italian Villa, on a beautiful plot, in the finest section of Great Neck, yet within only 8 minutes' walk of the station. The house contains 14 rooms and 4 baths, and will be sold completely decorated, ready for occupancy. The grounds are now being landscaped and planted. Express time is 24 minutes from the Penn. Station. Golf, tennis and swimming privileges at hand. The price of the place complete is $40,000. Reasonable terms will be made to desirable purchaser, but no rental or exchange proposition will be considered. Plans and full information mailed upon request.

Hiter King

1 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 5600.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP

14 WALL ST. Phone 4060 Rector

ALSO 10 EAST 33D STREET

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction

Wednesday Oct. 20, 1915

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of B. F. Einstein, Dec'd,

71 East 80th St.,

60.6 FEET WEST OF PARK AV.

4-story, basement and cellar brownstone Dwelling, with 8-story extension. Size 20x 82.2. Open for inspection. Caretaker.

Wavecrest, Far Rockaway,

QUEENS BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY.

1⅛ Acres and Dwelling,

North Side Wavecrest Av.,

running through to

South Side Brinckerhoff Av.,

NEAR CEDAR AV.

The choice Plot, size 194x400x70x339, with the three-story frame dwelling, 20 rooms and 3 baths, steam heat, parquet floors, open fireplaces, electric lighted.

West Side Wavecrest Av.,

About 120 feet south of Atlantic Av.

The two-story frame stable, six stalls, hay loft & 3 living rooms; size 40x111xirreg.

60% on Mortgage 3 Years at 5%.

TOWNSEND & GUITERMAN, ATTORNEYS, 32 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

SAME DAY,

South Side Dyckman St.,

Opposite (F St.) Prescott Av.

About 438 feet west of Broadway

Choice plot, size 160x168x irreg.

THIS DESIRABLE PLOT IS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE NEW FERRY TO NEW JERSEY AND IS SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PARK SLOPE SACRIFICE.

Three-story and basement stone, 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; 5th St., between 6th and 9th Avs.; ill-health forces immediate sale.

JEROME PROPERTY CORPORATION, 6TH AVE. AND 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY

Residence Properties—Sale or Rent

Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS LEVETT, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court by the petition of Lesser Brothers, verified the first day of October, 1915, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 31st day of August, 1915, praying that the above-named Julius Levett be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpœna, directed to said alleged bankrupt, was duly issued out of this Court, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt.

Now, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered, That Julius Levett, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 23d day of October, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 31st day of August, 1915, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of the said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this Order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 6th day of October, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known address, at 85 Main Street, City of Nyack, State of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, October 4, 1915.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of PHILIP CONHAIM.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 96 5th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of children's coats, dresses, millinery, ladies' hats, cloaks and suits, waists, &c.

SAMUEL H. GOLDING, Assignee.
MAX MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 135 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. S. Steve Millinery Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 14, 1915, by order of the Court, at P. M., at 197 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery used for the manufacturing of ladies' hats, safe, fixtures, etc.

LYMAN K. CLARK, Trustee.
SWIFT, FRIEDMAN & ATHERTON, 80 State St., Boston, Mass., and OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of CRESCENT DRESS CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 40 W. 22nd St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of plant of sewing machines, special machines, power tables, motors, cutting tables, forms, adding machine, safe, fixtures, etc.

DAVID E. HURWITZ, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

DIRECTORS:
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WALDRON P. BELKNAP

14 WALL ST. Phone 4060 Rector

ALSO 10 EAST 33D STREET

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON ATLANTIC OCEAN

WATER FRONT. 60 LOTS ONLY.

Beautiful development, highest class improvements; model sewer system; finest bathing beach in America; 40 minutes from Manhattan; will be sold privately at about the cost of improvements; it's your opportunity. Address E. M. N., Offices 505, 1 West 34th St.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

HIGH GRADE BUNGALOWS

$3,800 all year homes, 6 large rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat, gas, verandas; station five minutes; 25 miles out; near bay; restricted location; desirable neighbors; small first payment; remainder like rent.

A. S. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Can You Spare 50c. a Week?

If so, that amount will purchase 4 full-sized lots at $85 each, at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town, and harbor; high and dry; title guaranteed; free tickets. C. Estate, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

Small House & Vegetable Farm

85 minutes out, large cultivated ground, with fruit trees and chicken run; makes a fine all year home; cheap to quick, responsible buyer, on easy terms. C. Johnson, 5 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

SIX ACRES.

Owner desires to sell three desirable plots of 15, 6, and 2 acres; high elevation; fertile land; easy commuting distance on D., L. & W. R. R., short walk to express station. J. C. Sparks, 90 Church St., New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States, against 1,144 cases of canned asparagus upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases, each containing four dozen cans of canned tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all pers

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Near Broadway — 162 West 72d Street — Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive west side residential section.
6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,700 to $1,800.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.
One Doctor's Apartment.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,100 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large, light apartment; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms & bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, &c.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 & $1,700.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location, with southern exposure. One apartment.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, &c.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,400 to $2,100.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,500.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory, which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

RIVERCLIFF,
Building just completed. Near prettiest part of Riverside Drive.
628 West 151st St.
3 Rooms, $40
4 Rooms, $48

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

Superior Elevator Apartments
Best Value on West Side.

WEST END HALL,
No. 840 West End Av., Northeast cor. 101st St.
Corner apartment—8 rooms, 2 baths. Fit for any one. Beautifully decorated. Also 8 rooms, 2 baths. Rent, $1,300 upward.

ST. JOHN COURT,
No. 500 West 111th St., Southwest cor. Amsterdam Av.
6 rooms and bath. $840 per annum upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
No. 559 West 156th St., Northeast cor. Broadway.
Beautiful 6 room corner apartment. Also 7 rooms and bath. $840 per annum upward.

THE PALMETTO,
No. 100 Morningside Drive, Northwest cor. 120th St.
One vacancy; 5 room apt. $720 per annum.

Inspection cordially invited.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
No. 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

14 to 20 W. 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms. $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington, The Jefferson
6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**
WALDRON & SPEEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

ATTRACTIVE RENTALS

THE FAIRHOLM
503 West 121st Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
Opposite Columbia Grounds.
6 ROOMS, $60.00
Unusually large and light. All modern improvements.

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$75.00 to $110.00
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

PRINCE MONACO
227-29 West 109th Street,
Near Broadway.
4 & 5 ROOMS, $50 TO $75
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.

THE ORADELL
508-10 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
6 ROOMS, $70
Large foyer; all modern improvements.

7 West 108th St.
Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 ROOMS, $30 TO $35

North & South Medford
561 West 163d Street
and
562 West 164th Street,
Corner of Broadway.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $65-$70
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street
Telephone Riverside—9700.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FREE RENT

until
November 15th
AND REDUCED RENTS
4-5-6-7-8
Room Elevator Apartments on
Morningside Heights & Washington Heights.
Large, outside rooms.
PHONE OWNER, APT. B, 984 Morningside.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement.
Attractive Rentals.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700.

36
Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

LENOX COURT,
114 EAST 71ST ST.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.
All Light Rooms. Rent $1,500.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Av.
No. 895
Southwest Corner 104th St.
2 Attractive Corner Apartments,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Large Reception Foyers.
New Fireproof Building.
Rent $1,650-$1,850
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apply Resident Manager.

230 Central Park South
Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant. Free rent to Nov. 1.

73 WEST 92D ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $65.00
Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park. Agent on premises or
KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

Raymore Court, 232-238 W. 106th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class, the very newest in apartment house construction; all outside chambers.
6-7 Rooms at Reduced Rentals.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d St.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Eight rooms, bath; rents moderate. Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.
5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200. Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; $50, $70.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Complete Square Block 86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

What do you look for in a private dwelling? Very large rooms, comfortable arrangements, abundant closet room. The Belnord gives you these. It gives you in addition the convenience of unsurpassed location; the helpfulness of responsibility assumed by others; the pride of unfailing service at all times. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

AQUA VISTA
460 Riverside Drive.
Just North of 116th St.
One 7-Room Apt., 3 Baths.
Rent $1,500.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
Tel. 1114 Morningside.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity

To Rent at an Attractive Price
These Few Remaining Vacancies:

4 Large ALL OUTSIDE Rooms and Bath, **$60**

5 Large All Outside Rooms—Very Attractive **$75** UP

6 Large, Attractive, All Outside Rooms & Baths, **$90** UP

Modern High Class Fireproof Buildings.
Apply to the Resident Manager.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway,
(110th St.), Near Broadway.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

211 W. 43rd St. & 212 W. 44th St., Times Square.
Old English Interior Court. Two, Three or Four Room Apartments, Private Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Outside Rooms. Club Breakfasts.
For rates and further information apply
ASTOR OFFICE, 23 W. 26th St.
Or Superintendent on Premises.
Telephone Bryant 5860.

TO SUBLET,
BIG REDUCTION
Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John 4527.

57 W. 57th Street
We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW HOUSE.
Ready for Occupancy.
4 AND 5 ROOMS,
ALL OUTSIDE.
464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

610 WEST 115TH ST.
MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT,
Every convenience.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$40.00
5 rooms and bath, 9 floor.....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $55 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

8 ROOMS & BATH,
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
515 WEST 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

IN BEAUTIFUL RIVERDALE
Seven Room Apartment, $40 Month
With latest improvements; new, fireproof, 2-family house; city and country life; garage.
285 WEST 261ST STREET.
Highly refined, beautiful house, all modern improvements, restricted avenue; owner's management; references required; reasonable rental.
441 Fort Washington Avenue, Corner West 180th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

4 and 5 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$60.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT,
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

28-30 West 128th St.,
ADJOINING 5TH AVE.
Elevator Apartments, entirely overhauled and made modern in every respect; contains every new improvement.
3-4 Rooms $35-$44
Renting agent on premises.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, Broadway, Cor. 162d St.

780 Riverside Drive
Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms } $900 to $1250

630 W. 141st
Corner Riverside
3-5-6-7 Rooms } $600 to $1300

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.
9 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS

4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all-night service; low rentals.
530 WEST 144TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent,
3,573 Broadway (147th St.)

629 WEST 138TH ST.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Private house block; subway station 137th St. and Fifth Avenue bus line 135th St.
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th).

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
$35 IN BEST LOCATION. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

610 West 115th St.
Modern fireproof apartment; every convenience.
5 ROOMS & BATH, 9th FLOOR....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$2,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900
Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.
ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000
Apply on premises or at the Office of **Bing & Bing,**
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

Apartments

500 Madison Ave.
N. W. Corner of 52nd Street
7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths
$2,500—$4,000

998 Fifth Ave.
Corner of 81st Street
18 Rooms and 5 Baths
$15,000

776 Lexington Ave.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath
$420—$840

120 East 31st St.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th Street
Telephone 3100 Murray Hill

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

405 Park Avenue
Northeast Corner 54th Street.
1 Corner Apartment Facing South.
12 Rooms 5 Baths
8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.
RENT $6,000.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5TH AVE.
Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional apartments and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.
ELEVATOR. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th).

MANHATTAN—East Side.

71 East 87th St.
Northwest Corner Park Ave.
7 OUTSIDE CORNER ROOMS & BATH, $75
Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service.
Apply to
E. C. POILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARMS

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, The Long Island Railroad Company, has made application to the Public Service Commission for the First District pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 of the Public Service Commissions Law for an order authorizing said company to construct and operate a branch line of railroad from its tracks at Creedmoor to its tracks at a point west of Lawrence Street, Flushing, all of said branch being within the limits of The City of New York and County of Queens, and that said application will be heard by the Commission at its hearing rooms, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on October 19, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated New York, October 8, 1915.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. By C. L. ADDISON, Assistant to the President.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month.
ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

Beautiful Apartments of 7 Rooms and Bath, furnished, $150 to $165 per month.
251 W. 95th St.
Apply Superintendent, or H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Ave.

468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory. Handsomely furnished. BRODERICK.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, The Long Island Railroad Company, has made application to the Public Service Commission for the First District pursuant to the provisions of Sections 89 and 98 of the Railroad Law for a determination as to how the proposed branch line of The Long Island Railroad Company from Creedmoor to a point west of Lawrence Street, Flushing, shall cross the following streets:
Springfield Boulevard (Rocky Hill Road)
Black Stump Road
Queens Road
North Hempstead Turnpike
Lawrence Road
Fresh Meadow Road
Underhill Avenue (Jamaica Avenue)
Jagger Avenue (Remsen Road)
Hammell Avenue (Hillside Drive)
Lawrence Street
all in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, and for a determination as to how the said branch line of The Long Island Railroad Company shall be carried across the tracks of the New York and Queens County Railway Company. A hearing upon the said application will be had in the hearing rooms of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated New York, October 8, 1915.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. By C. L. ADDISON, Assistant to the President.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

5th Av., 127, (19th-20th Sts.)—Parlor floor entire; light extension; $800; also 2d, 3d, 4th floors; for offices, showrooms, light manufacturing; all modern conveniences; lease; immediate possession; unusually low rents; $700-$800. Premises or W. M. Sittenham, 59 West 37th St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

LOFT, 40x90; light, fireproof, sprinklered building; steam, power, elevator; low rent. Insurance; immediate possession. Your broker, or Owner, 521 West 20th.

NO RENT AND INSURANCE.
Store, basement, loft, 50x100; will divide; sprinkler system; light; elevator; equipped with power system. Apply 96 Grand St.

Doctor or dentist office for rent; occupied physician three years. 149 West 74th St.

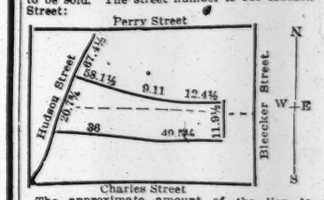
Private office, part office, desk space; furnishings optional. 200 5th Av. 1178.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Typewriter wants desk room near Broad, Exchange Place; services plus payment rent. K., 927 Columbus Av.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

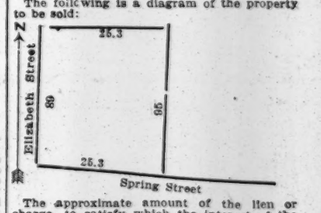
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, against ELLENORA SHEPHARD, ANDREW J. LARKIN, THOMAS A. McGOLDRICK, and RITA A. McGOLDRICK, his wife, Defendants.
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being known as No. 546 Hudson Street, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Hudson Street, distant sixty-seven (67) feet four and one-half (4½) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Hudson Street and Perry Street and at the centre line of a party wall, standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Hudson Street twenty (20) feet seven and three-quarters (7¾) inches, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of the lot of land conveyed by Isaac V. Fowler, Master in Chancery, to William J. Haddock by deed dated November 17, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 476 C., p. 626, on November 21, 1846; thence easterly along the southerly side of the last-mentioned lot of land thirty-six (36) feet; thence still easterly along the rear lines of two lots of land conveyed to said William J. Haddock by two deeds, one made by William McMurray, Master in Chancery, dated October 1, 1846, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 480 C., p. 484, on October 3, 1846, and the other made by Clinton Gilbert et al., as executors, &c., dated May 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 706 C., p. 358, on May 1, 1856, forty-nine (49) feet five and one-half (5½) inches more or less, to the westerly side of a wall on premises in the rear of premises hereby conveyed or on a line in range of the westerly side of said wall; thence northerly along the westerly side of said wall eleven (11) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches, more or less, to a point distant eighty-three (83) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches southerly from the southerly side of Perry Street; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Perry Street about twelve (12) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly on a line inclining more to the north than the last-mentioned line nine (9) feet eleven (11) inches to a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; thence westerly through said party wall and through the centre of another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north fifty-eight (58) feet one and one-half (1½) inches in a straight line to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.
DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 546 Hudson Street:



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,667.32, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $380.78, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $266.44, together with taxes for the year 1915, second half, with interest and penalties.
Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HARRY W. LICHTENSTEIN, Plaintiff, against AMIE DAVIS, Defendant.
Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, therein described as follows:
All that certain undivided right, title, and interest to the defendant, Amie Davis, devised by the last will and testament of Patrick A. Fogarty, deceased, which she had on March 1, 1910, or should thereafter acquire, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Being part of that parcel or part of land formerly called "Bayard's Farm," and distinguished on a map or chart annexed to a certain indenture made by and between Nicholas Bayard of the first part, and Richard Harrison, Benjamin Walker, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, parties of the other part, by Lot No. 862, fronting on Oliver (now Spring) Street twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches and eighty-nine (89) feet in length on Elizabeth Street and ninety-five (95) feet on the other side as the same is laid down on said map, be the said dimensions more or less. The said indenture and map are recorded in the Secretary's office of the State of New York on the 28th day of June, 1795, and said piece or parcel of land being also bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point of the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street and the easterly side of Elizabeth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Elizabeth Street eighty-nine (89) feet, thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches, thence southerly and parallel with Elizabeth Street ninety-five (95) feet, thence westerly twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, September 28th, 1915.
JOSEPH ULLMAN, Referee.
SIDNEY L. JOSEPHTHAL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the interest of the defendant in the above described property is to be sold, is $2,134.33, with interest from June 13, 1911, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $101.19, with interest from June 28, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale.
Dated New York, September 28th, 1915.
JOSEPH ULLMAN, Referee.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7865.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5c. fare Brooklyn; price, $5,750 on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Address Owner, 86 Times.

For Sale.—4-story factory building, 60x100; modern brick construction; situated at 151 85d St., Brooklyn; with 7 lots contiguous; on the line of the new Fourth Avenue subway; is adapted to light manufacturing; can be purchased subject to a five-year mortgage of $25,000. S. F. Peavey, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 42 Broadway, New York City.

TWO family house, 20x50, octagon front; brick and brownstone; large rooms, all light, $25 and $35. 93 Hart St., between Marcy and Tompkins. Wm. Drennan, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Move right into this six-room house, five minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast growing town, about one hour from Manhattan; terms reasonable; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets, C. Green, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

97 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 715 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Just Over City Line.—Cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat; lawn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; terms reasonable. Call or write for tickets to visit. C., store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

THIS PROPOSITION WILL BEAR INSPECTION

Country Home and farm, 42 acres on State Road, 40 miles from New York City, overlooking Sound, 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, 50-foot garage, tenant house with improvements, barns, henery, orchard, shade trees, etc., $29,000 for quick sale. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

Have 6-room house with tubs, range, water, large cellar, &c.; big piece of ground; in good condition; 1 hour out; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party who wants this for a permanent home. Owner, Box 185 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Ten-acre model poultry farm; new house. X 370 Times Annex.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Executor offers two fine farms, with buildings; State road, near railroad and river; 100 acres; $4,500; 200 acres, $15,000. Apply W. B. Van Alstyne, Kinderhook, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WILTON, CONN.—TO CLOSE ESTATE. All-year country place on State road; modern house; 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms; price $15,000, reduced from Twenty. FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Beautiful all-year-around bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda; on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal supervision of owner; 42 minutes from city; will sell on easy terms; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 175 Times Downtown.

$350 for small farm containing 22 lots; $25 down, balance $3 monthly; good for small chicken and truck farm; best soil for cultivation; near station and bay; near town of 5,000; hour out. Small Farm, Box 195 Times Downtown.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 9 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent, small Long Island farm, near New York. Address Wood, S 33 Times.

To Let—Furnished.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK,
85th St., 1 West, Seven rooms, 3 baths. One of the most handsome and exquisitely furnished apartments ever offered to sublet. Apply Janitor, or Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5126.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, FURNISHED, 10th floor, overlooking Central Park; $1,500 per year; all modern conveniences; restaurant on premises.
HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with kitchenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt., premises.

Madison Av., (95th.)—Handsome, modern 8-room apartment, $1,000. Apply on premises, 1,856 Madison Av.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartments 5-6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

3 large rooms and bath. Hebard, 10 East 5th St.

West Side.

THE NEWPORT

524 Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

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All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 84th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

West Side

40TH, 50 WEST.—For physician, beautifully furnished parlor floor; two large rooms, operating space, hot and cold water; will put bath in; maid service and attendance. 9426 Bryant.

Nine rooms, three baths, three master bedrooms, three maids' rooms, extensive view, Central Park; magnificently furnished. Columbus 3974.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 200 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Riverside.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 248 West 98th, 6B.

Censored list, distinctive furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 200 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
507 5th Av.
Murray Hill.

Handsomely furnished apartments; 7 rooms; piano, linen, silver. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

70th, 200 West.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms; all light; front apartment. Rosenau.

Eight rooms, three baths, new building, elaborately furnished, west side. Columbus 3974.

115TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 16-38 EAST.—Sunny second-floor room; single room; excellent board.

47 FIFTH AV.
Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

66 MADISON AV.
Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service, $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $85 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

MADISON AV., 71.—Most convenient location in city; first-class house; attractive rooms.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68th, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional table board.

72ND, 242 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bathroom, complete; electric light; references.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Pension Lu uelle, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

76th, 105 West.—Desirable rooms; home comforts; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 128 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Excellent rooms, baths, electricity, table. Phone 8397.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, en suite, single; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed room; bath; table, service exceptional; exclusive house.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; excellent table; electricity; large, small rooms; references.

89TH, 206 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; accommodate few people; private bath; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Furnished rooms with or without private bath; telephone; board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Double sunny front room; wholesome food; park, "L," telephone.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 7TH AV., 1,858.—Pleasant room for two; excellent table. Hebrew. Sishel.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, modern apartment; excellent meals. Hart.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, business people, elevator, New Englanders, fifth floor, south.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined surroundings; home cooking; reference.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant table service; private home, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th.)—Beautifully furnished, large front room, southern exposure; exclusive surroundings; private family. Phone Riverside 1058.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 930, (105th St.)—Couple with references can find congenial home in strictly private family of two. Alston.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT
New building; eight large, sunny rooms; 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms; luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7674 Columbus.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $45 to $60; 287 Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

181st, 802 West.—Exceptionally desirable 3-room apartment; southern exposure; high-class elevator house; 2 blocks 181st subway. 5-room elevator apartment to sublet; all large outside rooms; $45; can be seen mornings. Johnson, 505 West 142d St.

150 West 57th St.—By the month, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises; convenient location.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Small apartments to rent; one furnished, $50; unfurnished, $40.

Studio 5D.—Living room, kitchenette, bath, $45; private house. 40 West 36th.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 126th St.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Bronx.

1911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont, opposite school, 4 and 6 large, light rooms, all improvements; $24 to $38.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Want 8 rooms, west side, below 110th St.; white woodwork; $900; 2-year lease. G 287 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

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Table board; rooms; references.

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Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

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Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service, $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $85 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

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Rooms with board; references; table board.

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64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

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70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional table board.

72ND, 242 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bathroom, complete; electric light; references.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

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76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Thoroughly competent nurse will give exclusive care to invalid in my attractive home. S 35 Times.

Westchester.

Accessibility; adjacent trolley; 45 min. B'way; attractiveness; radiantly sunny, warm, cheerful; unequaled; lady, son, (Christiane;) welcome few guests; fine table. Tel. 409W Larchmont. Box 468.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, large closets, adjoining bath; high-class private house; electricity; business woman preferred; $7.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike room; quiet private house; 'phone; reference.

78TH, 160 WEST. — Attractively appointed large room, private tiled bath; parquet floors, Oriental rugs; southern exposure; refined; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower baths: select.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one medium; every convenience; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; private bath and toilet; breakfast optional.

80TH, 306 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

82D, 30 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $4. Every convenience. Anderson.

82D, 38 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH, 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite and small rooms; twin beds. Riopel.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small rooms; private baths; meals optional.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST ST., 88 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms with baths; parquet floors; southern exposure; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room with private bath; southern exposure; private house.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Lovely large room, bath adjoining dressing room; large closets; electricity, telephone; subway and L; reasonable.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

95TH, 330 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, newly furnished elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 11 WEST. — Pleasant, well-furnished rooms; large closets; breakfast if desired.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Elegantly appointed single or en suite, facing B'way. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 209 WEST, (one block subway express station.)—Small family will rent two bright, tastefully furnished rooms in high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Apply 5E.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room or suite; private bath; refined; references.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; large, comfortable room; suitable two gentlemen; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; gentleman; references. Clark.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasing, sunny front room; private family; select; elevator. Phillips.

106TH ST., (West End Av.)—Large, well furnished room, overlooking park, second floor; no other roomers; gentleman preferred. Apply 986 West End Av.

112TH, 611 WEST.—An immaculately clean outside room; suitable two; reasonable. Rothschild.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room; single or double; two closets. Miss Ward 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large, southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; magnificent view; all transits. Apt. 51.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Small outside room; private bath; high-class apartment. Hurley.

118TH, 401 WEST, Morningside Drive.—Sunny room; private bath. Apartment 31.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny room, bath; electricity; references. Morningside 6720. Apartment 67.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, southern exposure, all conveniences; references required.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two comfortable rooms; elevator; telephone; $2.50, $3. Crawford.

128D ST., 121 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished rooms in private house; references.

126TH, 28 WEST.—Large room; electric light; permanent people.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with board; private family. Apartment 42.

168TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two, three rooms, kitchen, bath. Ellsworth, 3513 Audubon.

AN EXTRA LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, all modern conveniences, private house, for one or two men who appreciate clean, restful surroundings. Telephone 8536 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

LENOX AV., 202.—Elegant rooms; modern improvements; with or without board; private, strictly Kosher boarding house. Harlem 6759.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Medium front room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st subway.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th.)—Subway; exceptionally good rooms; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

82d, 105 West.—Large room, bath; north side, light; maid service; exclusive; $33.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

BUSINESS MAN wants comfortable, clean outside bedroom in strictly high-class private family where home privileges may be enjoyed. Give complete details in your answer. Highest references will be given.. N 29 Times.

WEST SIDE ROOM in first-class modern apartment; private family; breakfast;. Boarding houses please don't reply. Describe fully, stating terms. Address N 27 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires comfortably furnished front room; electric light, steam heat, running water; convenient to subway or L; above $7 not considered. N 21 Times.

YOUNG GERMAN wants large, light, furnished room. State price. G. D., Times Harlem.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 116 EAST.—Very attractive offices to let, furnished or unfurnished, equipped for doctor or dentist. Phone 430 Madison.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; fine house.

48D, 4 EAST.—Desirable large room, all conveniences; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; electricity; all conveniences; hot water.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room in private house; bath, telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, or musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident; nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

West Side

15TH, 849 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; exclusive; private residence; telephone; desirable.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room, with bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Well furnished room; convenient to bath; $8; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; terms reasonable.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered a gentleman in refined, private English family; references. Mrs. Boden.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; private house; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

72D, 247 WEST.—Attractive large front room, private bath; suitable 2 gentlemen.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractively furnished, scrupulously clean, large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; single room; gentlemen; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt. 1C.

72D ST., 119 WEST.—Large, cheerful room; suitable for two; twin beds; central location.

73D ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water, large closets; gentlemen; moderate; reference.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Cozy, homelike rooms; cleanliness guaranteed; telephone; continuous hot water; reasonable.

75TH, 155 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, exegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$9.

Automobile Exchange

Fifteen cents an agate line.

Packard

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinee Saturday 2 Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.
in his great success, SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS AND 2 MATINEES.
Marie Tempest
in J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 19
SEATS READY TOMORROW, 9 A. M.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in the New American Comedy,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:15.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—American.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY. POPULAR PRICES.
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music
MISS INFORMATION

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
DANSE DE FOLLIES. "Meeting Place of the World"

SEE "ROARS OF LAUGHTER."—Herald
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
"The House of Glass"
A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
With MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JANE COWL and JOHN MASON
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—N. Y. Sun.
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GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
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CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8.10. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"
Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."

2 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 25.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE
IN A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES.
SEATS $1 TO $5. NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
H. H. FRAZEE Present CREATORE & his band of 50.
Next Sun. at 3 & 8:30
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
SELWYN & CO. Presents "TWIN BEDS"

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Sixteen Sunday Afts.
Mischa Elman, Frieda Hempel, Harold Bauer, Louise Homer, Percy Grainger, Mr. Saslavsky, Merle Alcock, Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, Schumann-Heink, Pablo Casals, Julia Culp, George Barrere, John Powell
Subscriptions now at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23 at 3
IN AID OF
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT,
Followed by
RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC
Tickets $1 to $5. Boxes $50 & $100 now on sale.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft. at 3, OCT. 17
PIANO RECITAL
Godowsky
Seats 50c. to $2, now at Box Office, Knabe Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Evgs., at 8:15.
3 Sonata Recitals—Oct. 18th, Nov. 1st, Dec. 6th.
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Subscriptions at Haensel & Jones, 29 W. 42d St. Phone, Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

SPALDING
VIOLIN RECITAL OCT. 21, AEOLIAN HALL, 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

ANN AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 21st, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL.
SWINBURNE
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Ev., Oct. 14, at 8:30.
—Song Recital—
JOHN BARNES WELLS
Tenor.
Tickets 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

PRINCESS THEATRE, West 39th Street.
NEXT FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
PIANO RECITAL.
ALICE VIRGINIA DAVIS

Grandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

The Century Cent. Pk. W., 62-63 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15.
MATINEE TOMORROW 25c to $1.00.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
A MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH.
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.

YORKVILLE 86th st., at 3d Av. Burlesque. City Sports Baseball Returns Read from Stage. Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Today. Matinee Today.
Ed. Lee Wrothe & "Sliding" Billy Watson
World Series Games by wire read from stage.

WOULD USE MOVIES TO FILL THEIR PEWS

Methodists in Conference Discuss Modern Methods to Increase Their Congregations.

SEEK CHURCH EFFICIENCY

Brass Bands and Gymnasiums an Aid, They Think — They Will Send Committee to Sing Sing.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave its approval yesterday to several essentially modern methods of drawing people to church. Among them were:

Holding moving-picture performances in the churches or the church buildings.
Utilizing brass bands or orchestras to draw the general public.
Conducting gymnasiums in connection with the churches, to interest young people.

It was at the first annual "church efficiency" conference of the New York Conference, held yesterday at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, that these methods were described. The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, the pastor of Grace Church, was the prime mover in calling the conference together, and the clergymen present were called on for definitions of the term "church efficiency." Dr. Reisner described it as "delivering the goods."

Among the speakers at the day's sessions was the Rev. C. C. Marshall, the pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, in Fourteenth Street, where moving pictures have been a feature for some time. Replying to the critics of this new method of attracting a congregation, he said:

"I remember when an organ was brought into a little country church for the first time a lot of people criticised that 'innovation' adversely. They said the devil had been brought into the church with the organ, and I've read that the same thing was said in olden days when a printed Bible was used for the first time. As for the 'innovation' of the movies, I see no reason why a congregation should not be instructed in the Bible by sight as well as by hearing."

His experience has proved, went on Mr. Marshall, that the old methods did not get as good results as showing religious pictures and then preaching on them. Moreover, he believed in presenting moving pictures for sheer recreation. It was said that the pictures were shown "merely to draw a crowd," surely a clergyman had a better chance to teach when his church was crowded than when its pews were empty.

The clergymen yesterday had a movie show of their own at the evening session of their conference. "The Birth of a Nation" was presented in full in the auditorium of the church, accompanied by an orchestra.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, also addressed the gathering, after a dinner served in the dining hall with which Grace Church is equipped. He said that there was a new manliness among the prisoners as the result of his reforms. He was trying to make the men reform themselves, and when one prisoner had attempted to escape and had hidden within the walls, the other prisoners had acted as guards on the walls for two nights, to relieve the regular guards, and not one of them had taken the opportunity to escape.

"If they'll just leave us alone up there and give us a chance to prove that with proper treatment convicts can be made into citizens no longer dangerous to society," Mr. Osborne said, "it will not take a great while to get results."

The clergymen passed a resolution by acclamation approving Mr. Osborne's régime, and it was announced that a committee would visit the prison for personal investigation.

Professor William Wirt, who looks after vocational training in the public schools, told the ministers that the city ought to be far better than the country for the upbringing of children, but thus far cities had considered the welfare principally of adults. Sunday schools, he asserted, should be held daily instead of weekly, and children should attend Sunday school during the public school recesses.

He touched only briefly on the report that two teachers from a Bronx school over which he had supervision had urged certain children to go to a particular church because of their nationality, and said that no teacher would urge a pupil privately to do anything that he would not urge in public.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson presided at the morning session and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson during the early part of the afternoon, and John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, spoke on how the laborer might be got to go to church. The workingman, he said, held that the church was not concerned about him, and his hours should be shortened to reduce his consumption of alcohol, for the physically exhausted man was in no mood to cultivate high spiritual ideals.

Commissioner Kingsbury also spoke and invited the co-operation of churchmen with the Charities Department.

Hippodrome
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
Evenings at 8:10. & Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
Daily Matinees 2:10. Best Seats, $1.00 Except Sat.
1,500 Reserved Seats 50c.
10 Musical Comedies in One. 500 People and a Thousand Wonders

200 Pretty Girls on Skates in Flirting at St. Moritz
The Great March King, SOUSA and his own BAND
Staged by..... SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA
R. H. Burnside and His Band. Best Seats $1.00
Soloists, ORVILLE HARROLD, Marimbas. NAT. WILLS, BELLE STOREY; others.

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m. Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic," "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish, Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Frank Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 300 good seats, 50c, others at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:20.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by Authors of "Alma," "Adele," etc.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. World's Series results announced from stage.
FALL FASHION SHOW Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, Hussey & Boyle, &c.
CICCOLINI, Edw. Abeles & Co., Lubowska.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Girls from The Follies." Mat. Today, 15-25-50c. EXTRA—THE GIRL IN GOLD.

Loew's American Roof 43d St. & 9th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Sylvester Schaffer 10—OTHER FEATURES—10 ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. 35c. 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. MARIE DORO in "The White Pearl." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, "The Chorus Lady" (Star Cast)

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15. Lehmanns Kinder. Sat. Mat., Das Weite Land.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. Fox & Dolly, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Craig Campbell, others.

CHINA'S PRESIDENT AWAITS PEOPLE'S WILL

Declares Change to Monarchy Rests With Electorate—Ready to Become Emperor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 12. — A significant change in the attitude of President Yuan Shih-kai is disclosed in a mandate issued yesterday, in which he says that he has received repeated petitions from representative Chinese, and the Mongolian and Tibetan nobility expressing the unanimous opinion that the republican reform Government is unsuited to the needs and conditions of China, and requesting him to follow the people's wishes by adopting a constitutional monarchy, so that peace be maintained.

President Yuan Shih-kai says that he recognizes the gravity and importance of the question, but, according to the constitutional compact, sovereign rights are vested in the entire body of citizens. Consequently any question respecting a change in the form of government must be decided by the people. The authorities are instructed to maintain order in their respective districts, and await quietly the final decision by the people. The anniversary of the revolution was quietly observed on Oct. 10. Organized opposition to the prospective change is improbable.

PEKING, Oct. 12.—It is learned officially that the National Assembly will be called early next year, and that whichever form of government is decided upon in the impending expression of the popular will, the Government will be a constitutional one.

President Yuan Shih-kai's statement indicates that he will accept the Emperorship if the monarchical form of government is ordered by the people.

AUTO RAMS CROWD; 1 KILLED, MANY HURT

Runs Into a Throng of Workmen, Threatened on Other Side by a Street Car.

Thirty workmen employed in Newark factories were waiting for a Plank Road trolley car yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock close by the Passaic River bridge in Newark on the Lincoln Highway when they saw an automobile rapidly bearing down on them. In the opposite direction the trolley car approached, and they wondered as they watched why the auto did not swerve out to give them more room. A few muttered angrily as the machine forced them to crowd close in upon the car track.

The automobile was running full speed right at them now, and the men in the crowd could see the white face of the chauffeur as he stared in a dazed fashion over the steering wheel. Behind him, the other occupants of the automobile, a man and woman and little child shrieked for the men to get out of the way and for the chauffeur to stop the machine. But it was too late. The trolley car forced those on the inner fringe of the crowd to push out into the road, and the plunging machine plowed through the middle of them, knocking the men to the ground in all directions.

One man was flung on his back directly under the front trucks of the street car. He was Frank Giles, an electrician, 35 years old, of 277 Amherst Avenue, East Orange. Both of his legs were cut off just below the knee, and he died of his injuries in St. James's Hospital.

Another in the crowd, John O. Marsage, of 61 Cortland Place, Montclair, who was likewise an electrician, suffered a fractured skull and, the surgeons at the hospital said last night, that there was little chance of his recovery. Many others were cut and bruised.

The crowd threatened to attck the chauffeur, but several passengers in the trolley car and cooler heads in the crowd itself restrained them until the Newark police arrived and arrested him.

At the police station the chauffeur said that he was Andrew Ruh, 19 years old, of 20 West Forty-first Street, Bayonne, and that he was driving his employer, the owner of the car, E. Vogel of Avenue E, Bayonne, together with his wife and child.

Ruh declared that he was driving at a fair speed and had intended to turn out for the crowd or stop, but the machine suddenly had got out of his control, and before he realized what had happened, he was in the midst of the crowd. He was too much dazed to give an accurate account of how the accident occurred, and was held on a charge of manslaughter.

AUTO DEMONSTRATOR KILLED.

Thrown Against Pole Into Which His Machine Crashes.

John B. Phillips, 27 years old, a demonstrator for the Studebaker Corporation, who lived at 243 West 145th Street, was killed yesterday morning on Jerome Avenue, near Shakespeare Avenue, the Bronx, when he was thrown against an electric wire pole. He was trying out an automobile purchased by Frederick W. Longfellow, a lawyer, of 235 West End Avenue, which suddenly escaped from control and rammed the pole. Phillips was thrown from the car and was dead when a physician arrived.

Patrick Noonan of 137 West Fifty-first Street and Thomas Brodna of 302 West Forty-seventh Street also were in the car. Noonan suffered a scalp wound, but Brodna was not hurt. According to Noonan's story Phillips said the car was to be delivered yesterday morning to Mr. Longfellow.

Browning, King & Company

There are mighty few standards for comparison with our clothing, but we will submit our Fall suits and overcoats to any test you please.

We know what will be your choice.

Good Suits $15.
Better at $20.
Best at $40.

The New Styles in Hats and Furnishings.

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

FINDS ONE MISTAKE IN SING SING REFORM

Man Who Has Served in Many Prisons Says Convicts Will Not Obey Their Fellows.

MUST BE AUTOCRATIC RULE

Praises Osborne, but Declares Warden Must be a Tyrant, Even Though Benevolent.

Convict self-government, such as Warden Thomas Mott Osborne has introduced in Sing Sing Prison will never be a success, is the opinion of a man who with apparent justice esteems himself an authority on prisons and methods of administration, since he has spent twenty-eight years behind bars. He is "Tiny" Smith, or "Blackey," as he is better known to wardens and keepers all over the country, and he insists self-government can never be successful because no convict relishes receiving orders from a fellow-prisoner.

"Sing Sing needs Tommy Osborne," said Smith yesterday in a cell in the Tombs, where he was installed to await sentence in General Sessions on a burglary charge, the instant he was released yesterday afternoon from the penitentiary. "It needs him because he knows how to treat the prisoners like fellow-men, but let Mr. Osborne and not the convicts do the governing. Then everything will be all right. Compared with what it was in the old days, Sing Sing, with Tommy Osborne at its head, has become a Kindergarten."

"Tiny" does not object to Mr. Osborne learning from the prisoners what they want and what they think is best for them, and being guided by their ideas in such matters, but he thinks every prison should have an absolute monarch at its head, a czar, whose word is law and the only law. He may be a benevolent tyrant, but he must be an autocrat, nevertheless.

And "Tiny" knows Sing Sing, after four terms there, from the days when prisoners were paddled and strung up to the present humane regime of Mr. Osborne. "Tiny" was eager to talk yesterday for he said he wanted to give a warning to boys who might be tempted as he was tempted or driven as he was driven.

He told how his mother's death, when he was a child, left him to the mercy of a drunken, jaw-smashing father; how he sold papers with a boy known later as "Big Tim" Sullivan; how a lot of crooks taught him to climb fanlights and open doors for them from the inside; how, in early manhood, having proved himself "worthy," he was admitted to membership in the "Bloody Six," a notorious gang in the old Sixth Ward; how he had picked pockets, forged, held up men in the night, and how, for fifty-one years, he had emerged from one prison only to enter another, until he had made the rounds of practically every prison in the country.

His ambition now is to write a book to show young men that crime doesn't pay, and he says he can prove it by figures, for in fifty-one years he has gained by the proceeds of all sorts of theft only about $500, an income of about $10 a year, although his thefts have included goods and money to the amount of about $20,000.

"I feel sorry for the kids who are just starting in. I wish they would take my advice. If any one of them would promise to go out of the Tombs here and live an honest life, I would be willing to serve out his sentence for him for I'm used to prisons and I haven't much more time for this world anyway. But once a kid gets started, it's hard to stop: no one gives him a helping hand, no one has any use for him except the gang and presently he's back in jail again. I know."

Smith won't ask for mercy when he is arraigned before Judge Crain on Friday, but he says if the Judge sees fit to let him go on suspended sentence because of his age he will promise to leave the State and for ever more lead an honest life.

OSBORNE VISITS PRISONER.

Sing Sing Warden Promises to Aid Man Who Appealed to Him.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison drove up to the Men's Night Court last night and sent in his card to Keeper Fred Peters. He told him he had a letter from Louis Pessano, who was found guilty of disorderly conduct and sentenced by Magistrate Sims last night to six months in the workhouse.

Pessano and Jacob Goldstein had been arrested on Saturday night in Union Square charged with putting their hands in men's pockets, and Pessano had written to Mr. Osborne telling him of his plight. Mr. Osborne had a talk with Pessano for three-quarters of an hour and said afterward he had been one of his model prisoners in Auburn. "They got me wrong," the Warden said the prisoner told him. Mr. Osborne promised he would investigate his case.

Goldstein, who was arrested with Pessano, was also sentenced to six months in the workhouse.

DIEDLING REVISITS SING SING

Asks Warden Osborne to Produce Convicts, but Doesn't Wait for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission, who visited Sing Sing last Friday, and after leaving complained that Warden Osborne objected when he tried to question one of the prisoners in private, was here again today with a stenographer. After leaving Friday he said he had gathered "some pretty hot stuff," which would be made public when the right time arrived. Today he did not enter the prison, but told Warden Osborne he wanted to talk to some prisoners in the Warden's absence.

"I asked him for a list of the prisoners he wanted to see," Warden Osborne said tonight in giving his account of the occurrence, "and he exclaimed, 'Then you refuse?' I told him I hadn't refused, but he had already told his stenographer to make a note of the fact that the Warden of Sing Sing Prison refused to let the Prison Commissioner talk to prisoners in private. Then he went away. I don't know what his purpose was unless it was to get me to defy him so that charges could be preferred against me."

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